

COUNTRY LIFE

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PLS SYSTEM MEMBERS

● AMERICAN VACATION NUMBER ●

Wandering in the Western Hemisphere

I'd Rather Stay Home • Cowman's Holiday • Thoroughbred Country

Horses, Fishing, Shooting

MAY
1941

50 CENTS
\$5 A YEAR

Articles on country living and country sports by:

COL. H. P. SHELDON

RUSSELL LORD

DOROTHY NICHOLAS

CROSBY GAIGE

LEE WULFF

GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.





Made to the gentleman's taste
is the patrician of American ryes

*The Bond of
Friendship*



100
PROOF

DOWN the long years, Mount Vernon has enjoyed an envied preference among those who live graciously and well. For Mount Vernon is one of the blue-bloods of whiskeydom — a rye delicate in flavor and enriched by tradition. But for all its excellence, Mount Vernon today is most attractively priced.

Mount Vernon
BRAND

BOTTLED IN *BOND

Straight Rye Whiskey

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It took a Hundred Years of Time to Grow this Tree

The beauty and usefulness that nature puts into a tree through years of patient work, is something that is utterly beyond price. A fine old tree—once lost—will take more than a lifetime to replace.

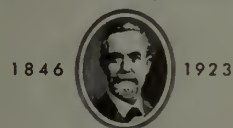
So take care of your trees. They are a priceless heritage. John Davey knew their value when he founded the profession of tree surgery more than sixty years ago. And he handed on his love for trees—and his methods of caring for them—to his sons, and to a great organization of carefully trained experts.

Davey Tree Surgeons are more than tree men. They are *tree specialists*, experts in the more mature and professional sense—and yet, surprisingly economical.

Davey service has grown broader with the years. Continuing research and experiment have added greatly to the known facts. There are still some tree troubles which can't be cured. Davey experts will be honest with you. Correct diagnosis is all-important. This is followed by conscientious service—to save your trees.

Call the nearest Davey office. You'll find a man there who loves trees. He will be glad to examine your trees carefully, without cost or obligation. Avail yourself of this friendly, dependable and authoritative Davey service.

DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY • KENT, OHIO
MARTIN L. DAVEY, PRESIDENT



John Davey, Founder of Tree Surgery

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST CONCERN OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD



BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. M. KING GEORGE VI



RECOGNITION

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Bernard Weatherill

677 Fifth Avenue, New York

Only branch in the U. S. of
Bernard Weatherill, Ltd., London,
Royal Warrant Holders

PAR'S YOUR PARTNER!



At America's Most
Beautiful All-Year Resort!

Not one, but three courses totaling 45 holes—are available at The Greenbrier. While the two "eighteens" are of championship calibre, you'll find both "easy" to play. And the "nine" is as sporty a short course as you ever laid your eyes on! So here you have Old Man Par as a friendly partner instead of a tough competitor!

L. R. Johnston, Gen. Mgr.

The Greenbrier

White Sulphur Springs
west va.

COUNTRY LIFE

FOUNDED IN 1899

Comprising *COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA* • *POLO*
THE SPORTSMAN • *HORSE & HORSEMAN*

PETER VISCHER, *Editor*

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No. 1

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THE SPORTING GALLERY AND BOOKSHOP

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FOR LEATHER



Especially during vacation time, keep your leather shoes (all colors, including white), bags and saddlery in good condition by applying LEXOL, the self-penetrating leather conditioner. Wait 10 minutes to dry, then rub lightly to restore lustre. After using, apply any polish. Sold by many shoe, sports, luggage and saddlery stores such as the following:

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Chas. Meurisse & Co.

Los Angeles
Lichtenburger
Ferguson Co.

San Francisco
Keyston Bros.



Where a store is not handy, order direct. Pint, \$1; quart, \$1.75; gallon, \$4.

THE MARTIN DENNIS CO.

861 Summer Ave., Newark, New Jersey

*You Live—
in San Diego!*

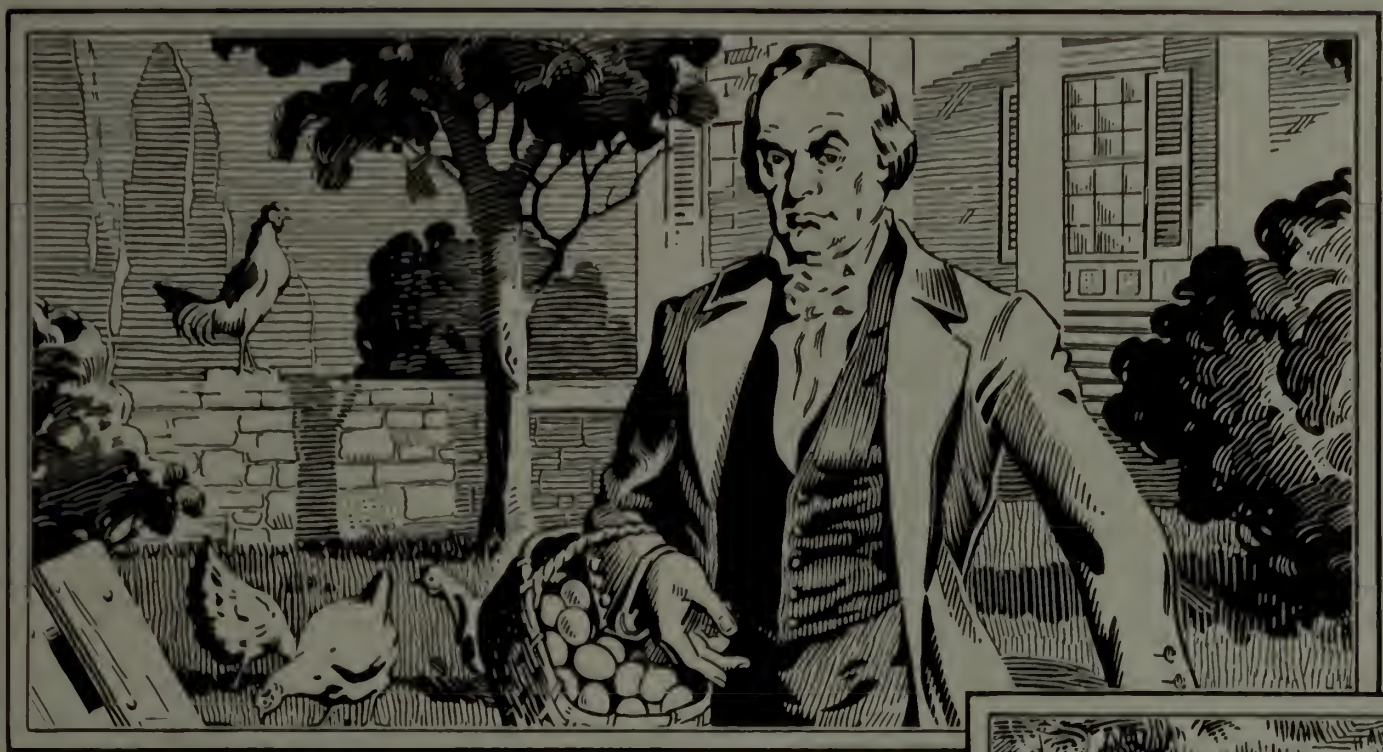
Meet the Smiths, of San Diego. Like all families, this one has a dream -- but they've made *theirs* come true! They've built their own ideal home, in California's most perfect setting. Their days and weeks are filled with new joy, new meaning. Here, in this matchless place, they've found it not only possible but easy to live tomorrow's dream!



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SAN-DIEGO
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

• Kings waited while he gathered eggs



Daniel Webster went home and gathered a basketful of eggs because he was tired out. As Secretary of State, he had been grappling since early morning with problems affecting half a dozen kingdoms. He was fond of Nature and animals and he told Mrs. Webster that the simple pastime of gathering eggs helped him get down to earth.

* * * * *

Watch the people of today who get things done. They have learned to expect something more than mere amusement from their well-earned moments of relaxation. They have learned to re-create energies for tomorrow through wholesome pastimes.

* * * * *

As a beverage of moderation, Budweiser is always in harmony with your moments of relaxed re-creation. It's a companion when you're alone with your family . . . a Perfect Host when you entertain.



MAKE THIS TEST
 Drink
Budweiser
 for five days.
 You will want
 Budweiser's flavor
 thereafter.



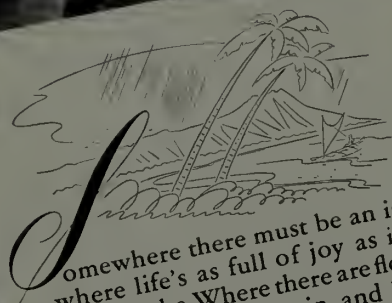
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Budweiser

*A Beverage
 of Moderation*

"HAWAII, A WORLD OF HAPPINESS
IN AN OCEAN OF PEACE."

FRISSELL



Somewhere there must be an island where life's as full of joy as it was meant to be. Where there are flowers, a warm sea to swim in, and lots of sunshine and shade, with cool breezes blowing. You've often fancied such a place must be somewhere in the world, and wished you might go there. *There is, and you may.*

Lots of people know where, and lots have gone. Ask *anyone who's been to Hawaii* what he thinks. He'll probably answer, "Well, all I can say is I'm going back... *and soon.*"

It's a four-star capture that Hawaii makes, too, for there are four islands in the group... Oahu (Honolulu is located here), Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. All are easily, quickly, and thrillingly reached by steamer or airplane, and each excursion is a delightful, unforgettable adventure.

You'll taste some of the flavor of these islands in illustrated literature obtainable at your Travel Agent. Color photographs will convince you, *there is such a place*, and splendid ships are ready to take you there, over the peaceful, safe Pacific.

This advertisement is sponsored by Hawaii Tourist Bureau, Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A. Branches: 215 Market Street, San Francisco; 714 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. A non-profit organization maintained for your service by THE PEOPLE OF

Hawaii
U. S. A.

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THE CALENDAR

RACING

To May 3	BAY MEADOWS, San Mateo, Calif.
May 3-31	BEULAH PARK, Ohio.
To May 10	NARRAGANSETT PARK, Pawtucket, R. I.
To May 10	JAMAICA, L. I.
To May 10	PYMLICO, Md.
May 12-June 7	BELMONT PARK, L. I.
May 12-July 19	SUFFOLK DOWNS, Boston, Mass.
May 17-24	WOODBINE PARK, Toronto, Ont.
To May 17	CHURCHILL DOWNS, Louisville, Ky.
To May 17	SPORTSMAN'S PARK, Ill.
May 19-June 21	LINCOLN FIELDS, Crete, Ill.
May 21-July 5	DETROIT, Mich.
May 23-July 26	HOLLYWOOD PARK, Inglewood, Calif.
May 26-June 2	THORNCLIFFE PARK, Toronto, Ont.
May 30-July 5	DELAWARE PARK, Staunton, Del.

HUNT RACE MEETINGS

May 3	VIRGINIA GOLD CUP, Warrenton, Va.
May 3	WHITEMARSH VALLEY HUNT, Broad Axe, Pa.
May 7 & 10	RADNOR HUNT, Radnor, Pa.
May 10	IROQUOIS MEMORIAL, Nashville, Tenn.
May 14 & 17	ROSE TREE HUNT, Media, Pa.
May 30	CAVALRY SCHOOL HUNT, Fort Riley, Kan.
June 14	UNITED HUNTS, Locust Valley, L. I.

HORSE SHOWS

May 2-3	EAST ORANGE, N. J.
May 2-4	PERRIS, Calif.
May 3	MCDONOUGH, Md.
May 3	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Orange, Calif.
May 3-4	CAVALIER, Virginia Beach, Va.
May 4	BIT & BRIDLE CLUB, Los Angeles, Calif.
May 4	NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
May 9-10	HAMPTON, Va.
May 9-11	ATLANTA, Ga.
May 10	TIMONIUM, Md.
May 10-11	SCARSBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
May 11	FOXCROFT SCHOOL, Middleburg, Va.
May 13	BLACKSBURG, Va.
May 15-16	PENDLETON, Springfield, Ill.
May 16-17	MILLS COLLEGE, Oakland, Calif.
May 16-18	ANGELS CAMP, Calif.
May 16-18	DIXON, Calif.
May 16-18	WASHINGTON, Chevy Chase, Md.
May 17	ELLCOTT CITY, Md.
May 17	LONGMEADOW, Mass. (Junior)
May 17-18	VASSAR, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
May 17-18	WATCHUNG, Summit, N. J.
May 18	OAKS HUNT, Great Neck, L. I.
May 18	FAIRPORT, N. Y.
May 18	LEWISTON, N. Y.
May 20-21	BASSETT, Va.
May 22-24	WILMINGTON, Del.
May 22-25	CHICO, Calif.
May 23-24	LANCASTER, Pa.
May 23-24	ROANOKE-SALEM, Salem, Va.
May 24	SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (Junior)
May 24	JACOBS HILL HUNT, Seekonk, Mass.
May 24	NEW KENSINGTON, Pa.
May 24	WEST BRIGHTON, S. I.
May 24	PIKESVILLE, Md.
May 24	LONDON SCHOOL, Edgemoor, Md.
May 25	ROCKWOOD HALL, Tarrytown, N. Y.
May 26-31	DEVON, Pa.
May 29-June 1	FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan.
May 30	PITTSFORD, N. Y.
May 30-31	AKRON, Ohio.
May 30-31	TIMONIUM, Md.
May 30-June 1	MARIPOSA, Calif.
May 30-June 1	SAN MATEO, Calif.
May 31	SALISBURY, Md.
May 31-June 1	SECOR FARMS, White Plains, N. Y.

DOG SHOWS

May 1-3	WISCONSIN KENNEL CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.
May 2	TRI-STATE KENNEL CLUB, Joplin, Mo.
May 3	MANCHESTER KENNEL CLUB, Manchester, N. H.
May 3	BYRN MAWR KENNEL CLUB, Philadelphia, Pa.
May 3-4	BEVERLY HILLS KENNEL CLUB, Beverly Hills, Calif.
May 4	CONCORD KENNEL CLUB, Concord, N. H.
May 4	MID-CONTINENT KENNEL CLUB, Tulsa, Okla.
May 4	NORTHEASTERN INDIANA KENNEL CLUB, Fort Wayne, Ind.
May 7-8	WICHITA KENNEL CLUB, Wichita, Kan.
May 10	DELAWARE COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Overbrook, Pa.
May 10	SAN JOSE KENNEL CLUB, San Jose, Cal.
May 10-11	KANSAS CITY KENNEL CLUB, Kansas City, Mo.
May 10-11	SEATTLE KENNEL CLUB, Seattle, Wash.
May 11	HUNTINGDON VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Elkins Park, Pa.
May 17	ORANGE KENNEL CLUB, South Orange, N. J.
May 17-18	BOISE KENNEL CLUB, Boise, Idaho.
May 17-18	COLUMBIA KENNEL CLUB, Columbia, Mo.
May 17-18	LOS ANGELES KENNEL CLUB, Los Angeles, Calif.
May 18	ANDERSON KENNEL CLUB, Anderson, Ind.

THOMAS KERRY CLUB, Lebanon, N. J.
 BUCKINGHAM KERRY CLUB, Fryingburg, Va.
 CANTON KERRY CLUB, Leitchfield, N. C.
 LAUREL KERRY, Assoc. of American, Garden City, L. I.
 LEITCHFIELD KERRY CLUB, Leitchfield, Ky.
 OAKS AND KERRY CLUB, Oakland, Calif.
 HENRIER KERRY CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
 LEITCH AND KERRY CLUB, Conditburgh, L. I.
 MURPHY AND IRMA KERRY CLUB, Madison, N. J.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS

WILSON KENNEL CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.
 IRON MAVER KENNEL CLUB, Philadelphia, Pa.
 MANCHESTER KENNEL CLUB, Manchester, N. H.
 NORTHEASTERN INDIANA KENNEL CLUB, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 DELAWARE COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Bush Mills, Pa.
 SAN JOSE KENNEL CLUB, San Jose, Calif.
 SEATTLE KENNEL CLUB, Seattle, Wash.
 HENTENBERG VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Elkton Park, Pa.
 ORANGE KENNEL CLUB, South Orange, N. J.
 TRENTON KENNEL CLUB, Trenton, N. J.
 EAGLE KENNEL CLUB, Garden City, N. J.
 OAKLAND KENNEL CLUB, Oakland, Calif.
 HOOPER KENNEL CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
 L. N. ISLAND TRAINING CLUB, Cedarhurst, L. I.

FIELD TRIALS (Pointers and Setters)

SPURGEON'S CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Middletown, N. Y.
HOSKINS VALLEY FISHING TRAIL CLUB, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
ROCKVILLE FISH AND GAME ASSN., Rockville, Conn.
EAST OHIO FISHING TRAIL ASSN., Mineral Ridge, Ohio
NEW BRITAIN FISHING TRAIL CLUB, New Britain, Conn.
LUDLOW FISH & GAME CLUB, Ludlow, Mass.
LEE SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., Lee, Miss.
WILBRAHAM FISH & GAME CLUB, Wilbraham, Mass.

FIELD TRIALS (Retrievers)

NORTHERN RIVERFIELD FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Gordon, Wis.

SKEET TOURNAMENTS

YAKIMA COMMUNITY GUN CLUB, Yakima, Wash.
WEST HAVEN GUN CLUB, Evansville, Ind.
JOPLIN SKEET CLUB, Joplin, Mo.
DENVER MUNICIPAL TRAP CLUB, Denver, Colo.
WILMINGTON TRAPSHOOTING ASSN., Wilmington, Del.
SHAWNEE SKEET CLUB, Springfield, O.
MADISON SKEET CLUB, Madison, Wis.
EAST LONGMEADOW RID & GUN CLUB, E. Longmeadow, Mass.
AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.
LINCOLN PARK TRAPS, Chicago, Ill.
MASON CITY GUN CLUB, Mason City, Iowa.
CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
COLUMBUS GUN CLUB, Columbus, O.
ORCHARD RIDGE GUN CLUB, Fort Wayne, Ind.
KAHUA SKEET CLUB, Kailua, Oahu, T. H.
FIRESTONE SKEET CLUB, Akron, O.
PIONEER GUN CLUB, Des Moines, Iowa.
MASSACHUSETTS FISH & GAME ASSN., Norfolk, Mass.
ONONDAGA SKEET CLUB, Syracuse, N. Y.
NORTHWEST GUN CLUB, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWER SHOWS

SPRING FLOWER SHOW, Carpinteria, Calif.
GARDEN CLUB OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va.
ANNUAL SPRING GARDEN FESTIVAL, Victoria, B. C., Can.
CALIFORNIA SPRING SHOW, Oakland, Calif.
IRIS WEEK, Nashville, Tenn.
ANNUAL DAFFODIL SHOW, Boston, Mass.
WILDFLOWER SHOW, Julian, Calif.
SEVENTH ANNUAL ROSE SHOW, Virginia Beach, Va.
CALIFORNIA RHODODENDRON SHOW, Fort Bragg, Calif.
TULIP TIME, Holland, Mich.
MONTHLY SHOW, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, N. Y.
ANNUAL TULIP SHOW, Boston, Mass.
IRIS SHOW, HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, N. Y.

TENNESSEE WALKING HORSE SALE

MURRAY FARMS, Lewisburg, Tenn.

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES

FRENCH BROAD FARMS, Dandridge, Tenn.
KENTUCKY BREEDERS ASSN., Lexington, Ky.
MARYLAND BREEDERS ASSN., Frederick, Md.
THREE FARM SALE, Brandy, Va.
EASTERN STATE BREEDERS ASSN., Ithaca, N. Y.
NORTHEAST MISSOURI BREEDERS ASSN., Memphis, Mo.
SUNBEAM FARMS, Miami, Fla.
ALBEMARLE ANGUS AUCTION, Keswick, Va.
L. R. KERSHAW, Muskogee, Okla.
MID-KANSAS BREEDERS ASSN., Hutchinson, Kan.
SHOEMAKER FARMS, Aledo, Ill.
MCGREGOR & HOPLEY, Atlantic, Iowa.
BROWN-TUDOR, Rose Hill, Iowa.
J. GARRETT TOLAN, Pleasant Plains, Ill.
HOELSCHER BROS. & EARL IRWIN, Carroll, Iowa.

HEREFORD SALES

HEREFORD ASSN., Abingdon, Va.
NEW YORK HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSN., Ithaca, N. Y.



Modern Reproductions

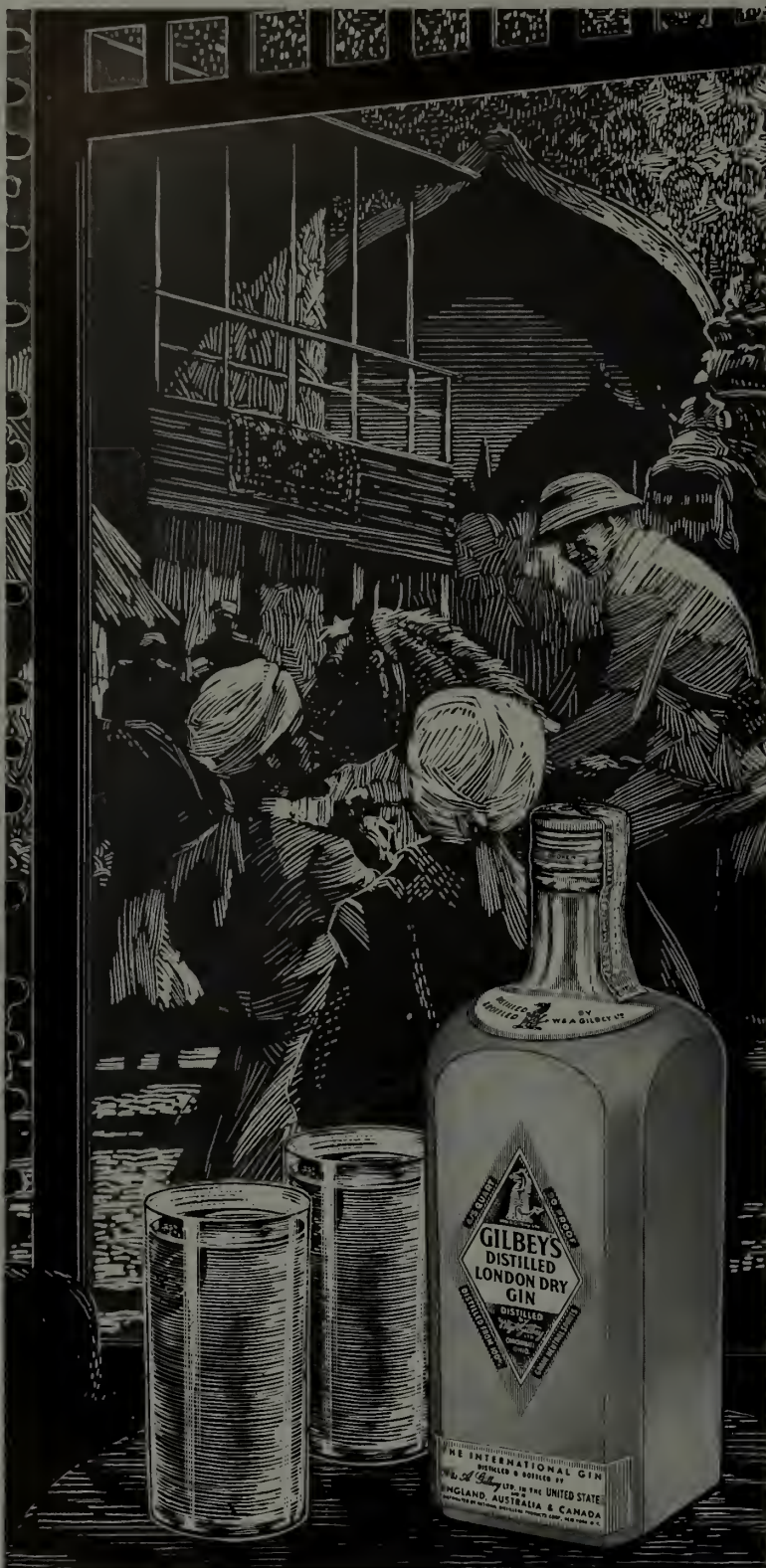
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PETER GUILLE

Old English Silver and Reproductions

PETER GUILLE, PRES.; formerly of CRICHTON & CO., LTD.

INTERNATIONAL BUILDING • ROCKEFELLER CENTER
630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK



Citizen of the World!

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For nearly a century, you see, Gilbey's has been one of the world's great liquors . . . because so many millions of men have found that the way to reach perfection in a gin drink, is to reach first for the Gilbey's bottle. Say "Gilbey's" yourself.

GILBEY'S *The International* GIN

THE "INTERNATIONAL GIN" DISTILLED BY GILBEY IN THE UNITED STATES AS WELL AS IN ENGLAND, AUSTRALIA, AND CANADA

National Distillers Products Corp., N. Y.—90 Proof—Distilled from 100% grain neutral spirits.

May 5
May 9
May 10
May 17
May 22
May 27
May 28
May 31

CLOVER LEAF FARM, Newbern, Tenn.
NORTHEAST MISSOURI HEREFORD ASSN., Memphis, Mo.
A. W. HARRIS & SON, Harris, Mo.
BARKER & BRADFORD, Trenton, Tenn.
EAST TENNESSEE HEREFORD BREEDERS ASSN., Tazewell, Tenn.
CRAPO FARM, Swartz Creek, Mich.
HI-POINT FARMS, Romeo, Mich.
BONES STOCK FARMS, Parker, S. D.

SHORTHORN & POLLED SHORTHORN SALES

May 14
May 15
May 15
May 21
May 22

SNI-A-BAR FARMS, Grain Valley, Mo.
MERRYVALE FARMS, Grandview, Mo.
MILES-OF-VIEW-ROANRIDGE FARMS, Kenneth, Kan.
NATIONAL POLLED SHORTHORN CONGRESS, Des Moines, Iowa.
CHAS. PARKER & PAUL HALBERSLEBEN, Harrisburg, Ill.

AYRSHIRE SHOWS & SALES

May 1
May 1-2
May 5
May 14
May 15
May 31

MCMAGHTEN DISPERSAL SALE, Hutchinson, Kan.
OKLAHOMA DISTRICT SHOW, Blackwell, Okla.
N. E. CLUB INVITATION SALE, Springfield, Mass.
ANNUAL MEETING, AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, Syracuse, N. Y.
ROYAL AYRSHIRE SALE, Syracuse, N. Y.
CANADIAN NATIONAL SALE, Oakville, Ont., Can.

GUERNSEY SALES

May 1
May 2
May 3
May 5
May 6
May 7
May 8
May 9
May 10
May 13
May 13
May 15
May 17
May 17
May 19
May 27
May 28

PACIFIC NORTHWEST SALE, Portland, O.
NORTH CAROLINA HEIFER SALE, Salisbury, N. C.
MICHIGAN STATE SALE, Lansing, Mich.
QUAIL ROOST MAXIM SALE, Rougemont, N. C.
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SALE, Columbia, S. C.
OKLAHOMA STATE SALE, Oklahoma City, Okla.
NORTH CAROLINA STATE SALE, Asheville, N. C.
MIAMI VALLEY BREEDERS CONSIGNMENT, Xenia, Ohio.
MIDDLE WEST SALE, Elmhurst, Ill.
OHIO QUALITY SALE, Wooster, Ohio.
EASTERN GUERNSEY SALE, Doylestown, Pa.
ANNUAL COVENTRY SALE, Trenton, N. J.
H. WINEMAN DISPERSAL SALE, Howell, Mich.
WHITCOMB FARMS DISPERSAL SALE, Littleton, Mass.
FREDERICK COUNTY SALE, Frederick, Md.
MISSOURI BREEDERS CONSIGNMENT, Columbia, Mo.
ORIENTAL FARM INVITATIONAL SALE, Mankato, Minn.

JERSEY SALES

May 2
May 5
May 17
May 19
May 30
May 31

HAPPY VALLEY FARMS & GREEN FIELDS, Rossville, Ga.
BILTMORE FARMS, Biltmore, N. C.
MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB CONSIGNMENT, East Lansing, Mich.
KENTUCKY JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, Lexington, Ky.
CHESTER FOLCK SALE, Springfield, Ohio.
N. Y. STATE JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, Geneva, N. Y.

ART EXHIBITIONS

To May 1
May 1-29
May 1-31

To May 2
To May 3
To May 3

To May 3
To May 3
To May 3

To May 3
May 3-24

To May 4

To May 4
To May 4

To May 5
May 5-17
May 5-31
May 6-23
To May 10
To May 11
To May 11
To May 11
To May 12

To May 12
To May 12

To May 14

To May 15
To May 15

May 16-23
To May 17
To May 18
To May 25

PAINTINGS BY CHARLES HARSANYI, UPTOWN GALLERIES, N. Y.
ONE MAN SHOW, EYMAR HANSEN, LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUS., Calif.
WATERCOLORS BY HERZL ROME; "TOILES DE JOUY"; PAN AMERICAN EXHIBITION, BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Mass.
EGYPTIAN EXHIBITION, BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART, Md.
PAINTINGS BY THOMAS HART BENTON, ASSN. AMERICAN ARTISTS, N. Y.
DRAWINGS BY HENRI MATISSE; PAINTINGS BY FRENCH ARTISTS, PIERRE MATISSE GALLERY, N. Y.
EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN PAINTINGS, PERLS GALLERIES, N. Y.
PAINTINGS BY GEORGES ROUAULT, HARRIMAN GALLERY, N. Y.
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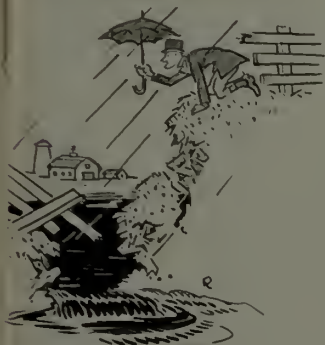
May 29

The Editor's Cornucopia

the stream in the lower pasture is swollen and red—the soil of New Jersey. I see it from the window as I hold the swinging fences and rushing down to the aware a mile and a half distant. It looks as though the land is bleeding.

That way every spring. Sometimes, indeed, the stream flows its banks and covers the lower half of the pasture with foot of water—and some of neighbors' good silt. Small wonder that that part of the land is the best clover on our little hill.

Of course it shouldn't be allowed to happen. Someone in the upper ground above us is losing land, losing one of his most valuable possessions just as surely as though a thief had burgled his house. Losing it quite unnecessarily, as the recent researches of our agricultural experts have clearly shown, and it's not merely trouble for him but a problem for all of us; a man who is losing his soil by erosion is not the only one implicated. The soil he loses affects the inheritance of his children, the next occupants of his land, may injure the land of his neighbors, kills the fish in the stream, robs the birds in the air. . . . I wish every subscriber to *TRY LIFE* who thinks about things would read a booklet sent on behalf of the Soil Conservation Service at Washington by Russell Lord, whose delectable "Soil and Man", we consider such an important background for all the country subtreated in this magazine.



I have made a study of soil erosion and understands it in four-syllable words but in so simple that anybody can understand. "To Hold This Soil" is the title of Russell Lord's book. I've sent dozens of them away to friends of mine interested in this fascinating subject. I'll go further. I'll give a hundred more away to the first hundred subscribers to write in for one. This burst of generosity has

THE STREAM IN THE PASTURE IS RED AND OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS

been caused by one more look at our river.

Russell Lord, incidentally, has just brought out the first issue of the quarterly called "The Land", which he is editing on behalf of the organization headed by Morris Llewellyn Cooke called Friends of the Land. Write me and I'll get you a copy if there are any left.

FOOL'S LUCK

I read a shy letter in "Horticulture" the other day, written by a self-confessed dabbler in bearded iris named Wellington E. Duncanson, of Gary, Ind., to the effect that nobody told him that the plants had to be set shallow, with the crowns or large roots practically sitting on the ground. He dug them in six inches deep.

Well, to make a long story short, he didn't lose a root and nobody had finer, larger or more gorgeous flowers than he did. Indeed most everybody else had their iris frozen out.

Up to the moment when Mr. Duncanson stuck his neck out, we weren't going to mention the fact that contrary to all the rules we left some prize dahlias in the ground all winter. They turned out to be the best we had: first up, best and biggest, longest to last.

Don't tell Mr. Stumpp or Mr. Burpee, but we're going to leave those Dahlias in again this year and—sh-h-h—we'll let you know later.

DAIRY COUNTRY?

The section of Jersey that we're in is really dairy country; our little valley is blessed with wonderful pastures, good streams, magnificent trees. With such land it isn't surprising that Farmer Parkhill to the East celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the purchase of his place the other day, that three generations of Byrds live on the farm to the west (very happily, too, thanks to their milk route—and their hounds).

But horses are coming into the neighborhood in increasing numbers—horses of class, with records to substantiate their claims. Just imagine, within walking distance of Pleasant Valley Farm are two sons of Pharos and a son of Teddy! The high-class Thoroughbred mares around must number half a hundred.

Not so long ago there wasn't a son of Pharos in the United States despite the fact that he

represented one of the top sire lines of the world! Lord Derby's best blood, "bluest of the blue!" Some call him the most significant sire of his day in England and France—he died in April, 1937, aged 17—pointing to his two great unbeaten sons, Neereo and Pharis, to Cameronian, to the other top horses he begot, then calling the dissession closed.

The first son of Pharos to arrive in the country went to Mrs. Dora V. Kellogg's Keystone Farm outside of Pennington, just over the hill in the next valley. St. Elmo 2nd is his name and he is a handsome gray horse, now eight, out of the brilliant French mare Frisky that won the French One Thousand Guineas and produced at least three other horses of class.



Mrs. Kellogg bought St. Elmo in Jamaica—the British West Indies, not the Long Island track—where he had polished off a good racing record in England (six races from a mile to one and three-quarters, carrying as high as 133 lbs.) by winning the Jamaica Grand Prize of 1935. We were mighty proud to have him come to New Jersey.

It wasn't long before Kentucky decided it had to have a son of Pharos too and Arthur B. Hancock had Rhodes Scholar, a bay horse a year younger than St. Elmo, brought to his famous Claiborne Stud. I almost feel as though I know Rhodes Scholar intimately, for I was in England last the year he piled up the best part of his record and found myself fascinated by him; how good he is may be judged from the fact that on one outing he beat Mahmoud by five lengths.

Apparently, this simply spurred our good neighbor Mrs. Kellogg into renewed activity. She went right back to Jamaica, came back with another son of Pharos—this time Fanar, a magnificent bay horse aged 10, out of Camouflage, by Picton. Fanar was enough horse to win five races and beat so valuable a horse as his near-

neighbor in New Jersey, F. Wallis Armstrong's Easton, now standing at Meadowview Farms, at Moorestown.

Having bought her sons of Pharos in Jamaica, where they had been standing at stud, Dora Kellogg is in the unique position of having stallions new to this country with samples and records to show.

The son of Teddy standing in our neighborhood shares our stream a few miles back. Case Ace is his name and he is the hero of Joe Roebeling's lovely Harmony Hollow Farm. Now seven, he was one of the crack two-year-olds of 1936 in the colors of Mrs. Ethel V. Mars, who paid \$10,000 for him at Saratoga; in two seasons he won six out of nine races and \$49,830. He is an aristocrat of fine size, range and type, and had intense speed.

To the owners of a couple of hopeful young fillies, this seems almost an embarrassment of riches next door. Which to choose?

FEEDING

Feeding cattle for milk or market is no cinch, as any hopeful farmer can tell you. Just how to do it most economically is not easily discovered; you can't find all the answers in the salesmen's talk nor yet in Morrison's gargantuan (1050 pages) "Feeds and Feeding".

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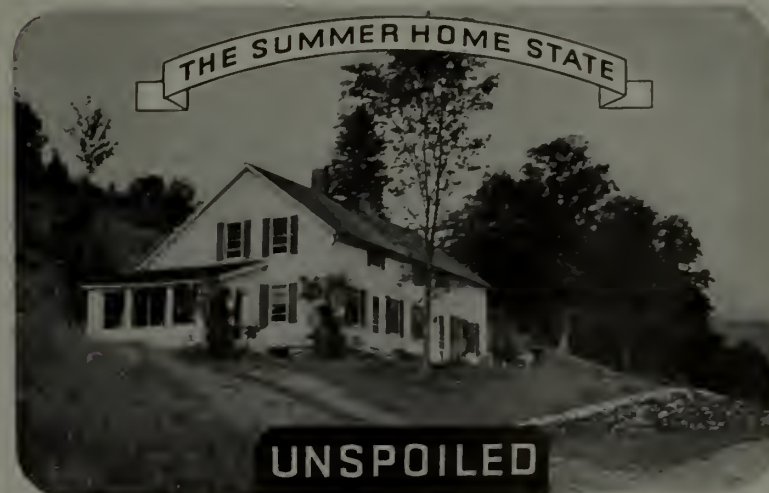
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LETTERS

(Continued from page 10)

but near enough to serve its purpose.) However, this is the first time I've heard him publicized as a horticulturalist.

HORATIO BIGELOW
Palmyra, Va.

We hope COUNTRY LIFE, and Col. Sheldon will be able to live this down.

duction of Essential Oils from Aromatic Plants." In this you will find detailed information on the cultivation of coriander, caraway, anise, fennel, angelica, and licorice. The November issue of the magazine "Spice Mill" (106 Water St., New York City) carried a short report on the domestic cultivation of coriander.

RACING CRISIS

TO THE EDITOR:

I must compliment you on your article in the current COUNTRY LIFE on Racing Faces a Crisis.

The situation is exactly and completely as you describe. Personally, I have just one brood mare and am not now racing. However, we have had Thoroughbreds always. My boys are the 9th generation in this country and my father and uncles were among those that carried on in the early part of this century.

The present Maryland Horse Breeders Association was formed in my house and I served as secretary until pressure of personal business forced my resignation.

During that time C. L. A. Heiser was president of the Association and on Sunday afternoons Janon Fisher, Goss Stryker, Jervis Spencer and I would meet at Snow Hill. From these conferences the awards to Maryland Breeders—the \$10,000 a year to the Maryland Horse Breeders Association etc.—came.

Later, when Edwin Warfield went on the Racing Commission the present Maryland Fair Board that distributes over \$50,000 a year derived from racing, for Agricultural exhibits, developed.

The last Legislature passed a tax on half-mile tracks of 2% of the money bet (a raise of 1%) over \$500,000, regardless of whether \$32,000 was spent on agricultural exhibits, as at Timonium, with purses of \$35,000 (a steeplechase every day) or about \$4,500.00—at Marlboro (their report shows \$5,841.00, but when fees and premiums not won were deducted they failed by \$554.00 to spend the \$5000.00 required) and \$29,000.00 in purses. Timonium shows a net revenue of \$26,000, all to be spent in improvements, Marlboro \$70,000, I don't know what for.

I proposed a law authorizing the Racing Commission to allow certain amounts for agricultural premiums and purses and improvements and then taxing the remainder at least 50%.

Until the powers that be again realize that men such as Jervis Spencer and Edwin Warfield, steeped in the knowledge of Maryland traditions and agriculture, must guide her racing destiny we shall continue on our way to Guttenberg and Iron Hill.

LOUIS McL. MERRYMAN,
Sparks, Md.

SPECIALTY CROPS

The following letter is one of many inspired by Dr. Kalachov's article on specialty crops. We have published some of these letters and include this one for the benefit of people with similar interests.

TO DR. KALACHOV:

I have just finished reading your article in January COUNTRY LIFE, and I was greatly impressed with what you wrote.

I have sixteen acres of fine semi-humus soil with sub-sands in Alabama. I think I have the climate, and precipitation to raise poppies for seed.

Please send me all the information in regard to this that you have. Also advise me as how to get started on a small scale this year.

DR. W. M. DAVIDSON,
Huntsville, Ala.

We appreciate your interest in the COUNTRY LIFE article. As for other sources of information we suggest you write the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, Inc., Washington, D. C., for a copy of their Circular No. 602 on "Vegetable Drying Oils for the Paint and Varnish Industry."

You might also contact Mr. E. L. Little, Managing Director of the National Farm Chemurgic Council, 50 West Broad Tower, Columbus, Ohio, for information on the findings of the new Drying Oil Committee as to the need for poppy and sunflower seed oils.

We believe the crops discussed in the article which you have read could be grown with success in Alabama. However, it is very important that trial plantings be made on your land before engaging in the large scale cultivation of aromatic plants. Seeds should have a known germination percentage before they are purchased. They should be fresh and less than two years old and of good quality. Then, too, the variety chosen should be the one which will give highest yields. For example, Russian Mammoth sunflowers have been giving better yields than the small Argentine or domestic varieties.

We are sending you under separate cover a copy of the bulletin which was published in November by the National Farm Chemurgic Council on "The Domestic Pro-

Two Weeks — With Pay

I DON'T know where the idea of a vacation originated. Probably it was a Heaven-sent inspiration: "And on the seventh day God ended His work which He had made; and He rested on the seventh day from all His work which He had made. And God blessed the seventh day and sanctified it . . ." (Genesis II, 2 and 3.)

It didn't take many years, in the historical sense, before Edward Mende Robinson turned this stark and simple announcement of a rest well deserved after an earnest effort, all things reasonably considered, into an obviously lazy, languid modern song:

*"The skies are blue and the trees
are green,*

And I long for a long vacation."

There it is. One day in seven is clearly what you deserve, even after the most extraordinary accomplishment. Yet the modern worker (*sic!* if that means what I think it means) wants two weeks off with pay or he'll bring down upon your suffering head the Wagner Act, which seems to have a far greater influence these days than the once revered First Book of Moses.

Two weeks, then, it is—with pay. Unless it develops, like an English weekend even in these hideous times, into a far more extensive affair. The question today is not can you spare the time, but what are you going to do with it?

~~~~~

Before the war, and this time I am not talking Southern out of "Gone With the Wind" but mean the present very nasty European business, the question was easily answered. Vacation? Why, of course, you go abroad. Americans from Boston went abroad who wouldn't think of going to New York, except to see their dying aunts or their lawyers. Americans from New York, such as could attest their citizenship by the possession of passports, crossed the Atlantic with less concern than they crossed the Hudson. (Sailing from Hoboken *was* irksome.) Americans from the Great Open Spaces, say Ohio, turned their faces East as instinctively as any Moslem.

That has now been completely and

*The purpose of this issue is to present you with some stimulating ideas on what to do when you lay aside your labors for a well-earned vacation. Whether vacation time to you means travel, sports, sightseeing, a "busman's holiday", or a quiet time at home, we have tried to point out interesting and worthwhile things to do and see, and, insofar as possible, how, when and where to do them—how much it will cost too. We hope these pages will help make your holiday a happy one.*

unequivocally changed. And while I wish the reason for the change were sounder, to put it conservatively, I am glad that it has finally been brought about. Permit me to echo what wiser men than I have said: 'This is a great country.

~~~~~

Yes, it is a great country—and there is a lot for a countryman to do and see. Learn, too, I almost added, but the dictionary defines a vacation as a "period of vacancy," and that clearly rules out any serious mental activity. Absorption yes, but make it easy.

Let's start, then, if it's to be complete pleasure and relaxation, with the thought that you might spend the time fishing. Oh how many places you can enjoy great fishing in this vast land of ours, to say nothing of the weeks you can spend in preparation!

Whatever part of the country you live in there is probably pretty fair fishing of some sort nearby. However when vacation time comes you will probably want to travel by car, plane, train, or boat to where the particular kind you like best is tops.

You can catch thumping big wilderness trout in Canada; trout that have never seen an artificial lure before. Or you can cast for the sophisticated browns, natives, rainbows in our own famous and more heavily fished waters, where consummate skill, leaders slim as

horschair, and tiny, realistic dry-flies, are the only keys to success.

Then there are Atlantic salmon, the greatest of them all in the estimation of many, in the rivers of New Brunswick, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. Yes, and in our own Maine streams too—Denny's River and the famous Bangor pool on the Penobscot. These great fish, still silvery from the sea, will bring your heart into your throat as they leap and rush through pools and rapids with your Black Dose or Jock Scott hooked in their jaws.

Or fighting steelheads, fresh run from the Pacific, in the Rogue and Eel and other West coast streams . . . mountain trout in icy glacial lakes . . . Black bass that will savagely smack plug, fly or bait in lakes and rivers from the Gulf far into the northern wilderness.

Perhaps you would rather cast into the creaming surf for stripers, channel bass, weaks, blues. Or pit your skill and endurance against monster tuna, marlin, or broadbill offshore.

Tarpon fishing is good in Gulf and Caribbean waters during the summer. And Guaymas, where you can almost walk across the Gulf of California on the backs of game fish, is one of the greatest fishing spots in the world. There is Catalina of the famous Tuna Club . . . and this could go on for pages. For wonderful sport, all you need is the time, the inclination—and the money, and it needn't take so much of the latter either if you must be conservative.

Or let's say that time is short, so far as you are concerned, and your pleasure in life is not piscatorial but equine. Again, there is a multitude of possibilities: you can make a round of the shows, try the unusual fun of consecutive days at the races, go Western, turn back to David Harum and the trotters, hold off your vacation till fall and (if you're fit) enjoy the ecstatic pleasure of fox hunting with half a dozen different packs.

Or you can do what I did once and will never forget. Get in a car and drive through Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky, (or California, for that matter, if you live in the West) looking at the stal- (Continued on page 60)



Those Who Like to Travel

by GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.

JUST because the war keeps you from commuting to Europe as was your wont; or from circumnavigating the globe or wandering in the Hindu Kush, or from whatever faraway places your wanderlust used to lead you, there is no reason to mope at home when vacation time comes. The travel situation is far from being as bad as you may think for the Western Hemisphere, the new world, is being rediscovered these days.

Actually, more than one-third of this war-torn planet of ours can still be traversed by automobiles, ships, planes, and trains bearing peace-loving vacationists. The lands and waters lying between the 40th and 160th degrees of longitude West of Greenwich and extending from pole to pole; plus some chunks of continent and islands protruding on each side of this area, are, at this writing, totally safe.

This segment of the world includes the South Orkney Islands, Keewatin, Graham Land, Shag Rocks, and other places which you have probably never heard of, and, unless you prefer the company of auks, penguins and sea lions to that of your fellow man, will never want to visit. . . . It also includes much of the most beautiful scenery, and some of the most enchanting and hospitable lands on the face of the earth.

If your idea of a vacation is to visit and experience new lands, customs, people, scenic panoramas; to travel in lux-

ury and safety; to find good lodging, low prices, friendly, colorful people, sports, amusements diversified enough to please the whole family; gaiety, excitement, or solitude; and even if you spend a goodly part of each year away from home, the continents of North and South America, and the islands in the seas surrounding them, can fascinate you for many years to come.

ALL right then, you have a week, two weeks, a month or more; where to go? How about Canada as a start? This northern neighbor of ours offers as wide a variety of attractions as you could ask for, and East or West, is easily accessible to people in the United States. Moreover even if you only have a few days and a few dollars to spend you can have a fine time if you just hop in the car and head for the northern border.

It's easy to get into, and out of, Canada, though some people seem to have the idea the war has complicated matters. You don't need a passport, and you will not be suspected of being an international spy; all you need is some sort of identification, and a birth certificate is ideal. Also remember that the monetary exchange is gratifyingly in your favor.

The family can't agree on what they want to do? Easy! Take them to Canada, and if you are in the East, go to one of the famous resorts in the prov-

inces of Quebec, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia; Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay in Quebec, the Algonquin at St. Andrews-by-the-sea in New Brunswick are outstanding examples.

Besides their fine cuisine, luxurious accommodations, and beautiful surroundings these famous hostelrys are centers for all sorts of gaiety and amusements. While the rest of the family is happily indulging in golf, tennis, swimming, riding, dancing, or sight-seeing, you can find some mighty fine fishing nearby.

It will cost you from about \$60 to \$84 per week to stay at such places as these and it's well worth it. However, if your pocketbook can't stand the strain there are many excellent small hotels throughout these provinces. The variety of activities may not be as great, but you will be well cared for.

Or you might take the 550-mile automobile trip around the Gaspé Peninsula, one of Canada's most striking scenic routes. The roads are good, and since this country has only recently been "discovered" by the tourist, it is unspoiled and uncommercialized. Still, there are plenty of civilized inns to stop at on the way.

How about a boat trip on the St. Lawrence? There are 8-day excursion trips from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, etc., which include St. Lawrence and Great Lakes trips, and the famous

Hawaii



Waikiki beach. Diamond Head in the distance

South America



Rio de Janeiro and Botafogo Bay



CANADIAN TRAVEL BUREAU, GENDREAU, MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, ARMSTRONG ROBERTS AND PAN PACIFIC PRESS PHOTOS

A view of Perce Rock and Bonaventure Island in the Province of Quebec is one of the many scenic wonders of Canada

junket up the fjord-like Saguenay River. They come somewhere in the neighborhood of \$88, including train fare. Another interesting idea is a week's cruise from Montreal to Chicoutimi (head of the Saguenay) with stops at Quebec City, Manoir Richelieu, Tadoussac, etc. There is time for shore excursions and there is dancing on board the steamer at night. The minimum for this is about \$67.50 for an outside cabin.

Other places in eastern Canada you should know about are the Laurentian Mountains, noted for skiing and now as a summer resort. The Lodge at Mt. Tremblant is staying open this summer in anticipation of vacationists. The Laurentide Park North of Quebec is a fine fishing and camping area. New Brunswick is a sportsman's paradise, Nova Scotia is famous for fishing, and

golf, tennis, and swimming too. Newfoundland has magnificent and unexploited fishing and shooting.

This is the year to take your car to Western Canada. The 186-mile Banff-Jasper highway traversing the crest of the Canadian Rockies has just been opened, spreading new and breathtaking scenic vistas before the tourist. Be sure and take your camera on this trip for the route passes through both Banff and Jasper National Parks, and you see all sorts of big game animals: moose, elk, bear, mountain sheep, etc., right from the car. No hunting is allowed in the parks of course, but some of the continent's record big game trophies have come from open areas nearby.

This part of the world needs no introduction, for the Jasper National Park, an area slightly larger than Connecti-

cut, is one of the top vacation lands in the world. Fishing, golf, trail riding are features, and there are luxurious but simple accommodations at Jasper, Lake Louise, and Banff.

Also the new highway approaches the Columbia Ice Field, which is the largest accessible glacial deposit South of the Arctic. It spreads over an area of 110 square miles of wild and gorgeous country, and affords an off-season opportunity for the indefatigable skier. He can even have his sport in July and August in this region.

If you don't want the long drive into Alberta and British Columbia you can easily get to Banff or Jasper by train. Round trip fares from New York come to only \$142.60 to Banff, and \$140.15 to Jasper, first class with pullman.

Another (Continued on page 52)

Alaska



Valdez, Alaska, is built on a dead glacier

Mexico



Pottery markets, typical of old Mexico



I'd Rather Stay Home

by CROSBY GAIGE

When we asked our own Crosby Gaige, devout countryman, how and where he would spend an American vacation, he raised an eyebrow (it being practically the only hair he has left to raise) and said, very simply, "At home." Since many who live in the country because they love it would do exactly the same thing, we offer you here his very individual version.

MOST accounts of country living stress—and quite rightly—the beauty, the peace, the plenitude of the rustic scene.

Since those far-off days when Theo-

critus, exiled in Cos, sang nostalgic songs of his Attic hills, lowing herds have wended their ceaseless ways over endless leas, Virgilian shepherds have tuned their pipes to lays of love and sheep and lazy pastures, and English bards have woven into magic music such simple things as thyme-embroidered banks and lilting sky larks against an azure sky.

It was, and is, and ever will be a charming picture—vistas of velvet lawns and well-trimmed hedges, of pleasant houses shaded by spreading elms and maples, of barns and paddocks, of fields of rippling wheat, of lush green mead-

ows and sloping pastures, of nuzzling Shropshires, fawn-dappled Jerseys, of shaggy-locked Angus cattle and of proud, plump Percherons, the immaculately groomed Lucius Beebes of the equine world, turning forever glistening flanks and golden watch chains to the camera and to the westering sun.

I have had a hand in most of these divertissements, except the Aberdeen-Angus and the horses from Le Perche, and have enjoyed every minute of the rural pageant. However, an enquiring mind goes on and on and I have now discovered other excuses to keep me from my office. It is an account of some



JESSIE T. BEALS PHOTOS

The master of Watch Hill Farm prepares an al fresco feast for his guests; the grill will accommodate a lamb or small pig, the flower beds are planted with culinary herbs which can be picked for immediate use

of these avocations that I present to you.

Watch Hill Farm lies high among the hills of northern Westchester. These hills are clad with white oak and hickory and beech and birch and cedar. Far below, Hendryk Hudson's river slips through a gap in the Fishkill range and flows in mauve and silver majesty to the sea.

My house is long and low and old. It has most of the disabilities of old age, but it seems to be a friendly house, for young folks laugh in it and guests have come to spend a week-end and have stayed for ten years. Minor visitations of two and three years are but pleasant interludes.

The stooping ceilings bear the gracious patina that can only be achieved by years of smoke from pipes and fireplaces and flickering candles. Books are all-pervading in library, drawing room, halls and bedrooms. When a new book enters the house some other volume has to move reluctantly to attic or closet to make way for it.

Here, among the time-seared familiar faces of general literature, is a well-worn collection of miscellaneous information that would satisfy almost any fact-finding body intent upon bibliography or cooking or food and wine or calligraphy or the printing and binding of books or philology or the facts that lie in fields and gardens, in forests and streams.

Down a slope from the house, a path leads under elms and sugar maples to the barn which lies on three different levels and spreads over nearly an acre of ground. It resembles, with its gables and pointed silos, nothing quite so much as a Norman chateau that might have slipped its moorings. In this barn and in the garden that surrounds it lie the



The spice cabinet is one of the most imposing furnishings of the culinary workshop; it contains condiments from the far ends of the earth



The author at work in his private cooking place in the barn



Flowers in bloom and rows of many different kinds of vegetables in this terraced garden present a contrasting and colorful pattern

resources for a somewhat different rural enchantment.

If you time your visit to Watch Hill Farm to mid-spring you approach the barn through a border of French standard lilacs in full bloom. Their delicate odor follows you into the printing shop and haunts you as you set footnotes in 8-point Jensen. In this shop, by the process of hand work, books have been, and still can be, made and bound.

I once had the idea of printing an herbal in folio. It was to rival, and perhaps excel, the great classics on the subject. It was to have satin-soft wood cuts by Asa Cheffetz made from beautiful and botanically-perfect drawings by Louise Mansfield. It was to be bound in green vellum discreetly stamped in gold. There were to be one hundred copies to sell at some outrageous but still inadequate price.

This idea naturally led me into the garden, or, to be more exact, into an herb garden that had taken shape in my mind. A rocky hillside had been dealt with and had been transformed into terraces with sloping walls for rock plants. Seedsmen, both native and European, had been consulted and finally a garden grew.

There were assembled, in friendly convention, every last one of the culinary herbs, all of the thymes, the mints, the savories, the fennels, the majorams, the parsleys, the basils, tarragon and burnet and then a score or so of lesser lights, to say nothing of over a hundred varieties of the onion family. These kindly servants of mankind took root and flourished.

To deal with all of these new friends I had to have my own kitchen apart from the house, for at my first attempt to utilize the home kitchen for my own activities I immediately discovered that I was *persona non grata*.

I shall never forget the occasion. I had conceived the idea of concocting a



The working end of the remarkably complete library; Jeremy Gaige, the author's son, is watching while his father works

new tomato paste that would outpaste any other paste. It was to be seasoned with red capsicums and chilis and fresh garlic leaves, a touch of ginger and plenty of holy basil.

I gathered several bushels of tomatoes and all of the other ingredients, dealt with them firmly and with the easy facility of Escoffier himself while the affrighted household looked on aghast. Finally my brew went into enameled pots that covered the entire top of the kitchen range and I sat back with hands folded across a comfortable stomach to await my final triumph. It was the little man who wasn't there and I was fated to wish for a similar oblivion.

After an hour or so, my pots came to a reluctant boil. They stewed and fretted while I stirred constantly to prevent a bottom scorch.

The zero hour for the preparation of dinner came and went up through the house in a steam of appetite-provoking odors. Guests and family came and glared at me around corners with hungry, reproachful eyes and the pots slowly bubbled on to their final destiny which happened to be four pint jars of perfect tomato paste and a dinner four hours late.

I never tried that one again. I arranged my own cooking place in the barn. It was humble at first with a three-burner oil stove, a table, a few pots and pans, a mortar and pestle, a pair of balances and a still, but the still is quite another story.

As I had been unable to get under 85 at golf, I resigned from four golf clubs and I hurried back to my workshop to pursue my quest for flavor, for the secret of the herbs and spices that make food exciting and interesting.

It was not long before my kitchen took on real importance. An electric range and refrigerator were installed. Marmites and casseroles of all shapes



Herbs grown on the farm and hung to dry in the greenhouse



The printing shop is one of the most interesting and unusual features of the farm; James Henderson is at the press, the author at the type case

and sizes arrived from France and stainless steel pots, sauce pans and skillets came as a gift from Clarence Tuttle of Baltimore. A capacious and hospitable table was acquired where guests and family might sit and watch the busy stove and whet their appetites upon the tantalizing savors wafted from skillet, stew-pot and oven.

ONE of the most imposing furnishings of my culinary work shop is the spice cabinet. There is nothing stingy about it. Its height and breadth and ample jars are matters of wonder to housewives whose seasoning horizon is bounded by half a dozen two-ounce tins. My spice department is nothing like that.

In my cabinet there are row on row of gleaming glass-stoppered jars that jealously guard the precious mysteries of bark, leaf, seed and root. There are a score of peppers,—black and white and red in most of their subtle variants—pepper from Lampong and Malabar and Tellicherry, from Achin, Mombassa and Mangalore.

There are jars of cinnamon, ground and in sticks, nutmeg and mace, saffron, turmeric, mustard, coriander, cumin, allspice, cloves, cassia, vanilla beans and cassareep, paprika, chili-peppers of all shapes and sizes, bay leaves and the whole range of pot herbs.

They stand as a multi-colored, multi-flavored, stimulating challenge to the creative imagination and *fatuus est coquus qui nescit lambere labras*, and that to a dimly classical mind should mean—he's a poor cook who refuses to lick his own lips.

My kitchen door opens upon a terrace fashioned for *al fresco* cooking and dining when the weather is fine. It is laid out with a flag-paved centre large enough for table and chairs and.



Besides herbs, vegetables, and other more practical plants, flowers too have their place at Watch Hill Farm; this engaging view shows the inside of the formal garden with everything in bloom

JESSE T. DEAN PHOTO
PUBLIC LIBRARY
BRIMLEY, CAL.

around this, paths of the same flagstones divide the border into small beds where grow an assortment of culinary herbs for immediate use. A touch of chives or parsley, tarragon or chervil is needed for salad bowl or sauce pan and there it flourishes within reaching distance.

There is a grill built of fire-proof brick large enough to accommodate a lamb or a small pig. An extra piece of equipment that is often used, and much appreciated, is a Huntington broiler that can be rolled out on rubber-tired wheels. It is made of stainless steel and has a spit run by electricity. Charcoal quickly reaches red heat in its fire box and over these glowing embers a leg of lamb will attain a perfection never achieved in an oven.

Another department in the work shop is devoted to the study of perfume, the science of scents and odors. Hundreds of vials of the essential oils and oleo-resins that hold within, naturally or synthetically, the life-spirit of rose, violet and rosemary. Cyclamen and geranium and lavender and lily-of-the-valley, balm and lemon and grapefruit and lime, ambergris and civet and vetiver crowd each other in fragrantly friendly fashion.

I find that it bewilders my women

friends when I nonchalantly throw together a perfume to match their personalities, their predilections and their prejudices; "East is West" for Fay Bainter and "Esprit de McArthur" for Helen Hayes. I have just composed an olfactory symphony named "Thoughts of a Young Lady of Dual Personality While Saying Her Prayers." As yet I have not chosen the recipient, but the chances are it goes to Peggy Converse.

IN this same department I make most of our household simples and remedies—eye lotions, tooth powders, cold creams, tonics and toilet waters. It is a harmless pursuit, if carefully done, promotes economy and is more amusing than the nineteenth hole.

In these same busy precincts we preserve for winter use the considerable surplus of garden and orchard that would otherwise be wasted.

From the first pink rhubarb of the spring to the last little crimson-cheeked pear, named for Mr. Seckel of Philadelphia and gathered on a frosty autumn morning, the entire pageant of fruits and vegetables parades into the kitchen to become willing victims to the preserving kettle—string beans and wax beans, beets and tomatoes. Rochester peaches and Baldwin apples

and Damson plums, cucumbers, cauliflower and crisp cabbage heads for the kraut barrel.

And finally, when the task is done, the polychromatic array of jars and bottles on storeroom shelves present a picture of thrift and independence and give warm reassurance of plenty when wintry winds howl down the chimney.

This same Pandora's box that we call the Barn, houses a machine shop where most of the minor repairs of equipment may be given attention and last, but not least, there is a carpenter and wood working shop where not only a plank may be sawn or planed but where my friend Charles Millward designs, and turns by hand, articles of rare beauty for the table—salad bowls and servers of white mahogany, salt and pepper mills for epicures, casters and lazy susans, trays for cheese and bread and hors d'oeuvres, mustard pots and plates and platters. The demand for his work far exceeds the time and patience necessary to produce it.

There is one aspect of an editor's vacation that has not been mentioned—that perforce he must finally put pen to paper or else he is no editor. Perhaps I have written enough to have presented a pictorial pattern of editorial ease among the endives.



Like to Fish?

by LEE WULFF

WHEN these printed words break out into the open it will be May again and the great army of anglers held in check by the cold winds of winter will once more move forth to enjoy their sport. Fishing is something that those bitten by the bug attempt to do as much and as often as possible, yet for the majority of anglers there is only one big trip each year, the annual summer vacation. The time at which that falls, whether determined freely by an individual or compromised by the wishes of a family, often determines the direction the fisherman must take and the species of fish he decides to make his quarry.

Vacationing with a family is no real barrier to fishing. While many types of wilderness fishing will not satisfy the varied interest of the average family there are an almost endless number of vacation spots which provide excellent diversions for the non-fishing members. High on the list of such spots are many of the National Parks with their superb hotels, spotless housekeeping cabins or camp grounds and their tennis courts, swimming and riding facilities, scenic tours and other vacation attractions.

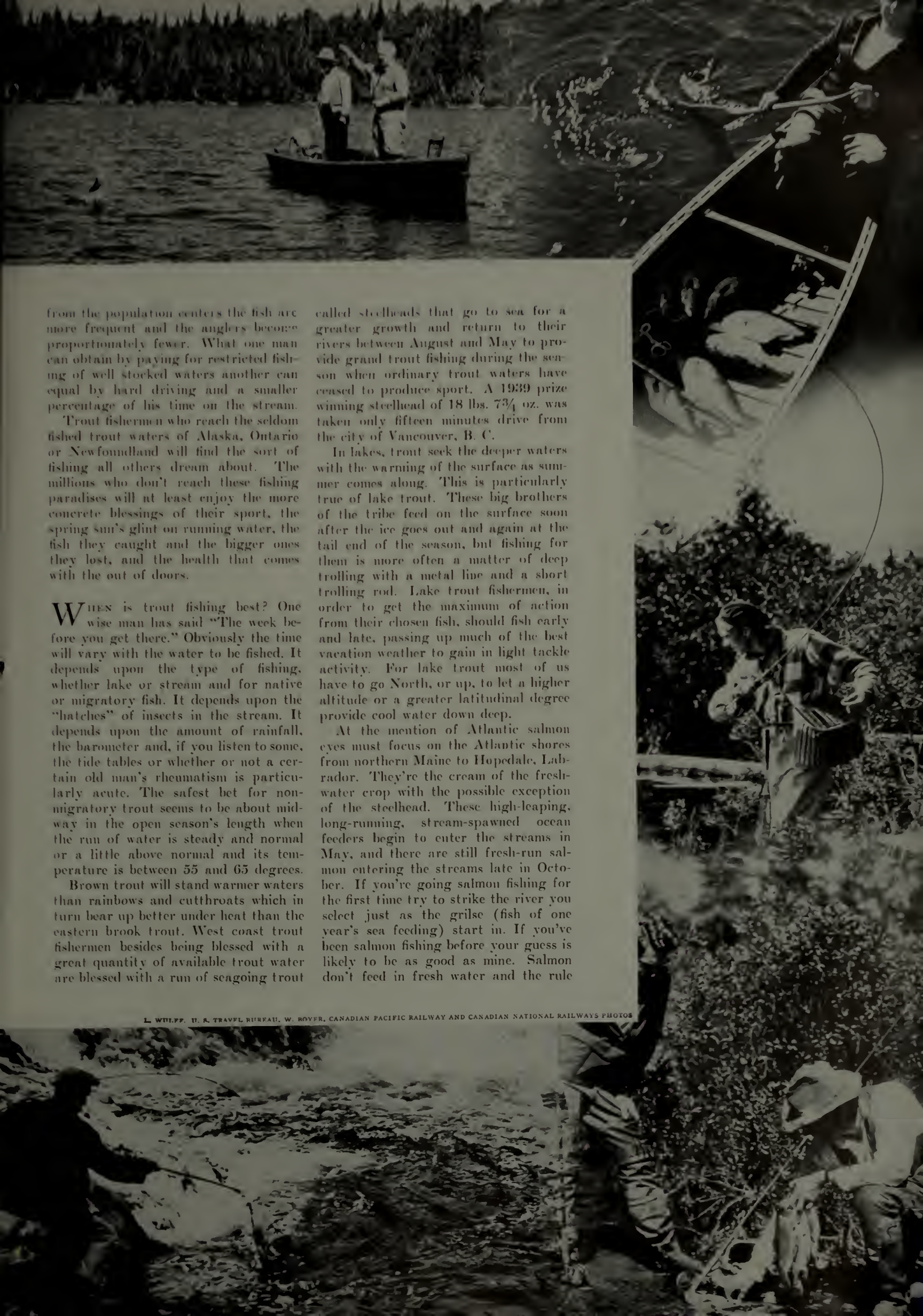
In May the trout fisherman is about to enter the period of his sport's crowning glory. The trout country is never more beautiful than it is in May when the pale green of new plant life shows

vividly against the timeless evergreens. Long hours of sunlight bring life anew to the warming northern waters. Insects hatch in countless thousands and the trout are once more avidly on the feed.

What tackle does a fisherman need for trout? If one man possessed all the tackle ever made he might, on some occasions, still lack for something yet unmade. For all that a common string, a bent pin, a worm and a willow wand will sometimes do the trick. The thrill of trout fishing comes from taking a very discerning fish with a lifelike imitation, naturally presented. Like the streams in which they are most often found, trout fishing is a sport of movement, of casting and of swimming or drifting flies. A trout angler *NEEDS* a \$15 fly rod, a \$4 reel, a \$7 fly line, some leaders and some flies. He can get along with less but he won't be able to enjoy his sport to the full; he can buy and use an endless quantity of additional or superior tackle to the limits of his conscience or his pocketbook.

Where will he find his trout? They are everywhere in clear, cool, unpolluted streams, mainly in the North but occurring as far South as Georgia, California and even into Mexico. There are trout, and big ones, within 25 miles of New York City with crowds of fishermen there to fish for them. Reaching out





from the population centers the fish are more frequent and the anglers become proportionately fewer. What one man can obtain by paying for restricted fishing of well stocked waters another can equal by hard driving and a smaller percentage of his time on the stream.

Trout fishermen who reach the seldom fished trout waters of Alaska, Ontario or Newfoundland will find the sort of fishing all others dream about. The millions who don't reach these fishing paradises will at least enjoy the more concrete blessings of their sport, the spring sun's glint on running water, the fish they caught and the bigger ones they lost, and the health that comes with the out of doors.

WHEN is trout fishing best? One wise man has said "The week before you get there." Obviously the time will vary with the water to be fished. It depends upon the type of fishing, whether lake or stream and for native or migratory fish. It depends upon the "hatches" of insects in the stream. It depends upon the amount of rainfall, the barometer and, if you listen to some, the tide tables or whether or not a certain old man's rheumatism is particularly acute. The safest bet for non-migratory trout seems to be about midway in the open season's length when the run of water is steady and normal or a little above normal and its temperature is between 55 and 65 degrees.

Brown trout will stand warmer waters than rainbows and cutthroats which in turn bear up better under heat than the eastern brook trout. West coast trout fishermen besides being blessed with a great quantity of available trout water are blessed with a run of seagoing trout

called steelheads that go to sea for a greater growth and return to their rivers between August and May to provide grand trout fishing during the season when ordinary trout waters have ceased to produce sport. A 1939 prize winning steelhead of 18 lbs. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. was taken only fifteen minutes drive from the city of Vancouver, B. C.

In lakes, trout seek the deeper waters with the warming of the surface as summer comes along. This is particularly true of lake trout. These big brothers of the tribe feed on the surface soon after the ice goes out and again at the tail end of the season, but fishing for them is more often a matter of deep trolling with a metal line and a short trolling rod. Lake trout fishermen, in order to get the maximum of action from their chosen fish, should fish early and late, passing up much of the best vacation weather to gain in light tackle activity. For lake trout most of us have to go North, or up, to let a higher altitude or a greater latitudinal degree provide cool water down deep.

At the mention of Atlantic salmon eyes must focus on the Atlantic shores from northern Maine to Hopedale, Labrador. They're the cream of the freshwater crop with the possible exception of the steelhead. These high-leaping, long-running, stream-spawned ocean feeders begin to enter the streams in May, and there are still fresh-run salmon entering the streams late in October. If you're going salmon fishing for the first time try to strike the river you select just as the grilse (fish of one year's sea feeding) start in. If you've been salmon fishing before your guess is likely to be as good as mine. Salmon don't feed in fresh water and the rule

of big flies, big fish, must go by the board. Take along a couple of Jock Scotts. They'll please both your guide and the salmon. Don't forget your trout flies, especially the dry flies, and if you haven't a typical salmon outfit your trout or bass equipment with some additional backing line will do the job.

Atlantic salmon fishing can cost more than \$50 a day or less than three. A party of four travelled from New York to Newfoundland where they lived on a small chartered schooner while they took 200 fish from wilderness rivers, and returned to New York to find that their entire two week vacation expenses were only \$100 per man. Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia offer excellent sport, and Maine's northern rivers are rapidly rebuilding their salmon stocks.

LANDLOCKED salmon and ouananiche are related to the Atlantic salmon but they do not migrate to the sea. They are found in northern New England and eastern Canada. The season of surface fishing follows the time the ice clears and lasts until about July first when the fish seek deeper levels. When word goes out that the ice has "gone out" of Sebago Lake, the first of Maine's big lakes to clear, anglers who are going up won't sleep well until they've had a day on their favorite water.

Pacific salmon rise less freely to a fly. They are taken more frequently in salt or brackish water than in fresh but their run is far greater than that of the Atlantic salmon, extending from the northern California rivers to beyond the Yukon. The run begins to enter the fresh water in August and continues into October, but before the fish strike the streams fishing begins in salt water and

the brackish stretches. Tackle ranges from trout or bass outfits up to light salt water trolling rigs. You needn't travel far from some of the large West coast cities for salmon fishing and a day or two at most will put you in salmon fisherman's heaven.

July finds the black bass season breaking into full stride. No other fish gives the sportsmen so much pleasure. Bass make their homes in the most convenient of places and over a wider range than any other American game fish. They're the lure that takes thousands of anglers off on the canoe trips thru Canadian wildernesses that would still be grand vacations even if there were no fishing included. They're a stubborn fish that will share their lakes with countless bathers, canoers and outboard racers but still find time to make an angler happy. They're the family man's friend because no matter where the annual "compromise" takes the family Dad can find some bass water and day or night, the bass, temperamental though they may be, will somehow manage to give him enough memories to hold him through the winter months.

From Quebec to California and from Florida to British Columbia there's bass fishing to be had and there's always a season open somewhere no matter what the month or day. The simplest of tackle may join with a minnow or worm to bring bass to the pan. As little as \$2 will buy a baitcasting outfit complete with lures that will really catch fish. There's no rule about bass fishing that should keep anyone from trying their luck at any hour as long as the season remains open.

While the bass fisherman is busy on the lakes and slower rivers he may sud-



W. BOYER

To some, casting into the surf is the greatest of fishing thrills

denly find himself fastened to one of the members of the pike family. Pickerel, northern pike, and muskellunge are the three family members and their combined distribution ranges from the Mason and Dixon line to the Arctic Circle. Muskies are the largest of the group and their habitat is the most limited, being restricted for the most part to a strip of territory running from the St. Lawrence and the waters North and South of it westward thru the Great Lakes drainage till the land lifts toward the Rockies. Michigan, Wisconsin and Ontario each produced during the past season a muskie that was heavier than any taken previously on fishing tackle. The final world's record fish weighed 621½ lbs.

Northern (Continued on page 51)



LEE WULFF

Others would rather go offshore, feel a heaving deck under them, struggle against tuna, broadbill, marlin, or others of the great salt water game fish that haunt the seas surrounding us



Those who only attend races when some supreme event is on the card; those to whom the horses are merely pawns in a game, miss the real pleasures and thrills which come to those who really love horses and sport for sport's sake

Racing and the Regular Season

by SALVATOR

THERE is a charm and a seduction about "the spring races" that pertains to no other time of year. It is, of course, a part of the season's peculiar and immemorial appeal — the "awakening from winter's sleep" as the poetically-inclined used to phrase it; but as poetry is now pretty well eliminated from the modern scheme, "efficiency" having been introduced as a substitute, its verbal synonym may more briefly be expressed by the familiar phrase: "They're off!"

In a changed and changing world, however, the coming of spring on the racing calendar "ain't what it used to be." Before year-round activity became the mode, with de luxe settings in Florida and California, winter was really a time of hibernation for those devoted to the turf. Spring then meant literally the burgeoning of the sport, its rebirth as a new thing. Now its continuity is indeed continuous for the entire 52 weeks of the year.

Nevertheless, we still have a "regular season" in what will always be the major terrain of the racing map—which means that portion of it stretching from the Blue Grass on the South, to New England and Canada on the North and East, and the Mississippi on the West. During 1940 there were 2,096 different racing days in North America, of which 1,395 were given within those confines. During the same year there was distributed in stake and purse money the sum of \$15,911,167, of which

\$10,844,272 was paid out there. Very definitely, therefore, it is with this region that "major" racing is, always has been, and always will be, identified. And there it begins on April first and closes on November 30. To it the winter sleep is no poetic figment; nor, by the same token, the awakening of spring.

Winter racing, anywhere, is for those who prefer it. It has its enthrallment, to many turfites irresistible. But to those who follow it there never comes that thrill and glow, that sense of returning life and uprushing joy and vigor which the opening of the "regular" season brings, come April, to those who have seen naught of "the green-sward and the numbers up" since Thanksgiving.

STRIVING, again, not to be too poetical in a prosaic epoch, one feels bound to confess that the merrie, merrie springtime, in parts North and East, may have its shrewish moments, when rain, mud, overcoats and steam heat in the club-house are the order of the day. But always we must take the bitter with the sweet—or the sour, if you will—there being nothing climatic that can be much sourer than spring weather when it curdles.

All this, however, is merely the crumpling of the rose-leaf. The unfolding buds are there, which, in a few short weeks will have blossomed full-blown into the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness, the Belmont and the Suburban.

together with such other floral trophies as embellish a decor that, new in its arrangement, has nevertheless behind it generations and centuries of substance and success.

The great seduction of the spring, to the race goer, is a double one. It brings back before him the heroines and heroes of the season past, now with triumphant bravo's, now with trailing silks—and, along with them, fresh forms and faces of the rising generation upon which, after all, our faith is pinned, they being quite literally "the hope of the race," and in a double sense.

Upon them the dew of morning lies. How beautiful they are! How bubbling with the *joi-de-vivre*! It is well that in their innocence they have no premonition of what may lie before them. Its stern realities are still unknown. It is only the statisticians, busy with their comptometers in distant city offices, who supply the information that with over 6,000 new-born Thoroughbreds now annually produced, there are constant threats of a shortage, though the number of horses that took the word last season was over 13,000. The wear and tear of modern racing keeps pace with the wear and tear of modern life, under whose pressure hosts of them prematurely succumb. Again invoking the statisticians, they inform us that the career of the average Thoroughbred race horse is somewhere around three seasons—that only those above the average are not worn out (*Continued on page 66*)



I'll Wait for My Vacation

by COL. H. P. SHELDON

THERE are certain seasons of the year when it is nothing less than profane to labor at one's accustomed task, ignoring what is going on out-of-doors. If, being certain, or reasonably so, of the fact that there is a fresh fall of woodcock in the Sawmill Cover you elect to labor diligently and thriftily instead of putting on shooting clothes and going to investigate this remarkable phenomenon, you may have your copy-book reward and welcome.

Pierre, the little black-eyed 'Cajan carpenter and boat-maker, knew better:

"Bah gosh! M'sieu! Behol! Mos' de tam Ah mek de house; Ah mek de pirogue; Ah feex de roof; Ah mek hany dam' sacre hol' t'ing an' carry de money to Marie, you onerstan', but when de wind 'shé is in de roseau Ah put down mah mallet an' tek up mah gaun an' go for shoot de dauk."

Each year when the shooting season closes I set to work to formulate plans for a perfect gunning vacation for the next year and I do then solemnly resolve that I shall not waste so much as a single day of my leave on any recreation less important than shooting. But when spring comes to lay a green vapor over the hills, and the shadberry and the dogwoods glow in the warm sunshine, persistent thoughts of trout streams invade my consciousness and my resolve weakens. By September I am short by ten days or two weeks the total leisure time necessary to carry out my plans for an ideal shooting vacation. I presume I never shall be able to manage it, but there is no reason for not giving someone else an opportunity to try it.

Even if one had no other demands upon his time and resources it would be impossible to enjoy in one season all the varieties of North American shooting. By using the airplane and figuring time schedules to the width of a cat's whisker a man might sample the magnificent game resources of Alaska and Canada; he could have a few days with the western grouse, and the pheasants and Hungarian partridges in the Northwest, and a brief excursion after turkeys, quail, snipe and waterfowl in



"DAY'S END" BY W. J. SCHALDACH

the Southwestern country and along the Pacific slope. But there would still be the great valley of the Mississippi; and the Atlantic coastal regions from Nova Scotia southward to Florida to explore.

A man might complete such a schedule, perhaps, but he would be very foolish to try it, for there is no profit in visiting any shooting ground unless one remains there long enough to explore it and to learn how to enjoy its resources. A day or two spent in new gunning grounds, or in pursuit of an unfamiliar game species seldom yields complete satisfaction. That comes only when a gunner becomes acquainted with local conditions, customs, and characters, and knows at least one-tenth as much as his guide does concerning the ways of the game.

The "shoot and run" sportsman may bag large quantities of game, but he will miss nearly all of the intangible values that are dearer to the heart and more enduring than the material spoils of the chase. I can no longer remember how many ducks I bagged in a certain pin oak bottom in Arkansas half a dozen years ago, but I can clearly see

how the sunshine struck through the green gold canopy of the oaks above us that day. I can see Nash Buckingham sitting on the other end of the log engaged in beguiling our dusky attendant into an edifying discussion of ghosts and supernatural beings. I can still see the rolling whites of the darky's eyes, and I can remember the hollow dismay that overtook us when it was discovered that Willie had completely forgotten to bring the lunch. Of such is the kingdom of the gunner!

Since it is impossible to describe each of the thousands of perfect shooting vacations, I intend to set down the outlines of just one. It is a fair sample of the sort of thing a man may enjoy who has a month or six weeks of leisure and who wants to gun for upland game and waterfowl under conditions that are varied and attractive. The excursion need not cost more than \$300 or \$400 in a standard edition, so to speak, without Russian leather and deckle edgings. It does not include big game shooting.

We may well begin our vacation by spending a week in September in Maryland or Virginia. This will allow us a day or two of sora shooting upon the tidal marshes of the Patuxent River, or the Potomac; we can also find squirrels in the hardwoods and mourning doves in the upland fields. There is nothing strenuous about this shooting, but it is undeniably pleasant.

The sora is the smallest of our game birds. The bird is a migrant and widely distributed, but it cannot be taken with any success except in fresh water marshes along the lower reaches of rivers like the Connecticut and the Patuxent where the great impulse of the sea at high tide checks the flow of the river's current, thus forcing a flood of fresh or brackish water back into the marshes. Except at high tide it is well nigh impossible to flush the sora, for the bird prefers to run and skulk among the tangle of marsh vegetation as long as it has footing.

The customary procedure is to engage a pusher and his narrow flat-bottomed skiff. He will propel the unstable craft through the rankly growing oats

and butterweed while the gunner stands erect in the bow, taking the birds as they flutter aloft. Under such circumstances the flight of the sora is feeble and unimpressive; a decent shot, with solid footing underneath him, ought never to miss one in range, but the skill wobbles and jerks; it is almost impossible to keep one's balance, and many ridiculous situations result.

The Maryland nonresident license costs \$15.50; the Virginia fee is the same. The boatman will charge from \$3 to \$5 for each tide. Veteran gunners watch the weather for winds that will "blow the tide in," for at such times the shooting will be best.

Wearing tennis shoes, white duck trousers, a light cotton shirt, sun helmet, and shooting glasses the sora shooter is properly attired. It is hot and breathless in the thick water growths; also the white clothing may prevent some neighboring gunner from shooting into you. If one does shoot you, the glasses are a protection against eye damage from the tiny No. 10 shot. A day or two of this shooting each season is about all that is required, and having done his sora stint the gunner is free to hasten the tempo of the vacation by giving his attention to the mourning doves.

At this season doves are to be found in varying abundance nearly everywhere in rural Virginia and Maryland.

If the visiting sportsman has invitations to shoot from friends residing in this region, so much the better, otherwise he must find his own ground, and that can be a most agreeable experience—at least I have found it so. It is only necessary to locate some quiet rural village with a decent inn where the visitor can establish his headquarters and from which he can explore the adjacent countryside by car. There are little dirt roads that wind past woodland, farm, orchard, and creek, and these are pleasant paths to follow at this season.

In September every field of standing corn has its quota of doves, but we are looking for a large one with a patch of woods adjacent and a brook or creek nearby. Sometimes a flock of doves perching in the top of a dead chestnut, or on the telephone wires, gives us a clue. Then with the permission of the farmer we plan the campaign. The farmer, by the way, is usually agreeable, for he has a mistaken idea that doves are damaging his corn.

For dove shooting I like to use a 20-gauge gun and number nine chilled shot, and to wear khaki slacks and shirt, with a sleeveless shell jacket for comfort.

The method of shooting doves in a corn field is simple. One walks the length of the field between rows, and upon reaching the end counts off an interval of about twenty rows, and walks

back. Now and again he will hear close by the quick soft clap of wings and glimpse his game as it whistles away among the golden tassels. It calls for smart gun handling to down a bird and sharp marking if the game is retrieved afterward. Sometimes doves flushed by a companion will come over, occasionally the gunner happens upon a favorite feeding spot and by waiting quietly may have shots at doves coming in to feed there.

It is important to observe closely the aerial routes used by the birds as they fly between the field and the woods. When a route has been discovered the gunner will be able to enjoy pass shooting at doves which, to my notion, is very close to the top of the list of the desirable things of earth. The flushing speed of the game; its ability to dive and turn; and above all the way a flock of doves can come into range without being seen will make one think of teal shooting from a stand beside a canal in a Louisiana rice plantation.

The September excursions are just preliminaries to the campaign which opens in October against the ruffed grouse and the woodcock, the black duck, the teal. This is a serious business. A man who had just spent two weeks gunning for grouse in New England told me somewhat bitterly that he'd "be damned if he'd ever do it again." I (Continued on page 68)



"DOVE FIELD" BY RICHARD A. BISHOP, ETCHINGS COURTESY THE CROSSROADS OF SPORT

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There's no place like ... **A RANCH!**



If you've never spent a vacation on a western ranch, you have a rare experience coming to you—and one that is typically American. Nowhere else in the world will you find a place quite like one of the ranches (and there are many wonderful ones) that dot the West, from the foothills of the Rockies to the Coast, from British Columbia to New Mexico.

What's it like on a dude ranch?

To some people it's peace and contentment: breath-taking scenery and quiet nights, under blankets. To others it's long days in the saddle, pushing around (just as though it really were fun) thousands of obstinate cattle, white-faced Herefords or jet-black Angus. To others it's pack trips for days on end, to fish some new stream that somehow seems far more exciting than the one you're now freezing in. To some it's sheep, flooding down from the heights. To others it's young America, sending its roots back to the pioneer spirit from which it had its being. . . .

There's an old proverb to the effect that "One picture is worth a thousand words." We call on it here to tell the story of our great dude ranches.

The pictures are all of one ranch, Andrew Anderson's A Bar A at Encampment, Wyoming. But they are typical of what you will find on many of the best ranches that take dudes. The scenery may differ, the backgrounds may change; the atmosphere remains the same. It just happens that you seldom have so brilliant a photographer as Fritz Henle on hand.

You want to go, so how do you get there?

Well, you can go by train or you can fly; you can even drive, for the roads are generally good. What it costs depends, of course, on where you start and where you're going; New York to Sheridan, Wyo., and return by train, costs \$102.50; from Philadelphia to Denver, Colo., and return, by train, costs \$90.20; Chicago to Butte, Mont., and back by plane costs \$112.60; Washington, D. C., to Santa Fe, N. M., and back, by plane, costs \$179.10.

And what does it cost? At one of the better ranches it will come to from \$45.00 to \$75.00 a week per person—not counting the ten gallon hat.



Calf Love

by LADD HAYSTEAD

WHAT does a cowman or dairyman do on a vacation? our friend, the editorial chap, asked.

Cowmen don't take vacations, we told him. Instead, they "come to town." And what a coming that is if it is in range country! But he specified that it be the non-range type of cowman. Presently, we'll take up that question. But first let us look at dairymen.

Dairymen, now, are something different, we told him. Dairymen don't take vacations or "come to town" either.

But they must, he insisted.

So we said, "OKay—we'll prove that point by going out and asking a dozen friends and neighbors who should be a fairly representative cross-section of dairymen, as the dozen will be composed of city-farmers, dirt-farmers, Jersey, Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss men."

The first dairyman we asked retorted briefly and to the point.

"I don't get any vacations."

We worded it a little differently next time and asked, "What would you do on a vacation?"

The second man, a Guernsey man, by the way, spoke candidly.

"I'd pail 90 cows night and morning just like I've always done," he said.

We tried it still differently on the third in the hopes of a more informative answer. We asked him if he had a vacation away from the herd and the home place, what would he do.

He gazed across the pasture lot dreamily as he spoke.

"I'd load the wife and kids into the car. Then I'd drive out to Wisconsin and get them set up at a lake. And then I'd start making the rounds of the farms there until I found me a couple of good matrons and a first-class bull."

A city-farmer told us that before wartime he had made a pilgrimage to the Channel Islands on his holiday each year. Some years he brought back new stock; one year a herdsman; and other years just studied their methods of breeding.

A partner of ours from Virginia, a Jersey man, was in town while the little survey was on. We listened in on him. While he supposedly was being vastly interested in the workings of radio as

he met and talked to friends in the radio business, we found that actually he had spent most of his time enthusing over his cows. Oddly enough, they seemed to find it vastly interesting. Not a few radio people are in the dairy business themselves, you know.

In short, it seemed that if a dairyman was to have a vacation away from the cows, he would spend most of his time talking, looking at, buying or selling—cows.

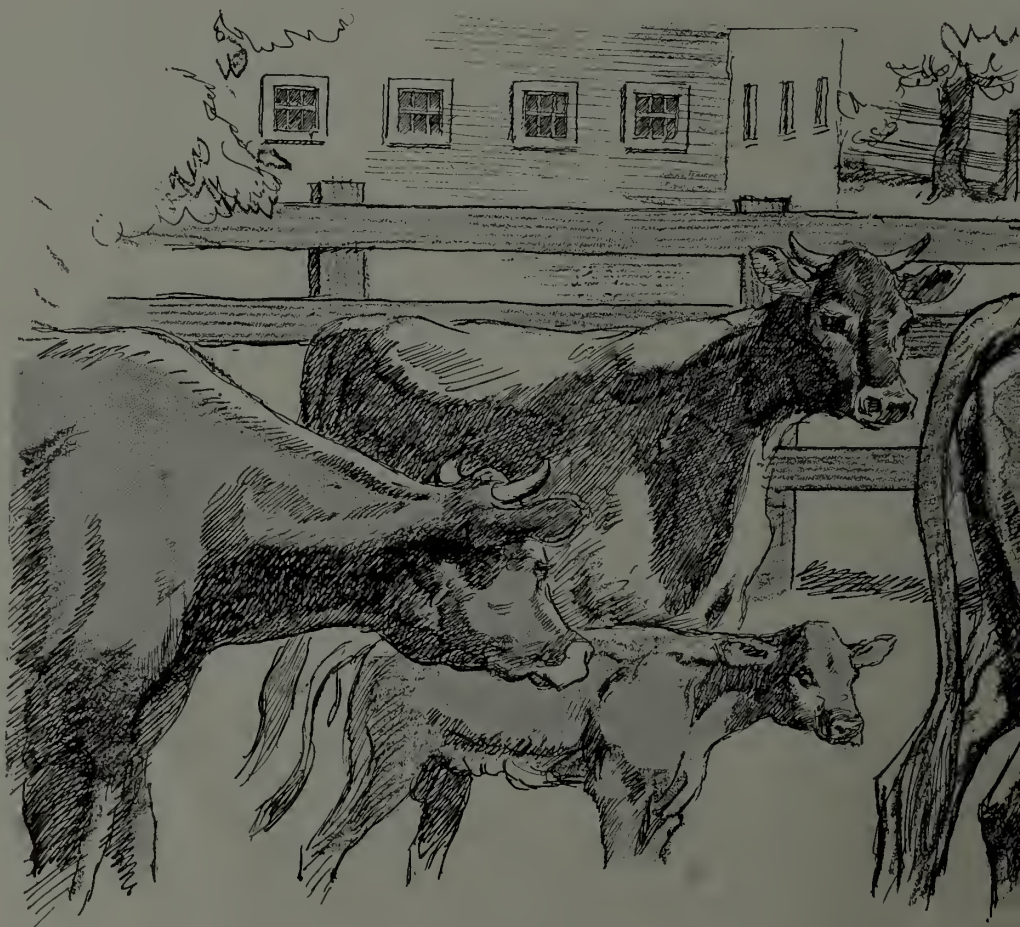
And that reminds me of a friend from Dutchess County who is both a dairyman and an Aberdeen-Angus breeder. He went to Palm Springs last winter for the usual reasons. There he met the movie stars one expects to meet in such a place, but he seemingly failed to ap-

preciate the glamor which was around him in bushel lots. Instead he quickly discovered those stars who were interested in cows.

From Palm Springs' beautiful swimming pool, he gravitated to the ranches of his newly-found friends. And instead of coming back to New York with choice Hollywood gossip, he returned with some excellent swaps and sales for cows.

Then there was the dairyman from Pennsylvania. He went up to Canada for moose and came back with a Landsdale boar which he intended to cross with Hamp sows to raise his bacon ratio.

And there's our good neighbor, who is one of the best dairymen in the New York milkshed. He "took a vacation" in the Rockies. Wanted to see Indians,



runs, mile-high Denver, Garden of the Gods and such things. But when he came home he brought with him two earloads of whitefaces. Said that labor was getting so scarce he thought he ought to get a hedge and start in learning the feeder business.

"How did you like Miami on your trip a few weeks ago?" our friend asked at this point.

We didn't see Miami, but we did get on several dozen Florida cow ranches and picked up a bunch of half-bred stuff to try out as feeders in the North. A man from Illinois who had intended to winter at St. Petersburg, found his cowman's instinct too strong so he just sort of took a little run down South of Sarasota to look at some Brahmas for fun. He didn't get much "vacation" after that, but he did get a trainload of Florida steers which went back to Illinois.

And so it goes. Beef-man or dairy-man, the fascination of four-legged critters on the hoof is so great for those who are in the business, that a holiday isn't a holiday unless it includes a chance to be around the animals they are supposedly trying to get away from.

That's why cowmen rarely ever become anything else for long. You can dress them up, sit them at a desk, give

them push-buttons and secretaries, and arrange the endless "conferences" that constitute business, and all you have to do to get under that hard-boiled office exterior is mention a cow.

The whole beautiful panoply of Big Business goes out the window. Feet go on the desk. Calm descends on the office while your businessman reverts back to type and enthusiastically tells you how he got his Jersey herd up to an average 7,000-lbs. production. Or, how he made a great buy on some Shorthorns, then put them on grass silage and corn stover—well, it's the sort of phenomenon that makes one think Americans will never become decadent so long as such simple and natural instincts abound.

THE answer to what a cowman does when he comes to town is (outside of the traditional Big Bust)—he talks, thinks, and looks at cows.

That reminds of a Friend From New Mexico who came visiting in Paris. He was very good about giving up, for the moment, the high-heeled boots. We even got the Stetson down to a mere two-inch brim. Then we tramped him through the miles of The Louvre, the Luxembourg, up Montmartre, and down to the Tuileries. And he really didn't complain so very much.

But one morning he was missing. He wouldn't explain when he showed up for luncheon. It happened again. Still no explanation. The next day was leaving day. At the boat train he confessed. He had got homesick so he just went out to the Abattoir those mornings, where he could get close to cows.

"They ain't what you'd rightly call good range stock," he told us seriously, "but if'n a man could get ahold of some, he might make somethin' outa 'em. So long."

This summer, there will probably be more livestockmen taking a busman's holiday than ever before. This, because today there are more people in the livestock business and the number is growing constantly.

The receding markets for cash crops have made many farmers cast about for ways to diversify. Almost any farm can raise some kind of feed-stuffs. Cows can utilize almost any kind of forage. So, more and more cash-crop men are putting in a few cows, either as breeders or feeders.

Again, to qualify under some of the new governmentally sponsored conservation practices, livestock is almost a necessity. Easily eroded hillsides must be covered with grass. Grass can make something for (Continued on page 73)



ILLUSTRATIONS BY GORDON ROSS



Horseman's Safari

by PETER VISCHER

IN the opening article in this issue of COUNTRY LIFE, the author suggests a browse around some of the leading stud farms of the country as an ideal American vacation for anyone interested in horses. It's an excellent suggestion. I made such a tour three years ago, enjoyed it immensely at the time, and have got great retrospective pleasure (and many hours of discussion) out of it ever since.

You can arrange such a tour to see almost any type of horses you prefer. But if you see mostly Thoroughbreds, which is what I did, you still will gain immeasurably from your trip, whatever your personal taste in horseflesh, for the Thoroughbreds have played an important part in every phase of the development of our vast and valuable

horse empire—including our three distinctive and widely admired American breeds: Standardbred, Saddlebred and Morgan.

Nor does it make much difference where you start and how far you go. My starting place was New York and my goal, not unnaturally, Kentucky. But you could make a tour of California, if that's where you live, with almost equal profit, so greatly has the bloodstock of that state been improved in recent years. You wouldn't be far wrong, as a matter of fact, if you made a pilgrimage to so unlikely a place (from the old-fashioned horseman's point of view) as Oregon!

You may do it, furthermore, any time you like. You are going to see horses and they stay more or less put.

But do it, if you can, in the Spring. After all, there are many miles to be covered and the peach blossoms of New Jersey, the apple blossoms of the Shenandoah and the crisp fresh bluegrass of Bourbon County are something to be seen too.

You will—I can almost guarantee it—be hospitably received. If you have an honest interest in horses, I know no stallion whose stable door will not be opened for you. These horses belong to men and women who are mighty proud of them and, almost invariably, appreciate any interest shown in them. The respect and affection of these good people for the good horses they are privileged to own goes far beyond any business interest or concern.

But let's not delay further with pre-

hammers. It is high time to be off.

We'll head southward, of course, through the Holland or Lincoln tunnel into New Jersey. And we won't be long on the road before we can make our first stop. It will probably be Red Bank, where half a dozen stallions well above the average are standing.

At his Oak Glen Farm, W. W. Vaughn has Catalan, a son of Fair Play, and Neddie, son of the unbeaten Colin. Nearby, at his delightful Woodland Farm, a beehive of sporting activity that includes a sporty race course and a pack of hounds, Amory L. Haskell has the promising Cocked Hat, by Mad Hatter, and Knave High, a young son of the speedy Jack High, who stands nearby at W. H. La Boyteaux's Hop Creek Farms, sharing quarters with Caruso, well named son of Polymelian and Sweet Music, and a young son of Teddy named Teddy Weed.

Six stallions in one community—and a famous section, too, for there Top Flight was foaled and some of the greatest horses ever to wear the Whitney colors were trained—makes a pretty good start but leaves little time for the rest of Jersey. And the state still has lots to offer.

At Pennington and nearby Harborton are three horses of distinct class. Two of them are sons of the great Pharos—there are only three of his scions in the whole country—and they were real race-horses in their own right abroad: Fanar, a powerful bay, and St. Elmo 2nd, an exquisite gray, both bred in France by Lord Derby. At Harborton, Joseph M. Roebing has the swift Case Ace, another son of Teddy, who distinguished himself in the colors of the Milky Way Stable a few seasons back. In Princeton, not far away, Mark

M. Jones has another sturdy son of Fair Play, Court Day, at Woodvale Farm, he is a very useful hunter sire.



Man o' War, Kentucky



Blenheim 2nd, Kentucky



Mahmoud, Kentucky

New Jersey cannot be left without a visit to F. Wallis Armstrong's Meadowview Farms, at Moorestown, across the Delaware from Philadelphia. There stands the venerable John P. Grier, whose great effort against Man o' War will never be forgotten, Mont Blanc and the newly imported horse, Easton. Easton, incidentally, is an old rival of Fanar.

Philadelphia with its excellent hotels is the logical place to use as a base of operations at this time, but curiously there are few Thoroughbreds at stud in the whole state of Pennsylvania! Still a drive around the suburbs of the Quaker City, to see the many wonderful farms there, which helps to make up the most concentrated fox hunting country in America, is well worth a few hours.

Maryland is the next stop of importance (you might drive into the state past the famous Foxcatcher Steeplechase Course at Fair Hill) and Baltimore is a good place to settle for a while. Sagamore Farm, Alfred G. Vanderbilt's wonderful plant in the lush Worthington Valley, is of course the first stop.

There we see for the first time horses deserving of the description "great", that term used so sparingly by true horsemen. There you may see the newly imported Bahram, one of the outstanding European horses of the past decade, and our own brilliant race horse and truly promising sire, Discovery. Bahram will have a fee of \$2,500, Discovery, \$1,500. And on the farm with them is the well-bred race horse Dauber, by Pennant out of a Man o' War mare and thus of distinctly American breeding; Identify, who is himself a son of Man o' War, and a young son of Teddy named Tedi- (Continued on page 65)



Fanar, New Jersey



Discovery, Maryland



Challenger 2nd, Maryland



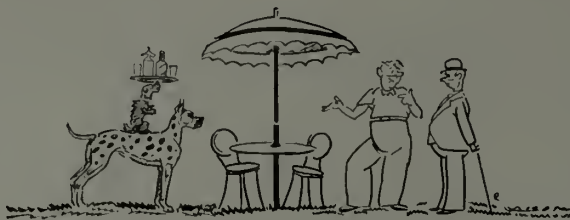
Easton, New Jersey



Bahram 2nd, Maryland



Battleship, Virginia



Fun With Dogs

by JOHN A. BROWNELL

THESE days thousands of people are having more fun with their dogs. They are finding the satisfaction in the companionship of a really well-trained dog instead of putting up with the misdemeanors of spoiled, untutored pets that do pretty much as they please.

Of course dogs have been trained for centuries. They have herded cattle and sheep, performed tricks, hunted game. Indeed most of the breeds were evolved to fulfill some particular duty for mankind. But this present development is an entirely new kind of training. It is training for the life which the vast majority of dogs lead; that of being a companion, and an important member of some human family.

Most family dogs always have been taught a few rules. They are housebroken, more or less, they come when called, sometimes, and, whether you know it or not, pick up hundreds of other precepts by observation. However they have faults too, and as dogs often seem to have more determination than their owners, the humans adapt themselves to their dogs' weaknesses and let it go at that.

However, the picture is changing. It all started about six years ago when Mrs. Whitehouse Walker, a well-known breeder and exhibitor of dogs, persuaded the American Kennel Club to

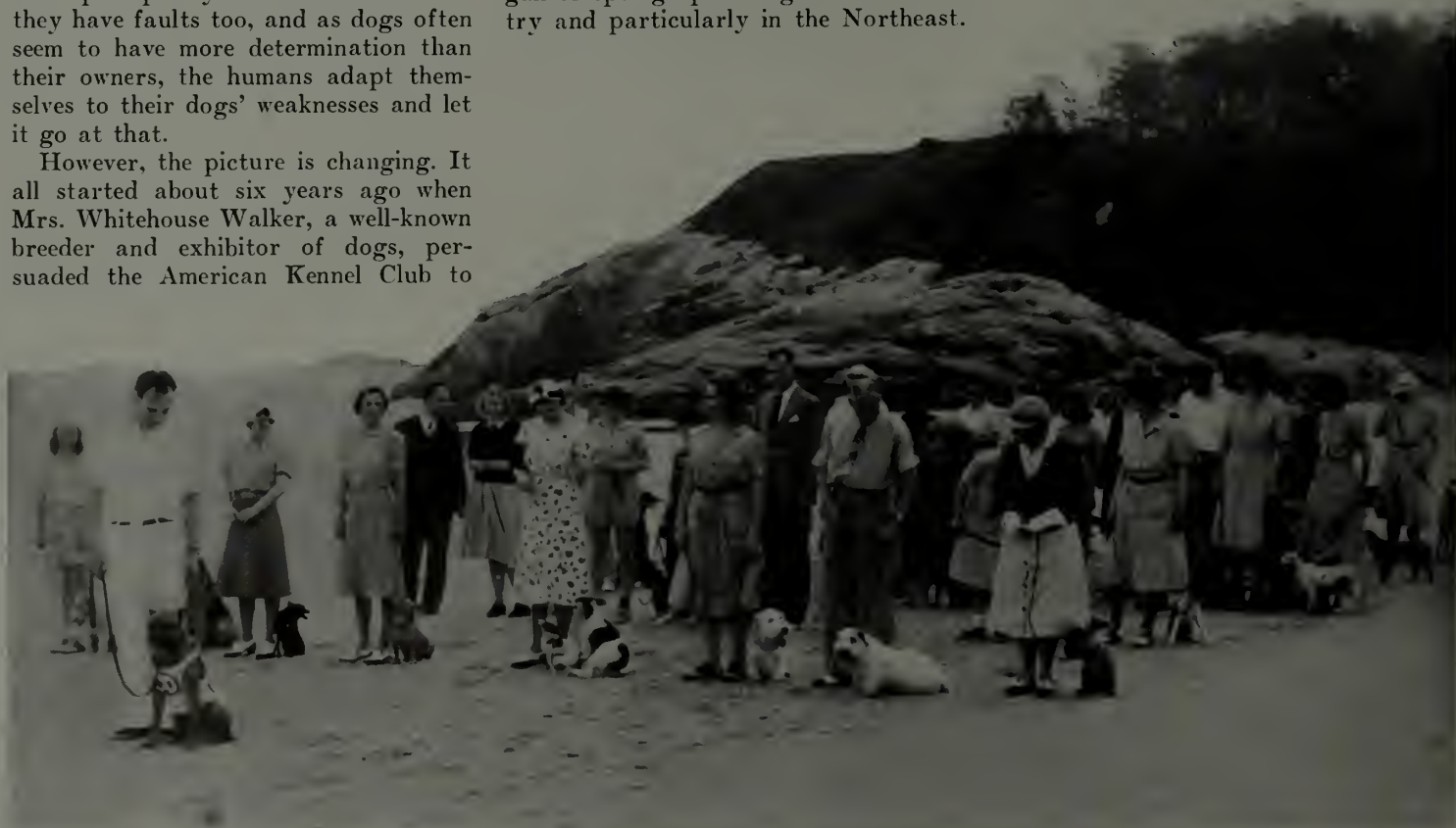
formulate rules for competitive obedience trials to be held in conjunction with regular dog shows.

Similar trials had been held in England, and it was felt that they would help to show the man in the street that show dogs had something besides looks. Rules were set up, but at first very few show-giving clubs included obedience trials in their shows. However those that did soon found that the obedience ring attracted a far larger gallery than any of the breed rings, and today it is rare to find a show which does not include obedience in its program.

This competition was all the incentive that was needed. The public became thrilled over the idea of dogs that behaved themselves and which they, the owners, could train for competition themselves. Training classes and clubs, groups of people banded together under the guidance of an instructor, began to spring up throughout the country and particularly in the Northeast.

Since these clubs are largely made up of people like most of us—owners of one, two, or perhaps three dogs—rather than fanciers who have been in the game for years, it means that new and enthusiastic recruits are coming into the dog game. But most important of all, these people are getting a great deal of fun and instructive recreation out of training their own dogs under skilled supervisors and working with other dog owners on their mutual problems.

They are finding that by devoting just a little time and thought to the subject they can train a dog just as well as anyone else can. In fact, the best part of this obedience idea is that the owner is the ideal trainer of his individual dog. After all the dog must fit into his particular type of life, and he should know his dog's temperament and



S. E. BURGEN PHOTOS

The annual picnic is the big informal event of the year; it is held on a beach near Boston, and there are all sorts of amusing events, digging the sand for hamburgers, hurdle races, etc., to amuse dogs and owners

reactions better than anyone else. However he must approach the job systematically and intelligently.

Our club, the New England Dog Training Club, was one of the earliest of these training organizations to come into being. Perhaps a discussion of what we have done and the enjoyment the members and yes, the dogs too, have gotten out of doing it, serve as an illustration of the value of obedience training and the good time you or anyone can have with a dog, regardless of type or breed, if you yourself have taught him.

This organization was formed by a few individual dog owners in Boston, and is different from the majority of training groups throughout the country in that it is a club rather than merely a training class. That means that it is run by all the members as their hobby and recreation, and its activities extend far beyond its training classes which are held once, and sometimes twice, a week.

There are about 160 members drawn from all walks of life. Prestige within the club is based solely on performance and good sportsmanship; social station is disregarded. Dogs owned by our members have earned 65 American Kennel Club obedience test degrees in the past year. Only 32 dogs in the entire country have earned the coveted title of U. D. which is the Ph. D. of the dog world, and fourteen of these dogs belong to our club!

All the training required to pass these obedience trials is of a useful nature, and all of it can be applied in everyday life. When a dog is properly trained to walk at heel without a leash, and to lie down and stay where he is put, he can be taken to a great many places where an untrained dog would only get into trouble. And so when the club members gather at some member's house for a meal or a meeting, as they frequently do, you will find all the dogs accompanying their owners.

When the owners go into the dining room for supper all the dogs, sometimes ten or fifteen of them, remain quietly together in the living room. Each dog is taught to admit other dogs into his house, and they all expect and welcome visitors.

If a meeting is held at one of the Boston hotels, the dogs will accompany their masters too, and many a stranger has been amazed to see a dozen dogs come quietly from under a long restaurant table as their owners rose to leave! The dogs had been there all through the meal without a sound.

One of the club members who hardly ever leaves her dog behind, has persuaded several of the Boston theaters to admit him, and he goes with her regularly to the movies.

My dog is never left behind when my wife and I go away, but he usually is left to sleep through the evening when



When a meeting is held at a member's house the dogs come along too, and behave very well; apparently this Fox Terrier had never seen a Bulldog before!

we go out. If we are staying in a hotel or are guests at a friend's house, he is perfectly happy to be left in a room provided some of our clothes are around and his cushion is placed in a closet, where he always sleeps when away from home.

Our greatest informal event of the year is the annual picnic which is held in the summer on a large private beach belonging to one of the club members near Boston. It is usually attended by 70 or more dogs, of half as many different breeds, and each dog brings the humans that belong to him.

The afternoon is fully taken up with many different kinds of events such as digging in the sand for hamburgers, hurdle races, a relay race with the dogs carrying the baton, a baseball game with the dogs participating, a competition for the dog with the most personal-

ity and many others. Small prizes are awarded the winning dogs in each event, and the activities usually end with the dogs sitting on the sidelines with their prizes while one of the trainers puts their masters over the jumps. The day ends with dogs and owners taking a swim in the ocean and then sitting down to a picnic supper on the beach.

On the more serious side, the club runs, each year, one of its own obedience trials, under license from the American Kennel Club, in conjunction with a regular dog show, and also an A. K. C. sanctioned obedience trial. The trials held last February in conjunction with the Eastern Dog Club show in Boston broke all world records for the number of dogs entered in obedience contests with 103 entries, and yet this new phase of the dog game is still in its infancy and only starting to grow.

For the past four years, in addition to entering in obedience competition, this club has also put on at the Boston dog show a non-competitive exhibition of twenty or 30 of their amateur-trained dogs working together in the ring. No other show has had anything like it until this year when the New England Dog Training Club team of 16 dogs was invited by the Westminster Kennel Club to stage their exhibition at Madison Square Garden during the largest indoor dog show in this country. The previous year at the same show, the Club's entry had been judged the best in a special competition for teams of four dogs each, from the leading clubs of the country.

Though this particular club is definitely at the top of the heap today, with such a fast growing movement it is sure to be challenged by other clubs in the future, for Boston has no monopoly on dog (Continued on page 76)



These dogs can be taken places where untrained dogs would get into trouble

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

April 26, 1941

Saturday

Those who love horse racing owe Long Island's famous Piping Rock Club a debt of gratitude, for it was here that their sport was kept alive in New York State during a very dark time. In 1912, tracks all over the state were closed because Gov. Hughes had revoked the Percy Gray law permitting bookmaking. It was only at Piping Rock that flat racing and steeplechasing continued. Now old memories are being revived. The spring meeting of the United Hunts Association will be held over the old course, and the Piping Rock Trophy will be back in competition on its home grounds. These pictures show the racing 29 years ago. Go to Piping Rock on June 14 and see the happy revival of this meeting.



There was nothing drab about those early race meetings at Piping Rock; these spectators are dressed in the height of fashion



The parking field in 1912 or 1914 shows that the automobiles were up to the minute too; notice the sleek design of these models



The stylish lady in the middle is not smoking a cigar



The old jump in front of the clubhouse will be there again for the racing in June



Above: Big crowds came to the races in 1912; bigger ones will come in 1941; Below: They had big fields in those days too

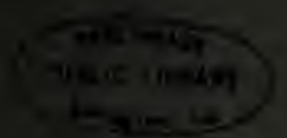
THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

April 19, 1941

Saturday

These big, fleet yachts with billowing spinnakers are 12 Meters racing on Long Island Sound. All along the shores of our big bodies of salt and fresh water, sailboats big and small are being prepared for scenes such as this. Winter covers are coming off; coats of paint, glistening varnished spars, new rigging are the order of the day. Soon these boats will float off their cradles and another racing and sailing season will be under way. Any one can enjoy sailing and racing these days. Small, even tiny, boats are easy to buy and keep; and they furnish sport nearly as thrilling as racing big ones such as these.

EDWIN LEVICK



ROBERT FLAHERTY and his wife, have taken pictures all over the world; and wherever they have gone with their cameras, their theme or story has been always the same. Here, they say, is a place on earth. This is the weather which hammers it bare or caresses it and makes it fruitful. These are the growths of the earth here, and these are the people. This is how they make a living, mate, rear their young and die.

It is not a travelogue. A Flaherty picture is entirely unlike the flicking record of a hastening Hollywoodian with a cultivated gargon: "And so we bid farewell to beautiful Wicky-Wacky, land of etc." Flaherty pictures are fairly short, as feature pictures go. They range from around 40 to 80 minutes in running-time on the screen; and it has taken him, as a rule, around two years to film each picture, reduce it to fundamentals and bring it to life.

A straight-forward worker, Flaherty wastes no time on merely pretty shots or displays of technical virtuosity. It is simply that he will not let go of a picture un-

ROBERT FLAHERTY COMES HOME AND MAKES A PICTURE OF THIS LAND

the directness and simplicity of a tale as old as the race.

About a year and a half ago, Flaherty, who then was living in London, received a cablegram from his home country and government asking him to come back and make a picture that would take as its canvas the face of the entire United States, all our land.

Flaherty had been for nine years out of this country at the time. He accepted the assignment with the understanding that he was to gather his own helpers and direct the picture himself. He returned with his family from Europe. They bought a hill farm in Vermont as a home-base after years of wandering abroad. Then he came to Washington to get the picture started, and I came over from my place in Maryland. 70 miles out, to confer on the script and written commentary. And thus I entered, in the summer of 1939, upon a most pleasant and

proach to the story excludes the other; all are interwound. But the body of the picture should disclose sweeping changes of husbandry, a groundline reconstruction: degradation, then people making the turns that lead to soil security and human security. . . .

"It should be more than a picture portraying the works and set up of Triple-A. The mechanics of crop adjustment (county committees, discussion, etc., and Government payments as an investment in basic security) could be indicated briskly; with the emphasis kept principally, however, upon changes, results—human results—on the ground."

AND so on, with some faint indication of a plot-line, a few suggestions of initial shots rather airily presented, and then, "It is, at base, a rather simple picture," my memorandum concluded. I did not know what I was talking about. It wasn't simple in the least. Flaherty had to work out his own story-line, in his own terms, himself. And there were many times when, confronted with the paradoxes, the contradictions, the barrenness and the beauty, the luxuriance and the degradation, which the face of our land reveals to the seeing eye, he despaired.

He and his crew have travelled more than 20,000 miles with their cameras to make this picture of American soil. They have seen such land as gladdens the heart. They have seen poor land, half dead, and half-dead, driven people. Parts of the picture are ugly; but they tell the truth. Parts

of it are beautiful with an almost unearthly beauty: Vast stretches of land, stretches so vast that trains in the distance seem smaller than insects; tractors deployed upon shining wheatlands like vessels far at sea; people in the quiet places struggling with quiet courage, their heads up, to resist or conquer forces of change that seem, almost implacably, to drive them off the land. It is not a picture with a happy ending. "It's too soon for that," says Flaherty. But it is a picture that has in it the lift and stir of courage; and there are people in it, ordinary people, striving and hoping, all the way through.

Reviewing a reshooting of Flaherty pictures, still and moving, in Buffalo early last winter, "The Flahertys are unique," says Ardis Smith. "Beginning in the early 1920's they have given their lives to the making of five or six superb movies of the far North, the South Seas, those incredibly beautiful and desolate Aran islands off the coast of Galway of which Synge sang in his Riders of the Sea. Their children have grown up in the far places and have learned to be photographers, too, of the strange and wonderful and hitherto unseen."

Archibald MacLeish, a poet who is also Librarian of Congress, has expressed the conviction that, simply as a moving picture, "Man of Aran" is the greatest documentary or factual film ever made. And what, MacLeish asked, when told of Flaherty's forthcoming American picture,—"What are you going to have that compares in effect with that woman wailing against the roar and beat of these seas?" Flaherty was feeling very low in his mind and confused about "The Land" that day that this question was put to him. He lifted (Continued on page 50)



F. FLAHERTY PHOTOS

Robert Flaherty and assistants loading an autogyro from which they will take aerial photographs of the land

til he has lived long enough with it, and with that place and people, to penetrate beyond the surface of how things look there and make you see what it all means. His pictures have no plot in the Hollywood sense of the word, but they do have a story-line. In the films "Nanook of the North" and "Man of Aran," it is a story of struggle and a bare triumphant living. Again, as in "Moana," the story is idyllic, an other-worldly dream of dignity and ease. It all depends on the place and the weather. But always the story moves with a sense of timeliness, relating universal experiences with

stimulating association in a field entirely new to me.

This Flaherty is no ordinary man. And it was no ordinary assignment which his Government had given him. It was bewildering. I take the following from a prospectus memorandum, drawn up in the form of a letter to Lorentz; under date of July 25, 1939.

"The picture could show an upbuilding of farms and people in a new design. The problems are many: a country running down and blowing away, machine-displacement, the dispossessed on the long hard roads. No one ap-



Contour plowing seen from the air:—"to hold this soil in each enfolding arm forever"—from sound track of "The Land"

Here's Vacation News about *CANADA*

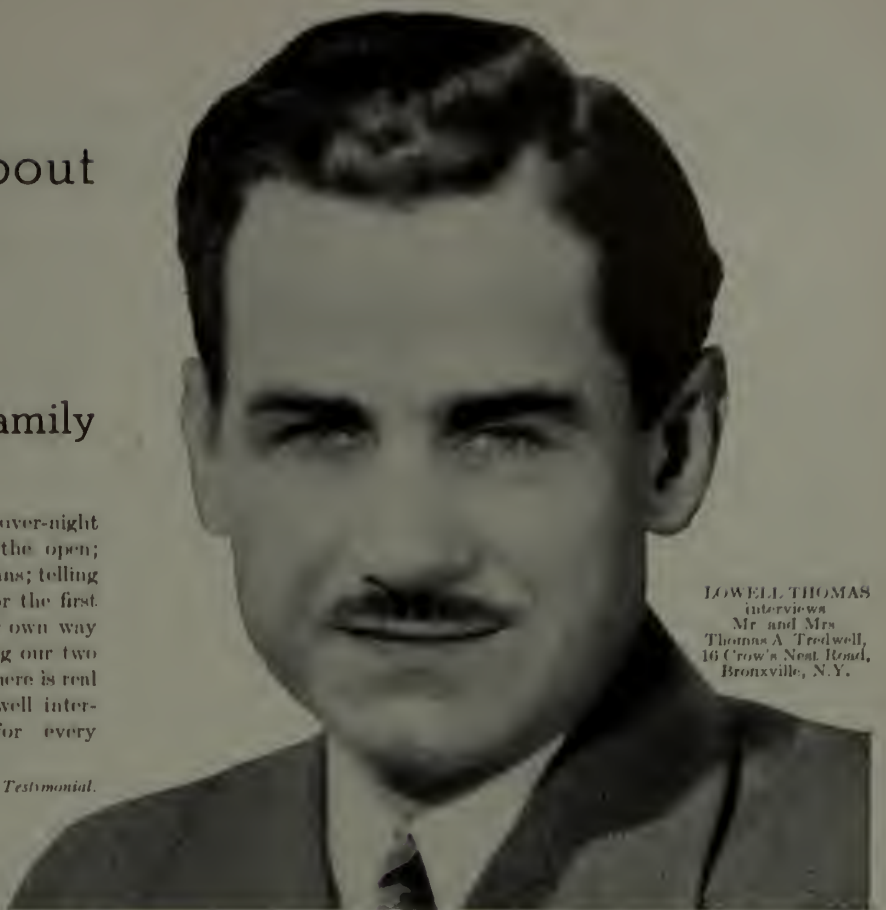
from an enterprising American family
(as told to Lowell Thomas)

"You should meet the Tredwells," writes Lowell Thomas, famous author, explorer and star reporter of screen and radio. "I've knocked about the world a bit and the thrills I had in going places hit me again while listening to the Tredwell youngsters. You should have seen their eyes sparkle as they described Canada. They lived thrills again; crossing the international boundary; catching their first fish;

exploring wayside inns and over-night camps; cooking meals in the open; making new friends, Canadians; telling me about hearing French for the first time out of school; in their own way (without realizing it) binding our two countries closer together. There is real vacation news in the Tredwell interview*, important news for every American family."

* A Voluntary Testimonial.

Psst! "Excitement!" Anne Tredwell whispers to brothers Bob and Don. "Who do you think is here? Lowell Thomas—in person—right in our living room. Talking to Mummy and Daddy—let's go in..."



LOWELL THOMAS
interviews
Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas A. Tredwell,
16 Crown Neck Road,
Bronxville, N.Y.



Lowell Thomas: "May I come in? I'd like to tell the American people about your Canadian vacation." **Mrs. Tredwell:** "Why, certainly—but we'll probably get excited all over again, Mr. Thomas. You see it was our great vacation success. It cost less money—gave us a bigger trip—a complete change—and the kids got a terrific bang out of it..."

Lowell Thomas: "Tell me, did you plan your trip in advance?" **Mr. Tredwell:** "That was part of the thrill—all five of us worked on it. I can show you a pile of maps, folders—all kinds of beautiful literature. Even so our trip to Canada was a revelation—the kids didn't want to come home. We never imagined a vacation could do so much good."

Lowell Thomas: "Was it easy to cross the border?" **Mrs. Tredwell:** "Surprisingly easy—both entering Canada and coming home there was absolutely no bother. Just routine inquiries that took a minute or two from the Canadian officials. We had birth certificates to show our officers on the way home but almost any identification would have done." **Lowell Thomas:** "What about costs?"

Mrs. Tredwell: "Amazingly low, to our delight—3 weeks for only 160 U.S. dollars—the exchange premium plus low living costs gave us all that value." **Mr. Tredwell:** "Yes, and we travelled 1,600 miles, visited many cities, had our own cottage for two weeks and for the first time in our lives spent less than our budget." **Lowell Thomas:** "That is NEWS. Thank you, indeed."

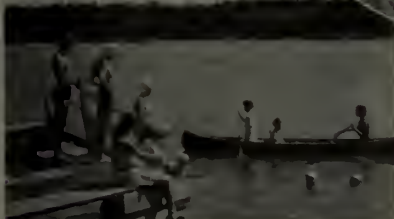
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Country House

BY BRADLEY DELEHANTY

ROOFS, WALLS, AND WINDOWS SHOULD BE MOST CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

WHAT were the features of those houses that we remember as particularly beautiful, which caused them to remain in our minds? Certainly they were proportion, including composition; the materials used; the immediate surroundings, and the view.

In the happy past, when motor-ing was possible in Europe, there were infinite combinations of these primary elements of architectural beauty to be seen. But the Americas, thanks be, present no dull picture of monotonous similarity. In our own North, South, East and West there are many striking styles appropriately characteristic of the several regions and of those who have built their homes there. The islands of the Caribbean and the continental countries of South America contribute exotic notes not to be found at home.

Often, in driving through strange country, the first glimpses we catch of its houses will be of their roofs and the impression we get from them, good or bad, will be lasting.

The character, color and texture, as well as the lines of the roof, form the crowning feature of the house that appeals to us; their effect upon us will vary with the degree of our understanding of local conditions and of the habits of those whose homes they shelter.

In Bermuda, the universal white slab roof, built of materials carved from the excavation, is in complete harmony with the general

environment and the needs of the island's residents. In England, Italy, Spain, France and many other European countries, tile roofs designed and molded by local artisans do much to produce strongly individual flavor and atmosphere. Throughout the British Isles there are many fascinating examples of roofs built of irregular-sized stone slabs of varying color and thickness, which produce an appearance of vibration.

Slate is another material commonly used in England and, having an even wider range of color, is beautifully adapted to the rambling, picturesque stone cottages of the Cotteswolds.

All of these materials have found their way to our shores and have been used with great success in some of our finest examples of domestic architecture.

A purely American development of recent years has been the tremendous progress made in the manufacture of roofing materials. Any one proposing to build should visit with his architect such show rooms as that of the Architects' Samples Corp. at 101 Park Ave., New York. Here, on display, one may see almost every type and style shown to such advantage that satisfactory selection is made easy.

To my mind, the beauty of a roof, apart from the proportion of its lines, is, in most cases, a very subtle thing. I have never favored what might be called a spotty roof, one of light and dark, or

Bradley Delehanty began to build for his reputation as one of America's leading architects of the country home as a student in the College of Architecture at Cornell, then at the Umbdonstock Atelier at the Beaux Arts. A few years as a draftsman for another employer then business for himself. For two years he was architectural advisor for "The Literary Digest." We're proud to have him with us now.

Though country homes are his specialty—he has built over 400 of them—he has done other things: an apartment house in the Bahamas, a fraternity house at Cornell. Mr. Delehanty has the rare faculty of building a home around the owner, making it suit his needs and his activities. It's this faculty which makes him particularly suited to conduct this department: he knows the builders, he knows materials and, most of all, he understands people.

colored materials put together without any idea of grading and blending. In plain wood-shingle roofs that have stood for many years, color and blending at their best are the result of much weathering. Here nature does an excellent job, but in performing the task it also produces rot and curling which, in turn, mean leaks and the expense of a new roof.

WITHIN the past few years, such firms as the Ludowici-Celadon Co., Mohawk Asbestos Shingles, Inc., The Johns-Manville Corp., and others, have perfected tile shingles that have all of the desirable qualities of the aged wood shingle, but that are durable to the point of being everlasting. Any of these tile shingles may be obtained in shades that will blend with whatever material you propose using for the exterior walls of your house.

In the southern states, there are many examples of standing-seam metal roofs painted in soft greys or dull reds that, while lacking in what might be called texture, still produce an effect of simplicity which is most pleasing in conjunction with the general dignity of the regional architecture.

There are also many flat roofs, and where these are on dwellings they are generally built up of reinforced concrete, water-proofed, and covered with a flat paving tile, slate, or one of the various types of stone flagging.

If a flat roof is to be used in the North it must be very carefully constructed to withstand the extremes of summer and winter temperatures. These will cause expansion and contraction and, if not provided for, will result in cracks which permit the infiltration of rain and frost, with disastrous results.

Wherever a flat roof is used

there is particular need for an adequate, well-insulated air space below to keep out heat and cold.

If the roof is the crowning glory of the house, then the walls are its features and the windows its eyes.

Place yourself for a moment in the courtyard or garden of your favorite country place and you will realize how much of your liking for it is due to the nature of the walls. If it be a formal Georgian house these are of brick, beautiful in color and in harmony with the roof. Note the way in which the brick has been laid up—a header, then a stretcher, then perhaps a course of running band.

The bricks over the windows have been ground to form beautifully proportioned arches, and the window sills, copings and exterior steps are of white marble, or some other appropriate stone. The brick joints are struck or flush, and not over half an inch in thickness.

If your favorite is of another type, see, then, how carefully the rough stone has been selected for color and size, and how meticulously it has been set by expert stone masons according to a general, harmonious plan.

If, however, a white-washed stone house is your fancy, you will probably be looking at rubble walls of broken stone and concrete, with a semi-troweled finish, which blend into the gardens and farm buildings. For the garden walls here I should use mossy stones of varying sizes laid up in topsoil, with flowering plants in the joints. These are commonly called dry walls, though most that go by this name are thrown up without topsoil joints by farmers when they are clearing their fields.

Fenestration is the disposition of the house's windows and door openings. It is an integral part of the whole design, a matter of both



A roof made of asbestos shingles; we have made great progress in this country in the manufacture of roofing materials

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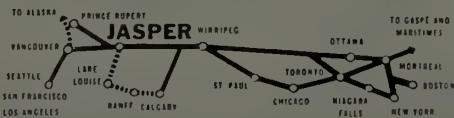
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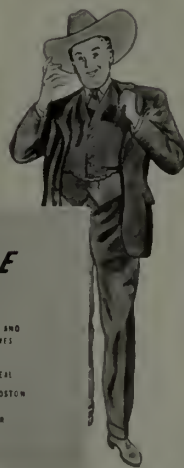


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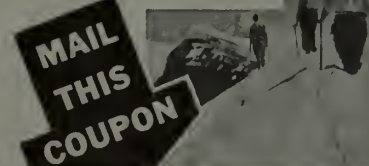
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beauty and function. Everyone has seen how, in New England particularly, the simplest of houses may be made memorable and lovely by the true proportion and placing of these eyes of the dwelling. And everyone, too, has experienced the pleasure to be derived from windows so arranged as to take full advantage of sunlight and air and view. A window which is not well placed and which does not add to the beauty of the house is an abomination.

For generations England has set the pattern for luxurious country living, a pattern which has influenced our best traditional architecture in its employment of large, well-proportioned and well-spaced windows.

Country house windows may be double or triple-hung, with a pocket at the head to receive the sash so that in summer one may take advantage of the full area of the aperture. As an alternative to this is the casement window, which may open in or out, though most decorators insist that it open outward so as not to interfere with the hangings.

Whether large or small, double-hung, casement or French, your windows play a most important part in determining the character and the nature of your home. They must be right, or your house will be wrong, no matter how perfect otherwise.

In the traditional architecture of this country, the wood sash and subdivisions, or muntins, were so spaced as to produce perfect proportions and were an important contributing factor in the enduring success of the style. In modern architectural design, however, it is customary to omit the vertical muntins in windows and glass doors.

Wood sash is still very popular but, because of their superior durability, steel, bronze and aluminum are often specified. But whatever the style of your windows and no matter what material the sash, they should be metal weather-stripped to prevent seepage of air and rain. Where French windows are used it is well to provide a bronze saddle to make doubly sure that no water will enter your house at these points.

SOIL AND MAN

(Continued from page 46)

his arms and replied with simple dignity, "God knows. There is too much to this land. Our picture is no good now. It stinks!"

To bear or bring forth a moving picture as Flaherty does is heavy labor not for weaklings. And it is one of the mysteries why a sequence of shots which one day seems vital seems on another day, or at some other place in the film-track, dead. Then: "Oh well," says Flaherty, and sighs: "a moving picture has been defined as the longest distance between two given points." He tries again.

HE can be testy but never harshly impatient. Again and again, running through scenes for cutting, he will ruefully observe that something has been lost here, or something else must be found, or, "We'll have to fiddle some more with that." "You and your fiddling!" cried a tired assistant on one occasion after hours on end of cutting; and she burst into tears. "Ah! these women!" said Flaherty, beaming with seraphic compassion. "I wear them all down!" He drives himself and his help when things are in process of getting somewhere and sometimes when things aren't. But his crew love him, and with cause, for he is a man of infinite patience, gentleness and humor.

He had been away from American soil from 1930 to 1939. Nine years in the life of a nation is not long. But in these nine years our country had entered upon stupendous changes, especially in relation to the theme of this picture—the care and use of the land. Consider how little was known or

thought of accelerated erosion, of crop planning for balanced harvests, or tenancy and dispossession and malnutrition and rural poverty, in 1930, as compared with 1939.

The America that Bob Flaherty, returning, remembered had no such troubles, or hardly knew it had. The New Deal was simply a newspaper phrase, read abroad. Triple-A, SCS, FSA, CCC, etc. were indistinguishable sounds to his ears and mind; he never did get their varying functions entirely straightened out and sorted; and it didn't matter in the least. "Alphabetical soup in the bureaucratic jungle," he called it; and went for his picture straight to the land. He had the eye of an explorer; and the first thing he noted, coming down from where his boat docked in Canada, was the "fierce, electrical violence of the American climate. That is why our soils wear down so fast when we treat them rough," he said.

The first field trip on the picture jumped on a straight drive to the heart of the country, Iowa. Iowa in August enchanted Flaherty. "The glory, the richness of this earth!" he said. He shot a sequence on corn, then some more on corn machinery; then up to the lake country he rolled in his station wagon, with a camera platform atop it, to film granaries, boats and swarming rail-yards, bursting with the bounty of the great valley.

Until this point the mood of the expedition was robust and cheerful. The weather favored; clear sunshine fell day after day on

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the land. Flaherty was like a boy rediscovering his home-land, marveling at its beauty, friendliness and power. Everything was "Marvelous" — the

Southward, the mood and temper of the party was not so happy. The heat was terrific; hotels were ovens; the food while occasionally "marvelous" was not invariably so. England was at war now; under bombardment. England, to Flaherty, is a second home. But the circumstance which most continually darkened his spirit was the condition of great stretches of cotton country. "It is unbelievable!" he kept saying, "unbelievable!" As the crew worked westward, following the historic march of cotton, they came upon homeless migrants in quantity. Flaherty started talking with them, and taking their pictures. They told him their stories and, hearing them, his anger and compassion knew no bounds.

Some of the pictures he took in the cotton wasteland, on the factory farms, the garden-ranches, westward will answer, perhaps, the question: What can this picture have to compare in emotional impact with Maggie, In Man of Aran, waiting against the smash and beat of the sea? These American refugees are not wailing. They are quiet, drained, almost benten. But they face the camera with a courage, straightness and dignity that is profoundly moving, too deep for tears.



F. FLAHERTY

"So much land and people landless, so much food and people hungry." from *The Land*

farms, the hotels in little places, the pin ball games in the lobby, the apple pie in dog-wagon restaurants, the prize fights on the radio, the poker games with matches for chips, at night.

LIKE TO FISH?

(Continued from page 32)

pike have the widest range but are often replaced by the smaller but similar pickerel in the New England and Middle Atlantic states to which that species is largely limited. A northern pike weighing a little over 46 lbs. was taken from New York State's Sacandaga reservoir to establish another world record.

Wall-eyed pike, contender for highest honors on the table, are common to Canada and the North-eastern sections of United States, going as far South as Virginia whose Powell River produced still another 1940 near record fish in the form of a 16 lb. 5 oz. wall-eye. These fish are also called pike-perch and are members of the perch family and not related to the true pike, but like the pike family and the black bass they are a fish that may be taken by bait fishing, bait casting, or fly fishing, and allow the fisherman to use his preferred manner of fishing whatever it may be.

The yellow and white perches, sunfish, catfish and a dozen others fill in when their more publicized brothers aren't in the mood and furnish thrills and give experience to the growing army of boys and girls that yearly join the angling ranks. 13,000,000 fishing licenses are issued annually in the U. S. and additional millions of women and children are permitted to fish license free in many of the states.

That makes angling America's biggest sport and as yet we haven't mentioned the salt water fishermen.

There are some who firmly hold that the salt water anglers outnumber those who fish the lakes and streams but whether or not that's true there are certainly legions of them. And they've a host of fish to fish for. The ocean provides fish in bigger units than do the fresh waters. From "postage stamp" flounders they range up to the new world's record tuna with a weight of 927 lbs. that was taken off Massachusetts last August.

Florida is a winter fisherman's dream with almost all saltwater types represented in her catches. Many of the same fish move northward along the Atlantic with the arrival of summer and provide fishing hot spots like the white marlin waters off Ocean City, Md., the Dolphin Hole off Diamond Shoals light, the broad-bill concentrations off Montauk Point and Cape Breton, tuna from New Jersey North to Labrador, striped bass from Florida to the tip of Nova Scotia, bluefish, weakfish, channel bass and others filling out the Atlantic seaboard.

Although salmon and sea run trout furnish the fishing highlights for the Pacific salt water angler from Oregon Northward. California waters produce broad-

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bill swordfish, marlin, tuna, yellowtail, striped bass, corbina, croakers and many other sporting fish. Farther South, in Mexican waters, the sea is even more prolific with her supply of hard-fighting fish.

Added up, these words simply say that here, on this continent, we have an almost endless variety and a great supply of fish and fishing vacations. Whatever your fishing desire, a quiet stream in a

farmland meadow, the roar of a big river and the feel of heavy fish in its strong flow where sunlight spatters the Northern wilderness, the smashing strike of a bass on a still lake, at night, or the feel of a deck beneath you in the rise and fall of the ever moving sea, it is to be found on or near these shores. If you haven't yet given angling a real try there'll never be a better time to start.

THOSE WHO LIKE TO TRAVEL

(Continued from page 25)

northern trip which is quite delightful, very novel, and seldom heard about, goes from Seattle through the "inside" island-sheltered sea lane to Alaska. Within 48 hours from Seattle you are in Alaskan waters: see famous cities of gold rush fame, sail to the foot of glaciers, and through silent rock-rimmed fjords. There are side-trips when you get there. One, for instance through the gorges of the Stikine River aboard a small steamer; another via railroad over the gold rush pass. These of course are extra, but the fare to and from Seattle, including pretty thorough coverage of the Alaskan coast, comes to a minimum of about \$150. per person.

Alaska is just coming into its own. People are beginning to realize that this territory of ours is not a dreary frozen waste. That, as a matter of fact, about a fifth of its area is excellent farming and dairy country; that the summer temperature ranges from 55 to 85 degrees, and that you don't need fur parkas and chewed sealskin boots when you go there in summer. They recommend the same sort of clothes you would wear to one of our National Parks if you take this trip, but be prepared for rain. It rains while the sun shines in Alaska. The big game shooting, and fishing in Alaska is almost beyond belief.

Would you rather head South? West Indies cruises are usually thought of as winter vacations but are delightful any time of year. And then there is South America, a continent with, we are beginning to discover, amazing travel possibilities. South America is also thought of most often in (our) winter, but our neighbors down there are most colorful and charming any time.

You can go down the East coast—Moore McCormack cruises from New York to Buenos Aires stop at suave and beautiful Rio De Janeiro with its incredible Copacabana beach, Santos, Montevideo, on the way. These cruises take 38 days and cost \$395 Tourist or \$585 first class (June 1st-Aug. 14). Or you can go down the West coast aboard one of the Grace Line's "Santa" liners stopping at Bermuda, Curacao, Cara-

cas, through the Panama Canal, and so on down to Chile.

You can also cruise over South America by air. Pan American offers air cruises of a week to 57 days' duration. By thus flying you can spend a minimum of your time in travel and a maximum at points of interest. Most of these cruises leave from and end at Miami, and if you want to see a great deal in a limited amount of time, certainly fill the bill. As examples of the cost of these cruises, one 22 day trip is \$1309. for one person and \$1210. for each of two; the 57 day "grand tour" is \$1793. for one and \$1546. for each of two.

Or you can go all the way around South America, down the East coast and up the West, by using American Republics Line to Buenos Aires, from there to Santiago by plane, thence to Valparaiso by train, and home up the West coast via Grace Line. This trip may also be made in reverse.

Not to be missed on the West coast are Valparaiso, Chile's No. 1 port, and fifteen minutes away, Vina Del Mar. Here, half hidden by gorgeously colored flowers are the castles and villas of Chilean mine owners and Argentine cattle kings. The center of interest is the imposing casino, which incidentally, has about three times as many roulette tables as its rival at Monte Carlo. Not far away is a new hotel where travelers can enjoy the comforts of our own resort hotels at about a third the cost.

There is racing here in season, polo, riding, and a long curving beach along which is strung a series of bathing beaches much like the Riviera.

Santiago, the capital of Chile, is another place to see. Here is one of the largest race tracks in the world, the Club Hipico, set in a ring of snow capped mountains.

Remember it is their winter down there now, or rather their autumn. So if you are a skier, visit the slopes of the Andes. Experts have said that these snow fields are the equal of any skiing terrain in the world, and there are refugios resembling Swiss chalets to take care of you when night falls.

Also on the West coast are Tocopilla, Chile, and Talara,

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Pern. Two points which have been much in the news these last couple of years because of the numbers and size of the marlin and sword-fish caught there.

But you don't have to go all the way to South America for the color and flavor of Spanish-American life. Mexico, our sunny, brilliantly colored southern neighbor, is drawing more and more vacationists from our country every year. There are so very many places and things to see down there: Mexico City, the floating gardens of Xochimilco, the vast and ancient temple of Quetzalcoatl, timeless Taxco, and Acapulco, where the Pacific's rollers break on a beach as beautiful as Waikiki. The south seas, the Riviera, the most beautiful, peaceful, colorful seaside resort in the world has its rival here.

Or you can go to Mexico by train, plane (Pan American), or in your own car. The train fare from Chicago, to pick a central point, is \$86.80 one way and if you fly it will cost you \$269.69 round trip.

Ordinarily there are few formalities at the border, and you don't need a passport; a tourist card which you can get from your nearest Mexican consul is all that's necessary and costs \$.81. Remember also that each of your dollars is worth six South of the border.

Honolulu? Waikiki? Diamond Head? Do these names mean as much to you as they do to most people? If you have the time for a trip to these enchanted islands this year better start planning when you can go again, for Hawaii will cast a spell over you, and, provided you don't settle in the islands for life, you will spend the rest of your days longing to be back there.

That first view of Diamond Head at dawn with the cool trade winds blowing . . . the scent of ginger flowers, gardenias, fresh pineapple . . . the climate of perpetual May . . . surfboards on the big Pacific rollers . . . roasted young pig and poi eaten outdoors at a luau . . . the harmonious liquid language . . . the supple grace and lovely pantomime of a hula . . . There are so many experiences, all so new and so be-

wilderingly lovely that the return to the ship (if you have strength of character enough to come back to your responsibilities in another world) is almost heartbreaking.

It is no wonder then that the number of vacationists visiting Hawaii has almost doubled in the past five years, and that the Matson Line is contemplating five extra sailings from July through September this year to handle the 1941 traffic.

The rates to Honolulu on the four Matson liners are \$85, cabin class and \$125, first class, and the trip out takes four and one-half days. Also you can bring your car aboard—motor trips through the islands are becoming increasingly popular.

It will cost you from about \$6. to \$15, a day while you are in Honolulu, and there are numerous plane and steamer trips you may want to take . . . and remember you have been warned—you will be going back some day.

Last but far from least in our travelogue of the remaining peaceable world, is the good old U. S. A. You can have a perfectly fine and quite varied trip without leaving our borders and see sights worth traveling around the world to see—a fact that many people who used to think the known world ended at the Alleghenies are now discovering.

How? Well how about our National Parks? They have fine accommodations, excellent fishing, all sorts of games and sports and in general are just the place for a family of diversified interests. Or the dude ranches. Or if you live inland why not come to the coast of New England for a change? Such spots as Moosehead Lake in Maine or Long Island or Cape Cod to name only a few of the many fine spots in this locality offer cool sea breezes, fishing, boating, swimming, golf, tennis, or what have you. You can also just relax and soak up sunshine.

So, even though you are cooped up in the Western Hemisphere like a bird in a gilded cage there are places to go; things to see that are the equal of anything in the world. All you need is the time, some spare cash, and some imagination and in 1941 you can have the finest trip, and best vacation of your life.

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COUNTRY LIFE

Watch for it

May

OUR PURPOSE THIS MONTH is to give you some suggestions to make your packing problem easier for this year's vacation. You will want to keep a record of this holiday, so get from Scribner's a trip book. They come handsomely bound in leather and fit in your pocket so that nothing need be left to your memory, should it be faulty, until you get back to your base. From \$1 to \$2.50. 597 Fifth Avenue.

TRAVEL DELUXE WITH Elizabeth Arden's alligator grain calf case. Contains over 30 necessities, from pins, through all the beauty aids, to a sewing kit. Tan, \$125; black or brown, \$135. And the answer to a damp prayer are face cloths, already soaped, in a waterproof case. Never again need you feel like a criminal with your cloth wrapped in a hotel towel. \$4 a dozen.



IF IT IS A RIDING vacation, you can't do without a boot-jack. Lewis & Conger, 45 Street and Sixth Avenue, has one that folds and fits in your pocket. Its reversability and adjustability are based on mathematical formulas. Made of stainless duraluminum, it weighs only 13½ oz.; contains no hinges. When taken apart one end becomes hooks. Complete in red suede case, \$5.95.



WHERE TO PUT THAT extra hat? Roll it up and stick it anywhere. It weighs only two ounces, is unlined, has low tapering crown. Three brim widths, 2¾, 2½ and 2⅝, enable each individual to be fitted to his particular build. Smooth finish, welt edge to keep shape. Comes in gray, brown and myrtle. John Cavanagh, Ltd., 247 Park Ave. \$10.

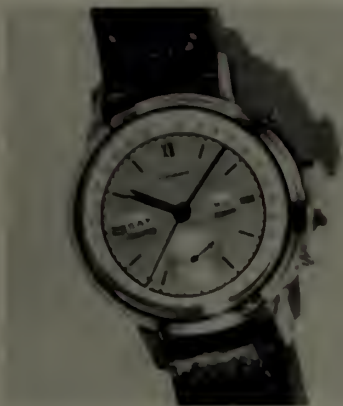


CARRY A COOLERETTE for eating on the wing. It's a refrigerator bag with special container for ice cubes or dry ice. Keeps temperature from 40° to 50° for 12 to 24 hours. Heavily rubberized to make air and waterproof. You can even carry home your wet towels and bathing suits. Comes in royal blue or khaki, 20" x 14" x 6", weighs only 2 lbs. Abercrombie & Fitch, 45 St. and Madison Ave. \$6.



in the Shops

SULKA HAS AN EXCELLENT SELECTION of fine twills for that always necessary lounging robe, in hunting and golf prints, polka dots, plain or printed blues and greens, for the most exacting taste. Unlined, they pack easily. \$65 and \$85. In beach robes they have a heavy printed linen crash for \$45. And for \$13.50 you may have bathing shorts to match that will make you the envy of the ocean. 661 Fifth Avenue.



BOTH THE MOVEMENTS and stainless steel case of the Movado watch are flown from Switzerland to Lisbon, thence by clipper to America. You will want to forget about time on your vacation, but when the day of reckoning comes this seasoned traveler will give a direct reading of the month, date, day, hour, minute, second. 15 jewels, waterproof, unbreakable crystal. \$55.



LADIES, THE RIDING shirt question is answered. Meurisse has the solution in an ecru cotton mesh called the Dell model, with elbow length sleeves and convertible collar. Sizes, 32, 34, 36 and 38. Won't crush in your bag or on your back. \$6.00. He also has collar attached shirts, medium size, in a variety of Tattersall checks, four-in-hand ties to match. 8 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

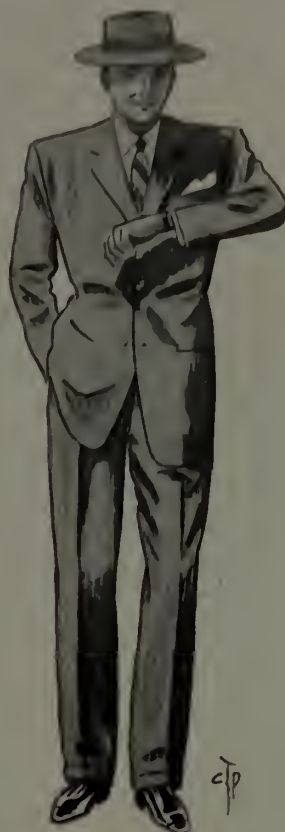


A BOTTLE CASE WILL save many a problem. This one is done in hunter red saddle leather, on light weight foundation, hand stitched, washable lining, good English locks, of which Arthur Gilmore, 16 E. 52 St., still has a supply. Size 14", one side holds large bottles, the rest jars and toilet requisites. \$40. Available in other sizes and colors.



YOU CAN'T FISH IN comfort without a Lee Wulff wading vest. It's complete with pockets, large rear one, 2 inside, 2 bellows, 2 small ones at side, all zipped. 4 breast pockets with fly boxes, one for scissors; sheepskin pad, loop and tab to hold rod, loop and ring in back for net. 17" long, tan, weighs 12 oz. Small, medium, large. Oldin-Dennis, 515 Madison Ave. \$9.75.

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GUNS & GAME

IRON RATIONS: FISHING FOR BULLPOUT: KIDS IN THE DARK

THE interdiction of war make it a bit difficult for some of us to assemble the materials for a banquet in the Roman style, but history has a way of producing an emergency and then producing the man to handle it. One generation of early New Englanders is reported to have brought their families through a time of scanty rations on a diet of fried bass-wood leaves; others have lived well on the flesh of snakes and skunks. A friend brought this extract from a letter that came to his desk and I offer it for the benefit of Crosby Gaige and the hungry souls who are so incautious as to read "Cellar and Pantry."

"Another thing I used to think wild waterfowl were made to shoot and eat but can get just as good eaten out of 10 cents worth of Hawg Liver as any wild duck I ever et provided of course its cooked right and furthermore I know how to cook Hawg Liver or Lam Liver so its just as good as Calves Liver.

"If any of you folks down in Wash. want the receipt let me know."

I do not recall that I have ever read in "Cellar and Pantry" any description of the things that a capable chef can devise with ten cents worth of Hawg Liver.

In some parts of the world, on these first nights of a new spring, sleepless men are plotting death and destruction now that warm weather has come and armies can be moved. They think of the season in terms of opportunities it may afford for suppression, subjugation, starvation and the complete disruption of all the ties of family, friendship, honor and decency. Greedy for the resources of their neighbors, and pointing to their own destitution—the consequence of previous outlawries—as a just excuse for conquest, they continue to wage wars that must inevitably exhaust their remaining resources as well as those they covet.

In our own land, thank God, there is still time and occasion for the heralds of spring to deliver her eternal message to human beings who love the earth and are able to understand the marvellous significance of what is taking place out of doors. When such a man is awakened in the dead of night by the rising song of the brooks coming down from the warming hills to join in the liquid symphony of the countryside, there is likely to be no malice in

his thoughts. He, too, may plan his conquests but they include nothing more terrible than the reflection that the thawing earth will now permit him to dig the parsnips and some green-tufted roots of horseradish, the latter to impart a savage zest to the monotony of winter rations.

Old Bill Jones was an aged but agile veteran of the Civil War. By trade he was a carpenter and the quality of his craftsmanship may be judged from the fact that when he had repaired a roof or built a new barn for a neighbor and stood back to inspect the work, it was customary for him to heave a little sigh of resignation and remark gently that "she sartainly is just a little shy here an' there, but I guess she'll hold."

His mother, he told me, had been a great hand for greens.

"By Judast Priest, we et all kinds o' greens. Caowslip, thistle, dand'lions an' I dunno haow many more. She biled a mess o' pertater tops one time an' it like to ha' killed us all. Yes, sir, folks claimed the pertater tops wuz pizen, but I always b'lieved 'twuz the Paris green on 'em 'at made us sick."

BULLPOUT TIME

Some time must elapse before the snow water is out of the trout streams, but there are other fishes to be had and one of these, the bullpout, is thought by many to possess such superior qualities of flavor and firmness as to warrant the precedence as a table delicacy that nature has already given him on the angler's calendar. The catching of the bullpout is by no means an inferior sport. At this season the fish feeds at night. Soon after twilight the anglers begin to arrive at the old bridge on the bank of the mill-pond with their long cane poles and bait cans. A fire is built to furnish uncertain illumination to the undertaking and also to reduce the chill that comes as the darkness deepens.

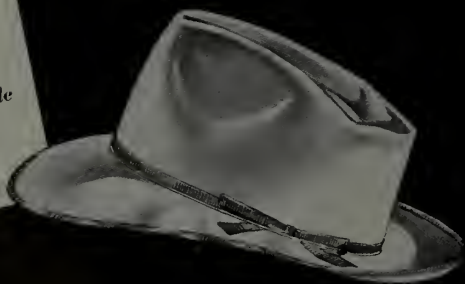
There is low talk and laughter punctuated now and then by a brief splash and thud as a fish is catapulted ashore. The company experiences that sense of freedom and buoyancy that comes with the approach of warm weather. If we examine a fish in the light of the fire we shall find that in his outward, visible characteristics Mr. Bullpout bears a striking and ludicrous resemblance to one of our current dictators. There is the

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same look of brutish stupidity,—the same wide mouth from which issue discordant grunting sounds of protest as eloquent, at least, as those that shake the multitudes beneath the balcony of the palace. But there the resemblance ceases, for this small fellow is a great wonder of his own affairs, and he is also good to eat. Behind his browless, behorned and ugly head, and beneath his dark, tough skin are a few ounces of succulent flesh fit for the palate of a gourmet.

One warm May night many years ago two boys perched on the battered planking of an old bridge that spanned the channel of a marshy pond. They were fishing for bullpout, and so successfully that they took no note of the passage of time. The nearest habitation was their own home, some two miles distant by the dim tortuous old wood road. The dark water swirled under the planking; moths fluttered against the globe of the old lantern, and over the black mysterious marsh the frog choruses rose to deafening volume. Suddenly it ceased, and an uneasy silence ensued.

One of the youngsters peered into the darkness. At the age of ten a country lad is aware of subtle moods of Nature that escape his elders, and it seemed to one small fisherman that the si-

lence of the frogs marked a sudden change in the character of the night and the surroundings. Something in the darkness had become alien, unfriendly, and resentful of human intrusion. The boy shivered and was about to speak when a she frog back in a hidden cove began a singularly disquieting conversation. Obviously it concerned the two youngsters on the bridge. Her high-pitched voice was eager and malicious. Every word was plain to understand.

"Can-you-see-'em?"

She was answered in startling fashion by a deep, disembodied voice not twenty paces away.

"Um-hmm."

From the muddy point across the marsh where a dead pine raised its gray arms came another inquiry.

"How many? How many? How many?"

"Just two—just two," was the reply from close at hand.

There was nothing further for several seconds, and then the chief frog issued instructions.

"Get ready! Get ready! Get ready!"

The boys exchanged scared glances.

"It—it's gettin' late, Henry. Gug-gug-guess we oughter be goin'."

Panic nearly had her cold fingers at (Continued on page 60)



KEYSTONE VIEW

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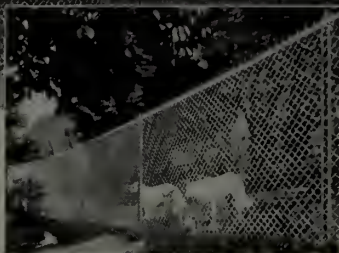
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GARDENS

THE ADVANTAGES OF UNEVEN GROUND IN LAYING OUT A CHARMING GARDEN

A COCKNEY gardener once said to me: "Now in 'eaven's name can hanything be done to make a garden with a piece of ground so 'umpty dumpty like?"

"But that is its great advantage," I murmured.

I have often remarked in my articles, that there is nothing that can be used to better advantage than a gentle hillside or an uneven piece of ground; a dash of "umpty dumpty" so, to speak.

The garden in this issue is a shining example of this opportunity. It was planned some years ago by a well-known landscape architect. The differences in grade, the proportions, the use of steps and walls, and the intimacy between the house and garden, have all been charmingly worked out.

If you look at the plan and photographs, you will notice that the upper garden is practically a part of the terrace and house, and has to be treated as an outdoor room. The lower garden is divided from the upper by a brick retaining wall a little over two feet high. The steps are half-circular with a small well in the center, where a jet of water splashes pleasantly.

The center beds of the lower garden are devoted to roses, and a perennial border surrounds the outer edge. A low brick wall runs the length of one side of both gardens; the other side is bordered by a clipped hemlock hedge. At the end of the lower garden, facing the house, the wall pulls itself up from about three

feet to nearly six feet in height with a curved niche in it for a bench. I doubt if anything is more satisfactory than a mellow brick wall, both to show off planting and to give seclusion and outline to a garden. It is probably the best of all backgrounds.

On the left of these two gardens (looking from the terrace) is a charmingly shaped lawn surrounded by a deep border of flowering trees and shrubs, with a ground foundation of pachysandra. (Originally, these borders were also planted in flowers, but as the trees developed and cast more and more shade, it was deemed expedient to use an even green ground cover, instead of flowers.) Fine "bumpy" boxwood bushes stand sentinel by the foot of the house steps, and at the gateways through the walls.

THE entire garden is happy in its surroundings. On the West side is a wood, with some very handsome oaks spreading their old branches about in an imposing manner. Towards the South, there is a charming view of meadows and distant woods, with a few dogwoods near the wall; and on the East, a piece of woodland practically all dogwoods. It is a very ostentatious show when all these trees are in full bloom, I can assure you.

Before I go into detail concerning the planting of this place, I wish to reiterate the 'umpty dumpty moral or axiom. The reason this garden radiates a very real charm is because all three



M. E. HEWITT

The lower garden is divided from the upper by a low brick wall; there are steps leading down with a small well in the center

BY DOROTHY NICHOLAS

gardens are on different levels, which means the added charm of steps, walls of different heights, and a view looking down from one garden to another.

In landscaping your own property, no matter how large or small your place may be, never overlook the slightest chance of making your garden or gardens on varying levels. Often a difference of only two feet will give you the opportunity of doing something with that extra "umph" that makes all the difference between just a garden and an extra special garden of rare attraction.

Now for the planting, and there is a point about the planting of the upper garden that bears thoughtful consideration. If you sit on a terrace and look right into and over a garden, and then on to some focal point beyond, such as another garden, or a view, you must have the planting in the foreground restful, and the flowers low and uniform in height. Different kinds of flowers, of different heights and colors, bobbing eternally in front of your eyes detract from the restfulness of the garden scheme as a whole.

The photograph of the upper garden was taken before the change was made in the planting of the two center beds. They formerly followed the same general scheme as the side borders, that is: early bulbs followed by old fashioned flowers, such as iris, poppies, phlox, etc. All went fairly well in the early spring, but as summer progressed it was impractical, not to say impossible, to keep such plants uniform and ship-shape. The phlox grew too high, the iris leaves turned slightly brown, the poppies and lilies disappeared, and in spite of annuals which gave

some late color, the effect was not pleasing nor restful.

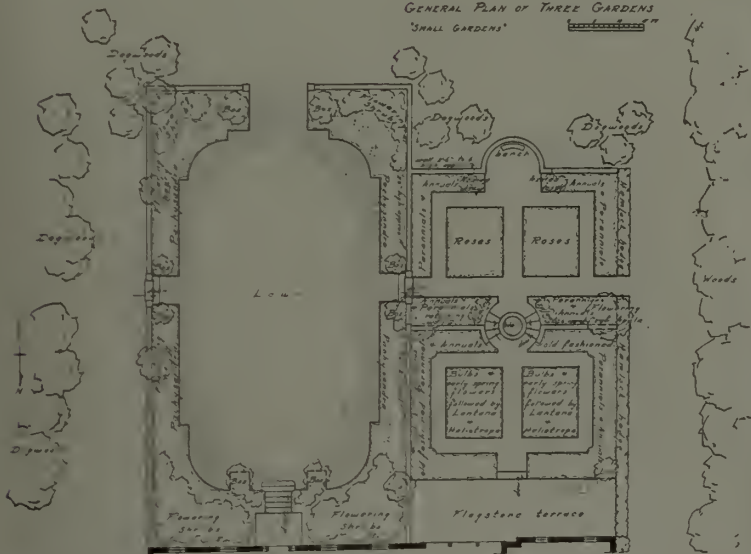
The present planting scheme has been used for the past two seasons, and has proved a completely satisfactory solution. The side borders have a mixture of good old standby perennials and annuals*, and the two large center beds are planted as follows. For early spring, there is a planting near the paths of the forget-me-not (*Anchusa myosotidiflora*), pansies, little English daisies, grape hyacinths, and pale pink and white large hyacinths. In the center is a thick planting of phlox *divaricata*, and tulips: Clara Butt (pink), Anton Mauve (lavender), and Moonlight (pale yellow). This pastel coloring tones in charmingly with the flowering fruit trees and the pale pink azalea *vascyi*.

After this spring bloom is finished, the tulips, pansies, and *Anchusa myosotidiflora* are removed, and another thick planting is substituted this time of annuals. Greenhouse annuals, which having been started from slips taken from low-growing varieties, can be trusted to remain even and compact in growth. In the corners of the beds are pale yellow lantanna; and the centers of the beds are filled with heliotrope, the Royal Fragrance type. This variety, or one like it, should be used, as it has the dark purple coloring and large headed flowers. The old-fashioned pale heliotrope would not be effective.

If your imagination is in good working trim, you can readily "see" what this planting achieves. It means that the entire center of the garden, the part you look over, remains compact and uni-

*A blue print may be obtained from COUNTRY LIFE, 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York City.

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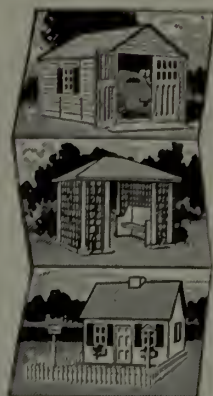
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IDEAL POWER MOWERS



M. E. HEWITT

The upper garden is really an intrinsic part of the terrace and house and has to be treated as an outdoor room

form in height, and the color scheme—dark purple and pale yellow—makes it quiet and "dark". Perhaps you think it sounds somber. It would be, if the side borders and lower garden were not full of color. As it is,

the combination of the quiet and gay, the riotous and the uniform, and above all the charming proportions of the different elevations, make this garden a thoroughly satisfactory spot to while away a summer afternoon.

GUNS AND GAME

(Continued from page 57)

their throats, but they fought the hag off while they hastily gathered their tackle. One grabbed the dingy lantern, the other seized the tin bucket full of writhing bullpouts and water and they set out across the bridge and along the dark woodroad with more haste than caution, each trying to conceal from the other the demoralization that was upon him. "Nice—nice—n-night, ain't it?"

The other gulped. "D-dandy!" he agreed.

"Kinder makes you think o' panthers, don't it?" said one, bravely, from a notion he had that it would be best to have that dread name out in the open where its horrific possibilities could be examined, but he felt his hair rise as he pronounced the word.

As if in instant response to the summons a prolonged screech rent the silence. It came from the wooded hillside above the road, and a wild and fearful sound it was.

For an instant the two youngsters stood motionless, locked in a paralysis of terror, and then they were away at full speed. The elder brother promptly caught his toe on a root and turned two impromptu cart wheels which smashed the lantern, but delayed

his flight not at all. There was another squall from the hillside.

"Guess he smells the fish!" gasped one of the racers.

"Durn him!" "He c'n have 'em if he wants 'em!" panted the other, promptly abandoning the bucket.

Five minutes later they whirled into their own door-yard, yanked open a door, and came to a stop in the living room panting and wild-eyed.

His father glanced up from his paper.

"What seems to be the trouble, boys?"

His voice sounded sort of funny, but he listened quietly to their tale.

"Well, sir," he declared judiciously when he had heard the story. "I guess it wasn't a panther after all. I guess it was just an old screech owl. They can make an awful ruckus when they're a mind to. Now if you boys have cooled out a little get another lantern and we'll go back and get your fish."

Later that night, just as he was about to drop asleep, the elder boy heard sounds of mirth below stairs, and concluded drowsily that his father must have read something funny in his paper.

TWO WEEKS—WITH PAY

(Continued from page 23)

lions. I had my last look at the mighty Equipoise on the trip I took, and, who knows, you might be able to tell your grandchildren, if you don't delay, that you once stood looking at Man o' War. (He's 24, you know, and can't last forever.)

The sight of this country's great galaxy of Thoroughbred stallions—and, for that matter, broodmares and foals—is something you'll just never forget. It will stand out in your memory even above Maryland's apple blossoms and Kentucky's blue-

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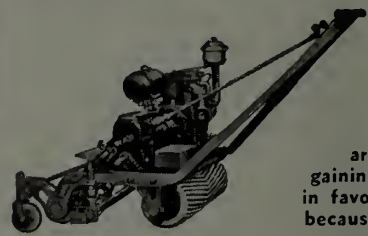
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grass, and above the warming hospitality of the men who own these great horses and seem honestly touched to have you want to see them.

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If you want to go shooting—after game that is—you'll have to wait until fall. But there is no reason why you shouldn't start planning now. There are so many fields to choose from, and the anticipation is an important part of the fun anyway.

For big game you will go on a wilderness trip in Canada, Alaska, our own West. Or into your own back orchard and the ridges and swamps beyond for the ubiquitous and ever-increasing white-tail deer.

WHEN the storms and frost come to the marshes and prairie lakes of Canada the clouds of ducks and geese will rise into the air and start their annual southward migration down the ancestral flyways. You can be somewhere along the line, crouched shivering in a blind, waiting for them.

But perhaps you prefer quail shooting in the piney woods and farmland of the South, or grouse on New England hillsides, Pheasants in South Dakota; Hungarian partridge on the plains of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; woodcock in Maine or Canada, or when the flight comes to your nearby alder thicket; wild turkeys coming from their roosts at dawn in a Southern swamp; ptarmigan on the tundra of Newfoundland . . . all these and many more are yours to choose from when autumn comes.

You are a shotgun or rifle fan and must take your vacation in the summer? Well, you can still have fun. You can shoot Skeet or traps, practice with a hand-trap. Crows furnish good sport at all seasons and you will do wildlife and farmers a favor by destroying these pests. You can try out your new rifle on woodchucks; stalking these common and sometimes destructive rodents is by way of becoming a great American sport.

You can still travel too. If you think for a minute you will realize that a pretty large proportion of the surface of this old earth can still safely be traversed by peaceable sightseers. This includes travel by ship over considerable dis-

stances! to innumerable points on two continents, and to various islands in the Pacific and Caribbean. Or cruises in such completely landlocked and safe bodies of water as the Great Lakes. It also includes air travel over the same area, and excursions by car and plane to the many fascinating and out-of-the-way places to which steel and asphalt now lead.

There are delightful cruises through the West Indies, Bermuda was still there at last reports and as delightful as ever. South America shouldn't be overlooked by any means. There is more beautiful scenery and more exciting things to do than many North Americans realize—and the skiing season is just starting on the snow-covered slopes of the Andes.

And Hawaii; all that need be said about these enchanted islands is that they are just the way you think they are. Nor should you forget the wonders of old Mexico, or the scenic "inside" trip up the West coast to Alaska.

You want to see America first? An excellent idea! There are any amount of sights to see without leaving the United States. Every good American should see our great National Parks, as should everyone who loves breathtaking natural scenery as wondrous as any to be found in the world. There is a thrill for the whole family at any one of them, and be sure and bring your camera, you will want to perpetuate your memories of some of the truly gorgeous sights and wild animals you will see.

But then perhaps all this travel and excitement doesn't appeal to you at all. Your idea of the perfect vacation is to stay home, snooze under a tree, putter in the garden, and just relax. If this is what you have in mind you will find many other countrymen with the same idea.

You can keep happily busy and improve each shining hour without going out of your own front gate, and you will go back to the office when your time is up feeling the better for it. As an example of what can be done at home, and of a man who has a goodly share of absorbing interests right at hand, read about Crosby Gage's Watch Hill Farm on page 26.

DO NOT READ NOW ANSWER

to question on page 78

You should be as shocked as I am that these boys have not taken a tight hold of their reins and kept their horses clear of hounds. As for their lounging and chatting when huntsman and hounds move off, it proves they will never be real fox-hunters.



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NOTES AND COMMENT



by PETER VISCHER

THE new spring season has brought fresh activity in every phase of horse interest.

In brief, it appears as though there would be a boom year for racing, a good year for hunt meetings, a fairly normal year for horse shows, a rather moderate year for polo, an active year for trotting.

Racing was really the first to get started. Let us start with a few words from the experts on the eastern season:

RACING

"It might be excessive to hum 'Happy Days Are Here Again' while bounding out to Bowie for the opening of the Maryland racing season, but it's safe to suggest guardedly that somebody is going to be happy. Starting today, Bowie will have eight races a day, instead of seven. This will give horse players an extra race to get even on, and the track an extra cut in the mutuel take. Somebody is going to make more money. Guess who?" (Ryall, P.M.)

"Last Dollar Dan, Honorary Secretary of the Society for the Improvement of the Breed of Bettors, departed for Maryland yesterday to witness the opening of the eastern racing season. He reports that everything is in the groove. The opening day's card was a maiden race, an allowance event and 6 claiming races left over from last year. All the purses were the same—\$1,200. Dan ran into a member of that declining group of sportsmen devoted to the improvement of the breed of Thoroughbred Horses. This sportsman is opposed to the new rule in Maryland that allows 8 races per day. He wouldn't talk, but he did point out to Dan that it was also April Fools Day." (Post)

"Despite the unpleasant weather, it was a successful start for the Southern Maryland Agricultural Association, which was running eight races for the first time. The pari-mutuel handle ran to \$372,738, as against \$305,349 at last year's opening. Even when the figures for the first seven races are compared with the seven of a year ago the 1941 betting shows to advantage." (Field, Times)

"The trouble with Bowie openings is they have so many different kinds of weather, none of it good. Yesterday chilling rain and a little fog gave some 7000 spectators something to grumble about. Despite that, betting was brisk.

\$373,738 passing through the tote. Next to picking winners, the chief preoccupation of the crowd was keeping warm. Drinking coffee out of paper cups is an old Bowie custom, and the cleaners swept up a small wagon load of containers, but there also were more empty whisky bottles and more drunks rattling around the grandstand betting-ring floor than anybody had seen since last Thanksgiving Day." (PM)

HUNT RACING

Recent events in Maryland, where a sideswipe (probably unintentional) has been taken at steeplechasing, makes it possible that the hunt races will in the future assume a much more important place than ever before.

As most followers of the sport know, there have been two kinds of steeplechasing in America. One, an outgrowth of fox hunting and therefore mostly over timber fences, led to the formation of those country meetings primarily for local horses held in various sporting communities. The other, sponsored by a few of the better racing associations, fostered regular jumping races over manicured brush fences.

In a sense, both appealed to the same sort of people, mostly

those with a love of pure sport who would rather win a cup than a dollar. Conversely, neither appealed to the usual type of \$2 bettor, the fellow who looks as though he had been released from Sing Sing for a day's "sport."

Curiously, there was comparatively little mixing of horses; that is, most of the horses seen at hunt meetings never faced a starter at Saratoga and most of the top steeplechasers at Delaware wouldn't think of going to the Bridlespur meeting in St. Louis.

Now, if steeplechasing is to get such serious blows at the big tracks that it is likely to suffer permanent injury, as some students unfortunately believe, then the hunt meetings will come back into their own.

It becomes interesting then to see how the new season started.

Things began, quite normally, with a concentration of horses in training at Camden and Aiken, S. C. The season opened with a meeting halfway between Southern Pines and Pinehurst, the annual meet of the Sandhills Steeplechasing and Racing Association, which has already been reported in COUNTRY LIFE.

The following Saturday there was a meeting at Aiken, where there are more horses of different kinds to the square foot every

winter than any other place in the world: race horses, hunters, 'chasers, polo ponies, trotters, hackneys, and what have you. Here there were five hunt races, an event for cavalry officers from Fort Jackson, with two events for Standardbreds for good measure.

The big race was the Imperial Cup, two miles over hurdles, won by Mrs. Esther du Pont Weir's Himmel. Another hurdle race, at a mile and a half went to G. H. (Pete) Bostwick's Arms of War, a three-year-old colt by Quatre Bras 2nd out of a Man o' War mare. Two brush races went to R. V. N. Gambrill's Tioga and Alvin Untermyer's Illuminator. The flat race, seven furlongs, gave Louis E. Stoddard, Jr., a chance to repeat his Sandhills victory with Scout Whistle.

The Carolina Cup at Camden is the most important hunt meeting of the training season and it deserves its prestige. This year it enjoyed good weather and a considerable crowd, some of whom came from many miles distant.

The outstanding event is the Carolina Cup itself, three miles over timber, and it was won for the third year in succession by Paul Mellon's Rokeby Stable; this time the winner was Memory Land 2nd, last year it was Faction Fighter, and the year before Drinmore Lad.

Brush races were won by F. Ambrose Clark's Castletown and the late W. B. Ruthrauff's Clovisse. Hurdle races went to Capt. Ewart Johnson's Congo Prince in a surprising victory and to Pete Bostwick on Arms of War, running in his wife's name. A mile flat event was won by James Cox Brady's Bold Stroke.

As the hunt racers moved northward, their first stop was Richmond, Va., on April 5. It turned out to be a field day for the veteran Irish trainer, James E. Ryan, who has had such a strangle hold on hunt racing in recent years. He saddled four of the day's five winners: Paul Mellon's Fatal Interview and Rustic Romance, Richard K. Mellon's St. Patrick's Day, and his own Hills of Eireann.

The only one able to break the Ryan string of victories at Richmond was Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott, who knows a few things about steeplechasing herself. She won the Richmond Plate, two miles over brush, with Santi Quairanti.

After Richmond came the crack Middleburg meeting in Virginia and, on the same day, the informal My Lady's Manor races in



Stuart S. Janney, Jr., celebrated his return to steeplechasing with stunning victories on his good Winton

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May Pamela Jackson



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Lot No. 6. Reg. 5-year-old Chestnut Gelding. Top light-weight, by The Scout—Raynham Rose. My own hunter during the past season. Perfect workman in the hunting field. Has the ability to hunt a very big country. Goes beautifully in the show ring, and has never been out of the ribbons in hunter trials.

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Maryland. The one-time hunter, Paul G. Daly's Mansfield Park, walked away with the Middleburg Cup; Memory Lane 2nd, who had won the Carolina Cup, finished third. A feature of the meeting was the Raymond Belmont Memorial Hunter Championship Steeplechase, with a purse of \$1,000 to go to the hunt represented by the winner, for its panning fund; 26 timber fences were in the course and the 15 riders rode in pink. Five finished, at their head C. M. Greer, Jr., on Golden, representing Piedmont.

At My Lady's Manor, Stuart S. Janney, Jr., Worthington Valley sportsman, had a field day, winning the point-to-point with Vaunt and the John Rush Street Memorial with Winton; both were three miles over 17 timber fences. The onetime timber champion Coq Bruyere was second in the big race, regarded by many as a prep for the cherished Maryland Hunt Cup.

POLO

Winter polo activities were somewhat restrained, though there was plenty of playing at Aiken. Plans for the year are to be made at a meeting of officials of the United States Polo Association to be held while this issue is on the press. Details will be announced when available.

HORSE SHOWS

The program of the Devon Horse Show, the largest outdoor horse show in this country, embraces over 1,000 entries fairly evenly divided among the varied harness, saddle, hunter and breeding classes. The show will be held from May 26 to 31, inclusive, and the proceeds this year will go to the Bryn Mawr Hospital. Evening sessions, at which the great Wanamaker Oval will be illuminated by floodlights, will be held on Tuesday and Thursday. The Valley Forge Academy Cadets, with their musical ride, will again add color to the event.

Isaac H. Clothier, Jr., continues as chairman of the Horse Show committee, while William Ashton, Morris H. Dixon, Charles C. Harrison, III, M. Roy Jackson, W. M. M. Robinson, George Strawbridge, St. George Bond, and William H. Wanamaker, Jr., are the other members.

What has become known as the Spring Circuit for Hunters and Jumpers, the Washington and Wilmington shows, will be held as follows: Washington on May 16, 17 and 18, and Wilmington on May 22, 23 and 24. Each program boasts fifty hunter and jumper classes, with \$5,000 in trophies and cash awarded at each show. Thomas P. Morgan, Jr., this year acts as manager for Washington, while Miss Deborah G. Rood, whose name is synonymous with Wilmington, will be in charge there.

The Slippery Slim Memorial Challenge Trophy for hunters, and the Glendhu Farms Trophy for working hunters, both of which were features of the West Point Horse Show, have been transferred to the Tuxedo Show for this year only due to the cancellation of the former show because of the national emergency.

The Tuxedo show will be held at Tuxedo Park on June 6 and 7.

HORSE SHOW COUNCIL

An association known as the Massachusetts Horse Show Council was formed recently with the purpose, as set forth in its constitution and by-laws, of encouraging and promoting the owning, breeding, humane treatment and showing of horses, to further good sportsmanship among exhibitors and to co-ordinate and assist the horse shows of Massachusetts.

J. Loring Brooks, Jr., of Springfield, Mass., is president, with Mrs. Harold R. Sawyer, of Framingham, vice-president, and Clarence E. Bosworth, of Providence, R. I., is the secretary-treasurer.

Since its formation, the association has been engaged in finding some intelligent solution to the problem that confronts Massachusetts horse shows, in view of the state statute which prohibits the showing of horses with set or docked tails.

The association does not seek a repeal of the law and, in fact, has gone on record in opposition to the showing of such horses. It does, however, take the stand that Massachusetts should not be burdened with such a law discriminating against its exhibitors until or unless other states have similar laws.

Only two other states, New York and Connecticut, have such laws, and since owners of horses with set or docked tails can legally show them in 45 other states, they have only to avoid exhibiting them in the three with prohibitive laws. Turning the exhibitors away from the shows in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, contributes nothing to any humane program, contends the newly-formed council, but does cause a severe loss to the shows.

A bill, sponsored by the Council, was introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature calling for a five-year moratorium in the enforcement of the law, with the understanding that in the interim the humane societies in other states be given the opportunity of having similar legislation enacted, thus placing all states on an equal footing.

Incidentally, the bill that was introduced into the New York State Legislature last month intended to permit operations on horses' tails, which was condemned by the A.S.P.C.A. and other organizations, was killed in committee.

HORSEMAN'S SAFARI

(Continued from page 41)

ous. These stallions are themselves worth many hours of study, while the broodmares and foals nearby, and the many horses in training, to say nothing of the stables, tracks, and pastures, make the whole an unforgettable sight.

There is another great horse to be seen in Maryland and his name is Challenger 2nd, the imported son of Swynford Sword Play, who quickly rose to fame by siring the American crack Challendon. Challenger is standing at the Glade Valley Farm of W. L. Brann at Walkersville, five miles from Frederick, and his fee is the next highest in the state, \$1,200.

There is another horse in Maryland who has been standing for as much as \$1,000 and his name is Kantar, a handsome brown from France. He is at the delightful Holly Beach Farm belonging to the Labrot family, opposite the Naval Academy at Annapolis. With Kantar is Quatre Bras 2nd, by Teddy Plucky Liege, a member of what is probably the outstanding horse dynasty of the day.

There is much else for the horseman to see in Maryland, including horses which would be considered prizes in another state. Let me list a few: G. R. Bryson's Bud Lerner, now aged 20, still virile at famous Country Life Farm in Bel Air, where Adolphe Pons's Ladkin and Breckinridge's Long's Legume, son of Epinard, are also standing; the surprise Futurity winner, Kerry Patch, now at Willowbrook Farm, Cockeysville; Economic at Three Consins Farm, Hydes; the strikingly handsome bay Jean Bart, son of Man o' War; brave little Petee-Wrack, by Wrack out of the great Marguerite, dam of Gallant Fox at Mantua Farm, Glyndon; Purple Knight and imported Aethelstan 2nd at Mrs. R. H. Heighe's Prospect Hill Stud, also in Bel Air.

It's not easy to leave Maryland, but much of the trip still lies ahead and we must be off.

Virginia is before us, the Virginia which was the early home of the American Thoroughbred, the Virginia whose sons opened up Kentucky and Tennessee, the Virginia which is today the center of so many horse activities.

Virginia has 50 odd stallions of class and it's hard to know where to begin. It is fascinating country, too, where much American history has been made. Let's head, then, westward from Washington.

Leesburg would be the place to stop, there to visit W. H. Lipscomb's Raspberry Plains Farm where Cloth o' Gold, Sir Gallahad's son out of a Man o' War mare, stands beside Dmulin, by Fair Play. Not far away is Rockridge Farm, belonging to David N. Rust, Jr., with the imported gray Gino, The Porter's son, Time Maker, and also there is the stayer, Charley O.

Berryville is only a few miles further and there is the famous Audley Farm, where H. C. McGee is offering Gallant Mac and the farm's own stallion, Strolling Player, stands. Adjacent are Boyce and White Post, where some of the outstanding stallions of the state are to be found. Abram S. Hewitt has one of the great French horses of recent times at Montana Hall in the grey Belfonds, whose fee has ranged up to \$1,000; with him is the good horse Pilate, sire of Eight Thirty. At the famous Walnut Hall Farm of William du Pont, Jr., stand the handsome Messenger, son of Fair Play, and celebrated Rosemont, a winner of the treasured Santa Anita.

Upperville and Middleburg are next on the road, and there you will see Mrs. Mary E. Whitney's Stepenfethit, Happy Argo at the Blue Ridge Stud, Psychic Bid at Mrs. Dodge Sloane's Brookmeade Farm, and a dozen others, of which the best is probably John E. Hughes's Dr. Freeland and the most celebrated is perhaps Man o' War's brother, Playfellow, belonging to D. C. Sands.

To go on makes a roster of



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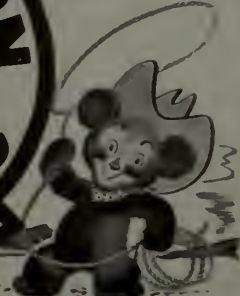
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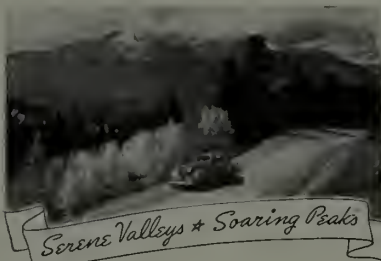
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Virginia's historic names and some of the Thoroughbred world's famous horses. At Warrenton, for example, is Capt. R. J. Kirkpatrick's Twin Oaks Stud and the Pine Brook Farm of F. A. O'Keefe, Jr., each with two stallions, also Col. A. E. Peirce's beautiful Canterbury Farm with the French stallion Caid. At Orange, on the estate of onetime President Madison, are the famous steeplechase stallions of Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott, Battleship, Annapolis, and Tourist 2nd. At Charlottesville, near the homes of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, on the wonderful soil of Arthur B. Hancock's Ellerslie Stud, are Foray, Pompey and Tintagel. Here are horses worth going many miles to see.

A 60-mile detour East brings you to Doswell where, at Christopher T. Chenery's delightful place The Meadow, you will see the famous Sun Beau, who for nine years held the title of world's greatest money-winning champion with the total of \$376,744.

The Shenandoah National Park, with its Skyline Drive, should not be missed and that makes Hot Springs a good place to stop. Here too—and it cannot be a surprise—are good horses to be seen: Mrs. Fay Ingall's Sunador and the Hobby Horse Farm's Boston Mat.

The Cumberland Mountains are now near at hand and on the other side of them lies the Promised Land, Kentucky! Enter it where you will and make your way to the little town of Paris, for there is the greatest collection of stallions in one barn that the world has yet seen. There is Arthur B. Hancock's Claiborne Stud with 14 stallions whose value simply cannot be overestimated.

At Claiborne the list is headed by the famous imported Blenheim 2nd, purchased from the Aga Khan for a reputed \$225,000; his stud fee is \$2,500. With him are six stallions belonging to William Woodward: Gallant Fox, Boswell, Flares, Fighting Fox, Johnstown and Isolater. Also owned by Mr. Woodward but under lease to Mr. Hancock is Omaha. In addition there are Hard Tack, sire of the great Seabiscuit, Jacopo, Snark, Stimulus, and the newly arrived third son of Pharos, Rhodes Scholar. And last but certainly not least, the great Sir Gallahad 3rd.

What can one say about this extraordinary collection of stal-

lions? Simply that it represents a wealth in horseflesh that is unique in the history of the world.

The next stop is Lexington and there the trip reaches its climax, to be prolonged and extended as one wishes and has the time.

Let us go first to see Man o' War, the gallant first soldier of the American turf, and with him his brilliant son War Admiral. See how erect he stands despite his accumulating years, how gracefully he moves, how proudly he poses, note particularly his tremendous muscles.

Then where? To Col. E. R. Bradley's cool green and white barns to see Bimelech and Balladier, Burgoo King and the beautiful Blue Larkspur? Or to Joseph E. Widener's historic Elmen-dorf, for a look at the exquisite Sickie and his handsome son Brevity to say nothing of the outstanding Chance Shot? Or to the C. V. Whitney farm, to see the newly imported gray Mahmoud. Halcyon, the flyer Whichone, Firethorn and Boojum?

GREENTREE Farm, with its wonderful pastures should not be missed; there Questionnaire is to be seen, St. Germans, and, now a pensioner, Twenty Grand. The J. H. Whitney farm, called Mare's Nest, is adjacent with Granville, Mr. Bones, Singing Wood and, at their head, The Porter. On the other side of Lexington lies Warren Wright's breath-taking Calumet Farm with Bostonian, Bull Lee, Hadagal and Chance Play.

The list seems endless but a few must be singled out for special mention. Walter J. Salmon's Mereworth Stud should be seen, for there the iron horse Display shares quarters with newly imported European stars. Bull Dog should be seen at the Coldstream Stud, Cohort at Horace N. Davis's Blue Grass Heights, Jamestown at George D. Widener's Old Kenney Farm, Menow and Pharamond 2nd at Hal Price Headley's Beaumont Farm, Sweeping Light, owned by the energetic F. B. Koontz at the Military Stock Farm of John S. Wiggins.

C. T. Fisher's Dixiana Farms are too beautiful to be missed and the Spendthrift Farm of Leslie Combs, II, is so cheerfully named (and well stocked too) that this seems to be as good a place to call a halt as any...

Happy motoring!

RACING AND THE REGULAR SEASON

(Continued from page 33)

by the time they are five-year-olds.

Let us, therefore, enjoy them above all in their *premiers essais*, when they come before us like new-minted gold, with flashing brilliance and untarnished mettle. Nothing else in the world can

approach them in the spectacle they present. Like all perfect things it will be evanescent. A single campaign and the charm is broken. How incredible the difference between the Futurity prospect and the Derby hope! Modern breeding, forced matur-

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ity, the color of the game, have produced, between them, an animal which at three years of age has reached its maximum height, its maximum strength, its maximum speed. Only the practiced eye, in many cases, can discern the difference between a Thoroughbred Derby colt and an experienced handicap horse.

Nothing, however, is more fascinating than to follow the same colt or filly from its debut, let us say in the National Stallion Stakes at the Belmont Park spring meeting, on through to the Futurity in the fall there, then see it re-emerge for the Derby, Preakness or Belmont, closing its three-year-old campaign in the Realization or Jockey Club Gold

much as the occasional one. Fanaticism has its sure penalties. Racing can easily become an obsession, what between its visual appeal, the thrills that it provides, the possibility of great financial coups if fortune favors, and the opportunities for contact, often at close range, with the great ones of the earth. But this is merely a fever, a delirium, from which all too often there comes an expensive, not to say bitter, recovery.

There is, also, the professional race-goer, who will be found at the track every day—because in the way of making a living it is necessary that he should be there. These form the body of "regulars" of which one hears so much.



WIDE WORLD

A close finish indeed! This is one of the thrills of racing, and there are more for those who really understand the sport

Cup, and then come forth the next season in the Metropolitan, the Suburban and the Brooklyn—with, if it has survived these ordeals, the \$50,000 New York Handicap as a rounding off to test its capacity at two miles and a quarter.

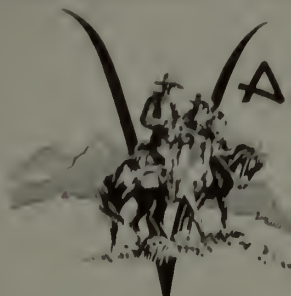
There are many persons who consider themselves *au fait* in the turf and its affairs who nevertheless are seldom seen at the races, deeming it necessary only to attend when some supreme event is on the card. Theirs, however, is but a smattering of knowledge and snatch of pleasure. To become more than the merest dilettante one must go much farther. The passion for racing can never be understood or entered into until it becomes in effect indispensable—until one cannot exist without it. A great momentary thrill may be extracted from the throng, the clamor and the glamor of some "big day"—but it is as nothing compared to the intensity of the pleasure that comes from the constant, quiet and intimate attendance of the real sport-lover. Only when this has got into one's blood and gone to one's head—and one's heart—can he assume to be a true initiate.

Not that it is necessary to go to extremes—the unbridled devotee, in his way, misses just as

To them the heart and soul of racing—namely, the horses—are without real meaning. Cogs in a machine, tools of a trade, pawns in a game, puppets of chance or slaves of a system—at most, names upon the program.

Hosts of such race-goers never actually see a race. They may often be found with their backs to the track when contests are in progress, or down in the bar or the café, engrossed in eating, drinks and gossip. It is uncertain whether many of them are certain which end of a horse bites and which kicks, to apply the classic test. Without a dope-book or a chart handy, the day after a great race they could not tell you the color of the winner, they might be sure of his name, but as for his pedigree and its meaning, Sanskrit could not to them be less intelligible.

Racing, when all is said and done, is a matter of horses and of which is the fastest, the stoutest and the best. Its heroic figures—the Man o' Wars, Exterminators, Gallant Foxes, Equiposies, Discoveries and Seabiscuits of yesterday; the Challedons, Eight Thirties, Miolands, Shot Puts and Level Bests of today—are types and symbols which, in their own world, partake of eternity. They are, in the best sense, immortals.



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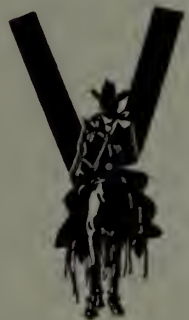


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I'LL WAIT FOR MY VACATION

(Continued from page 35)

understood him well enough. He was tired, poor soul, and exasperated at the bedeviling he had been through, but his remark made me more fond of the bird and less so of the disappointed gunner.

In point of numbers Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have the best grouse and woodcock shooting in North America. It is not uncommon to move from 40 to 50 woodcock in a day in some localities. The grouse in these Provinces appear to be subjected to the same cyclic disturbances as those in our own country. Probably even in the Happy Hunting Grounds there are good years of grouse abundance and poor years of scarcity. Rates for food and lodging run from \$5 a day to \$20, depending upon whether the visitor uses his own dogs and puts up at a local tavern, or prefers to patronize an established shooting lodge where guides and dogs are furnished and food and lodging quarters are of the very best.

The Tabusintac country in New Brunswick is especially good for grouse, woodcock, jacksnipe, black duck and teal, and offers splendid fly fishing by way of diversion. The nonresident license is \$25 to hunt two deer, two bears, and game birds, including ruffed grouse if there is an open season; or \$15 to hunt game birds only including ruffed grouse, if there is an open season on them. In Nova Scotia the nonresident is charged \$50 to hunt and kill game except woodcock and jacksnipe; \$15 to hunt and kill birds and other small game except woodcock and jacksnipe; and \$25 to hunt and kill woodcock and jacksnipe.

The American sportsman can take his own firearms with him and will have no difficulty at the port of entry. He should notify the Canadian Royal Mounted Police at Ottawa, giving name, address, occupation, purpose and duration of visit, destination in Canada, description, make, and serial number of each firearm, and the Canadian frontier port of arrival. The notification or application should be supported by suitable references. The bona fides of the applicant having been established, a permit will be forwarded to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry and will be delivered to the applicant on his arrival.

It seems probable that grouse and woodcock shooting in these two Provinces is about equal to what it was in New England and New York 60 years ago. There is some risk that a gunner who is not thoroughly imbued with the New England tradition may lose his allegiance in favor of a country offering more shots to the mile, but I shall not be one of these. After a week in Canada I shall return to my old haunts in New England where every hill,

hollow, creek and brook has its own familiar name.

Among the local gunners even the places which game is known to frequent are given names. Sometimes these are place names—the Sawmill Cover, the Quarry Dump Cover, the Mud Creek Cover, the Grapevine Cover. Other names refer to ownership. The Old Bill Jones Cover is still known by that designation, although Bill Jones who once owned that noble tract of birch and alder has been in his grave these 50 years. I contend that there is more enjoyment in gunning on such ground than in finding birds in a region as yet unhallowed by tradition and where one acre looks exactly like another.

An examination of the mould 30 paces downstream from the old apple tree on the bank of Mud Creek would disclose layers of shot shell remnants dating from the pin fire period to the faded pink cases of the season just past. Next October when a grouse goes thundering out of the apple tree or a woodcock springs from the soft soil beneath, I shall be reminded of a hundred similar occasions in the past. Indubitably that bird is worth a great deal more to me than one bagged on alien ground that is so little known and loved that no one has thought to give the spot a name or a place in his memory.

Not that upland shooting in New England is decadent. During the past fifteen or twenty years thousands of the old hill farms have been abandoned, and in the slow process of reversion from cultivation to semi-wilderness provide, with their old orchards and rough pastures, environment more attractive to game birds and animals than existed prior to original settlement. In many places the ringneck pheasant is successfully established and will arise sometimes with a yell and clatter from a spot where you expected a quiet and modest woodcock.

Duck shooting in New England is not as it is in the lower Mississippi Valley, for instance, where the hordes of wildfowl that have summered on 1,000,000 square miles in the North country come funneling down to the Gulf, but there are thousands of sloughs, marshes, pond holes and creeks which, in October, are frequented by waterfowl. Except on the large lakes blinds are nearly useless, since local populations of ducks soon learn to avoid them, but by watching at some pond hole, or "sneaking" along the bank of a slough, a gunner can pick up many a pair of ducks under conditions that he will remember long after he has forgotten a limit bag taken at less expense of effort and skill.

I shall not attempt to give ex-

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LIVESTOCK

THE FATE OF BELGIAN HORSES ABROAD: JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AYRSHIRE NEWS

EVERYONE interested in livestock of any kind has been greatly concerned over the fate of the various breeds of cattle and horses in the conquered European countries where they originated. In a recent letter to this department H. J. Brant, secretary of the Belgian Draft Horse Corporation of America, enclosed a letter from a native of Belgium who is now in this country.

This letter, quoted below, tells all too clearly what has happened to this fine draft breed in its homeland. It also stresses a fact pointed out in this department before—that American breeders are faced with the responsibility of perpetuating such breeds as this. They should take this responsibility seriously and assure the future of these breeds that have been so carefully developed in France, Belgium, Holland, and the Channel Islands.

We have the stock here; enough of the really fine breeding animals to maintain and develop sound foundation stock for the rest of the world. Our problem is continuity of effort. We must carry on the breeding farms, and breeding plans throughout human generations, as they have been with Belgian horses, or Guernsey cattle, or Jerseys, or any number of others. Our great trouble is the turnover. A man starts out with a good idea, and about the time progress is beginning to show he dies, and there is no one to carry on, or his herd is dispersed for some other reason. However with the new, and highly intelligent,

interest being taken in livestock in this country these days it is to be hoped in the future more worthwhile breeding programs will be continued indefinitely along progressive lines.

The letter addressed to Fred H. Cook, president of the Belgian Corporation and written by a man who because of relatives still in Europe wished to remain anonymous, follows:

"Since the beginning of the war I did not hear any more from Ms. Chevalier Hynderick de Theulegoet; I suppose he flew with the most important papers of the studbook to England.

"On account of the war the Belgian horse industry is destroyed, as the Germans, as well as the French and English, took all the horses for war purposes. It looks especially bad in the provinces of Heysbai, Heaneguw, Brabant, and Northeast Flanders. The breeding stables are actually robbed and it is too bad that the best mares were taken away from breeding. The well known breeding stables of Cleman Peten at Velm are entirely destroyed. It might interest you that it was tried to save 48 of the best Champion stallions, in a special train shortly before the German Invasion, but before reaching Calais the train was bombed by the Germans and every stallion lost his life, a sad record and a terrible loss to the Belgian horse industry. The civilians fled and tried to save their own lives, all their cattle and horses was left behind, and these either were the victims



GEKALD YOUNG

Jay Farceur, Belgian, and Marceau, Percheron (opposite page) are examples of the fine draft horse stock in this country

BY GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.



COOK & GORMLEY

of bombs or hunger. What still were left were taken to Germany. It is too sad that these good, peaceful people had to go through the horror of war for the second time, only 25 years later. I lost very many good friends in Belgium through the war, and sincerely hope that the rest of them soon will have some peace again. "I hope that out of these few lines you can picture some of the situation, as it is not possible to write all this horror down in a short letter."

In a letter to H. J. Brant, Secretary of Belgian Draft Horse Corporation, this same breeder has given the additional information that the British troops, in their retreat from Flanders, shot every horse to be found so as to prevent their falling into the hands of the German army.

The second annual sale of registered Belgians and Percherons held by the Minnesota Horse Breeders Association on March 27, attracted a capacity crowd to the university stock pavilion, where a good offering sold to buyers from North Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The double top price of the sale was \$405, paid by Cyrus C. De Coster, Rose Mont, Minn., for each of a matched pair of imported 5-year-old sorrel Belgian mares, each with a fine young foal at side by Colosse du Moulin, consigned by Boulder Bridge Farm Company, Excelsior, Minn. The same buyer paid \$400, top price of the stallion division, for Boulder Bridge Napoleon, 2-year-old son of Colosse du Moulin, herd sire at Boulder Bridge.

C. W. Farup, Grafton, N. D., who was the most extensive buyer with six head of Belgians, paid \$305 for each of a matched pair of coming 2-year-old fillies by

Colosse du Moulin, also consigned by Boulder Bridge.

Jay V. Craig of Minneapolis purchased the second highest priced stallion at \$300, this being the 4-year-old roan, Duce of Graceville, consigned by Wm. Sorensen, Graceville, Minn.

L. J. Delaney, Perham, Minn., bought the top Percheron at \$260; the black stallion, Minnesota Carnot, consigned by the university. H. C. Meyer, Red Wing, sold the top Percheron mare, the coming 4-year-old Lena, to the University of Minnesota at \$225.

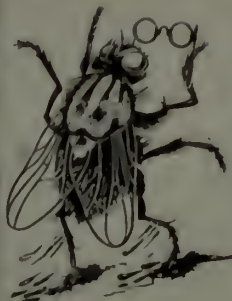
JERSEYS

It has been announced by the American Jersey Cattle Club that Lynn Copeland, for fifteen years in charge of their national program of production testing and herd classification, has resigned to assume active management of his dairy farm in Kansas.

Mr. Copeland is internationally recognized for his research into the hereditary influence of dairy type upon production. In the most extensive research ever conducted to determine the correlation between scorecard type and butterfat production of dairy cattle, he compared the type ratings of more than 10,000 Jerseys and found proof that the cows that most closely conform with the ideal are also superior as efficient producers of milk and butterfat.

His research into the transmitting ability of dairy bulls forms the basis for the present system of pedigree analysis of Jersey "star bulls," by which the breeder's guesswork in the selection of young, unproved bulls is largely eliminated.

He also conducted much of the scientific investigation which led to the establishment of such breed



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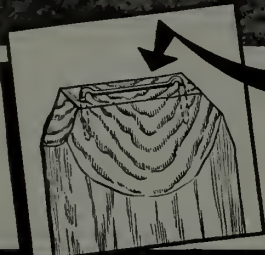
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Successor to Mr. Copeland is C. A. Ward of Athens, Ga. He has been a member of the animal industry department of the University of Georgia since 1937, and coach of that school's dairy judging teams. He started milking Jerseys when he was only six years old and paid for his early education by milking Jerseys, selling the butter, and raising pigs on the skim milk.

GUERNSEYS

A communication to this department from the American Guernsey Cattle Club points out most convincing evidence in favor of dairy cattle production records. They show a comparison of prices received at public auction sales during 1940, wherein Guernseys with Advanced Register records averaged \$135 more per head than cows without Advanced Register records and without records of their dams.

There were 75 public sales held in 1940 at which 4003 head of Guernseys were sold at an average of \$225.18 each. This was an increase of over 28% in the number of cattle sold and 15% increase in the average price.

Prices received for bulls with and without records on their daughters show an even greater difference in favor of production records. Guernsey bulls over two years of age that had met advanced register requirements averaged \$567.22. Bulls two years old or older that were not in the Advanced Register and whose dams

didn't have Advanced Register records sold for an average of \$116.25—an average difference of \$450.97 in favor of production records.

The value of Advanced Register records in a herd can be illustrated by a hypothetical case of five progeny from a dam with a record, and the same number from one without. For example, suppose two of the progeny are bulls under two years of age and three are heifers. Figured on the average price for these animals at auction in 1940, the total price for the five out of an Advanced Register dam is \$1050.67 and out of a cow without a record \$526.87. So the Advanced Register record on this hypothetical cow was worth \$523.80 in the sale of offspring.

AYRSHIRES

The place for older dairy bulls is certainly not on the show circuit, in the opinion of the directors of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association. This body unanimously recommends that the classes for three-year-old and aged bulls be taken out of the 1942 premium lists, and that the oldest class of males be for bulls two years old or over, which will still provide a show for the exceptional mature animal.

Ayrshire breeders point out that the danger of handling older bulls on the show circuit, together with the heavy expense, particularly when herds are moved by truck, make them costly members of the show string. They also point out that the interest in the older bull classes has been steadily declining, due probably to the fact that relatively few of the best sires are ever shown.

Recommendations have been



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CALF LOVE

(Continued from page 40)

the owner only if it is utilized through grazing or silage. And so attention turns to cows.

Then there is the labor thing, also. This year as never before, the farmer is seeing his supply of seasonal labor disappear as the defense program calls more and more men; as the Selective Service Act takes increasing numbers of youths. Part of the lost labor can be made up by greater mechanization. The balance can be secured by switching over to a livestock economy.

In a well watered pasture, cows will take care of themselves. For wintering, it is relatively easy for one man to throw down hay and fodder and keep the self-feeder boxes full. Probably no other type of farming has such a low labor requirement. Ergo, another group of farmers is switching over to cows.

And what does this do to the livestock market?

It is making a tremendous demand on the ranges. Cattlemen who have seen many lean years are once again back in the money. There is a tendency on their part to hold back their heifers. At the same time, there are the demands from new sources for more stockers and feeders, more foundation stock. The result is that the highest prices in a long time are seen on the ranges. And the greatest scarcity of supply in years is being experienced by the buyers.

That means that many an eastern and middle-western feeder and breeder is going to pack the wife and kids in the family car and set out for any or all of the states from Montana to Old Mexico. The wife and kids can see Indians, dudes, pictographs, archeological "digs" and rodeos. But father is going to be poking around in odd corners of the range country trying to find a new source of supply for cows and steers.

Others will be cruising about the South, down in eastern Tennessee in the southern Aberdeen and Hereford sections; over in southwestern Virginia and the hills of West Virginia; and down in Alabama where the cattle industry is finally starting to flourish.

Texas ought to see many new faces and new license plates at the Fort Worth show; out in the Panhandle country; and down in the prickly pear region. They'll be mighty interested, those visitors, in San Antone's sights. They'll gaze with proper respect at The Alamo. They'll help swell the huge gate at the Dallas Fair. But—the men of the family in many cases are going to be more

interested in cows than in these other really interesting sights.

New York cattlemen will be prowling around the International and the American Royal shows. Canada is going to see a fresh influx of Americans eager to learn more of our friends in the North—and more than a little eager to pick up some top quality Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, and Holsteins.

Next winter will see a relatively new kind of Florida tourist. Ostensibly he will want to sun himself at St. Pete, swim and see the races at Miami, go fishing off Key West. But Florida cattlemen are going to see a good bit of this tourist, too. He'll want to look in on the big experimental feeding operation now being sponsored by one of the sugar companies South of Lake Okechobee. He'll be vastly interested in the breeding-up activities of cattlemen in the South-central section where they are crossing Brahmas, Angus and Hereford, with native Florida cattle. He will study the efforts of the North-central Florida cowmen to develop feedstuffs to take the place of corn in finishing.

MAYBE he will get over around Laurel, Miss., for a peek at the government and state experimenters who are working on sweet potato pulp as a feed. There he'll find out about lime-deficiency, as he learned about "salt sickness" in Florida. And he will have his feeding horizons broadened 'way beyond the traditional corn-barley-forage combination.

Cow-folk are on the move. Maybe they are a little more serious than they used to be. Certainly, they are more interested in cows now than they ever were. And, you can be sure that no matter what the supposed object of their visit is, be it Niagara Falls, Yellowstone Park, the Laurentians, or even Radio City in the heart of New York, all you will have to do to get quick attention and refreshed interest is to mention that you know where something new or old in the cow business is going on.

Cows can be ornery, stupid, loco, placid, contented, calm, or mule-ish. You can call them "So boss" if you are in the one business, or "blankety-blank so-and-so's" if you are in the other. You can cuss them, fuss over them, doctor them, drive them, lead them, and be so darned angry with them you wish them—for the moment—at the bottom of the ocean. But if you are a cowman, you'll never get away from them—even when you "take a vacation."

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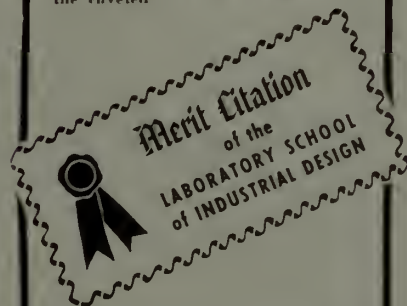
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THE COMING MORRIS AND ESSEX SHOW: LONG ISLAND KENNEL CLUB

THIS has been a grand spring
in the bench show game,
and in the field trial world too.
From all sides you hear reports of
big entries, record attendance,
new highs in obedience trials,
brilliant field trial performances,
and the quality has been tops too.
Pictures of some of the outstand-
ing dogs which have been making
names for themselves at the
spring shows are to be seen on
these pages.

But the biggest of all the shows
is yet to come. The one show of
the year that dwarfs all others,
that, for number of dogs compet-
ing, amount of prize money
awarded, efficiency of manage-
ment and sheer pageantry tops all
other shows in the world, is al-
most upon us. This show, need-
less to say, is the Morris and Es-
sex held each year at Giralda
Farms, Madison, N. J.

Dog people never cease to mar-
vel at the workings of this show.
That 4,000-odd dogs can be
judged, and judged properly in
the brief span of one day; that
thousands of people can come to
watch the judging of these dogs
and depart without becoming an
unwieldy, congested mob; that
10,000 or more cars can be
parked and driven away again
without traffic snarls; that every
possible emergency, and the well-
being of every person—exhibitor,
judge or spectator seems to have
been anticipated—all this seems
beyond credibility.

The reason for the amazing ef-
ficiency and phenomenal success
of this show is not hard to find.
It is because McClure Halley,
and scores of people working
under him, take this show serious-

ly; because Mrs. M. Hartley
Dodge is willing to spare no ex-
pense to make the show a vast
success.

From the time the last exhibitor
leaves the grounds and the tents
have been taken down work starts
on the next year's show. That
vast expanse of turf, the polo
field which is the scene of the
benching and judging, and which
is only used that one day in the
year, is seeded and graded. Build-
ings may be constructed on its
edges, pipes laid underneath its
sod. A thousand and one other
details are painstakingly worked
on from one show to the next . . .
all for that one big day in the
year, the last Saturday in May.
the day on which this show is
traditionally held.

What is in store for visitors
and exhibitors at Morris and Es-
sex this year? Well, as usual.



P. T. JONES

Ch. Flornell Glamorous, Whippet,
Percy Roberts, handler

improvements have been made on
the grounds, though it would seem
that by this time this were hardly
possible. However, the entire
field has been regraded, and an
underground sprinkling system
installed. The roads beside the
exhibition tents have been wid-
ened and paved with tar and
crushed stone so that dust will not
bother handlers preparing their
dogs, all to the tune of about
\$25,000 spent for no other reason
than to promote the convenience
and comfort of the exhibitors.

This year the show falls on
May 31, in the middle of a three
day holiday week-end, so, many
fanciers who might not otherwise
be able to take the time will be
able to visit the show. This, plus
the richest purse (\$17,642 cash)
ever offered for a bench show
make it seem quite possible that
this year's edition of the show
will again break all records for
the number of dogs competing.



COOK & GORMLEY

Kamel's White Knight won best
in show at Chicago



Ch. Meadow Farm Knight, Labrador, won the all age stake of the Carlisle Memorial Retriever Trial

Of course Morris and Essex already holds the record for the top purse offered at a bench show as well as for the number of entries. What makes this year's offering a new high is that there has been a net gain of seven in the number of breeds offered classification. American Water Spaniels, Brittany Spaniels, Otterhounds, Briards, Eskimos, Giant Schnauzers, and Mastiffs are the new breeds. Italian Greyhounds have been dropped from the classification this year.

The inclusion of the American Water Spaniels is an interesting item this year. These dogs have been more or less popular as shooting dogs and pets throughout the country for years, and especially in the Middle West. As a matter of fact we wouldn't be surprised to find that they were quite an old breed. However, it was only last year that they were admitted to the American Kennel Club Stud Book, and so far few of them have been seen at shows. This would seem to be an excellent chance to publicize the breed.

As to the cash prizes to be taken home by the winners, the club offers \$10, \$3, and \$2 for the first three places—no strings either. Then, in each breed Mrs. Dodge offers a sterling silver trophy named in honor of the judge for the winner of best in breed, and there is another trophy, the M. Hartley Dodge, Jr. Memorial for the best in a special American-bred class, and the club gives a special bronze medal for best of winners. So it is easy to see how the total mounts up.

The breakdown of the cash

awards seems to be as follows: Sporting dogs will get \$2,813; Hounds, \$2,895; Working dogs, \$3,223; Terriers, \$3,676; Toys, \$2,279.50; the non-sporting group \$2,725.50, and an extra \$30 to miscellaneous breeds to make up the \$17,642.

This isn't all by any means; 409 sterling silver trophies are to be awarded outright, nor is this counting scores of bronze and plated trophies which will be awarded. On top of this the specialty clubs, 32 of which make this their specialty show are really going to town this year, giving bountiful cash awards and trophies themselves.

The Dachshund Club of America which always does well at this show is spreading \$12 through each of its many classes to bring its cash awards to \$12, \$7, \$5, and \$3. The Skye Terrier Club and the French Bulldog Club similarly are increasing the cash in each class. Some of the others are adding cash in graduated amounts depending on the importance of the competition. Others have increased only the money for the class winners as, for instance, the English Springer Spaniel Field Trial Association, which has added \$10 for the winner in each class to bring the total in each to \$20.

The preliminary closing date for entries is May 17, with the actual deadline a week later. The show is under the direction of the Foley Dog Show organization and the premium lists are obtainable from them.

CHARLES T. INGLEE

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Gordon Setter Club of America	Cardigan Welsh Corgi Club
Connecticut Cocker Spaniel Club	Pembroke Welsh Corgi Club
Southern New York Beagle Club	Newfoundland Club of America
American Boxer Club	New England Old English Sheepdog Club
Great Pyrenees Club of America	American Shetland Sheepdog Association
Mastiff Club of America, Inc	American Miniature Schnauzer Club
American Whippet Club	Chow Chow Club

Hartford Obedience Training Club

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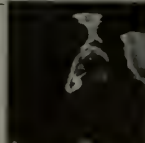
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LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

Charles T. Inglee, executive vice-president of the American Kennel Club. In his lifetime Mr. Inglee did much for the dog game, indeed the present sound status of the American Kennel Club is largely due to his efforts. He was closely associated with dogs from childhood, first becoming known to the fancy in connection with Gordon Setters, sponsoring this breed in America, and organizing the Gordon Setter Club in 1921.

He became second vice-president of the Kennel Club in 1928; its first vice-president in 1932, and was president for a brief time in the same year. He shortly resigned this post however, to become the chief full-time executive of the organization, a post which he retained until his recent death.

LONG ISLAND SHOW

It is announced that William Ross Proctor, former president of the Long Island Kennel Club and well-known authority of all breeds of dogs, will judge best in show at the 40th Annual Long Island Kennel Club Dog Show to be held as a benefit for the Nassau County Bundles for Britain on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunting Club, Sunday, May 25. 800 or more entries are expected and several specialty events are already scheduled.

This show, one of the South Shore's leading sporting and social affairs, is also one of its most colorful, the huge tents forming a gay background for the judging rings set out on the exceptionally smooth turf of the polo field. Modern facilities will add to the comfort of the exhibitors and refreshments will be served.

The judging will start promptly at 10 A.M. with Robert A. Ross of Quebec, Hubert A. Doll of New Jersey, and Ernest E.

Ferguson of California, acting as all-arounders, and together with prominent specialists, they will select the best of each breed for the afternoon's final judging. Proctor's finalists will be sent up to him by Walter Ellis, Sporting Group judge; Doll, Hound Group judge; Mrs. Helen M. Lewis, Working and Non-Sporting Group judge; Miss Frances Thord-Gray, Terrier Group judge and Mrs. Warner S. Hays, Toy Group judge. Throughout the entire day the judging of the obedience trials of the Long Island Training Club will be in the capable hands of California's Mrs. Beatrice Godsel and Connecticut's Police Captain Herman Schendel.

Among the special features listed in connection with the show is an exhibition by Brookville's popular Buckram Beagle Pack whose Masters are John C. Baker Jr., and Morgan Wing Jr. Gerald Livingston, president of the Westminster Kennel Club, has kindly consented to put on an exhibition with his Retrievers similar to that making such a hit last July, and members of the Long Island Training Club under the direction of Mrs. Harland Neistrell plan to feature a short obedience test.

The Long Island Kennel Club has again maintained full classifications for all breeds of dogs. They have drawn up a particularly generous prize list of cash and those winning best of breed will also receive Bundles for Britain souvenirs, in keeping with the spirit of the show which this year is being given for charity. One of the most interesting trophies to be competed for will be the Helene Whitehouse Walker Trophy, presented to the Long Island Training Club by the original obedience test club in the country.

FUN WITH DOGS

(Continued from page 43)

owners. As more people come to realize that, with a little guidance at the start, they can accomplish just as much with old Bonzo at home as other owners have done with "those marvelous dogs" they saw in some exhibition or obedience trial at a dog show there are going to be more, and larger obedience training clubs, and more really well-trained dogs.

The old saying about the impossibility of "teaching an old dog new tricks" has been clearly disproved in the past year by two dogs in particular. One had received no particular training until she was ten years old, but once started she earned her U.D. degree within a year, with several first prizes on the way. Another had been the family dog for eleven years when her young mistress, who had been very successful in training another dog, decided to take her in hand. To-

day she usually takes the blue ribbon in her class, and has never put on a poor performance.

If any single thing has accounted for current leadership of the New England Dog Training Club in this comparatively new sport, it is probably the early realization by its members that this required a different type of training in many respects from anything that had been used in the past. While the basis for all dog training is the same,—conditioning the dog to respond with absolute obedience to certain signals or commands of his handler, starting with the simplest commands with the dog close to the handler, and progressing gradually to more difficult work where the dog is at a distance—it was soon found that in certain respects the club's training problem was something entirely new.

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had consisted chiefly of the training by experts of only a few different breeds for specific jobs. The dogs could be carefully chosen for their suitability for the work, and most such dogs were to be under the control of one person all the time.

In this new kind of training every breed from the Chihuahua to the Great Dane is represented, and any pure bred dog is welcome provided only that his owner has the desire to train him and is willing to cooperate with the other members of the Club. Each dog has a different background and temperament, and while all are to be trained in the same basic exercises, each leads a different kind of life outside of the training classes, and most of them are handled by more than one person at home. But above all the trainer has to train the dog indirectly through the handler, so that the real job is training handlers rather than dogs. Each dog is handled and trained solely by his owner, under the guidance of the Club's trainers.

For over three years all the training classes of the New England Dog Training Club have been handled by amateur trainers who give their time and advice for nothing except the satisfaction of working out the other members' problems successfully. Although no single member is essential to the continued success of the Club, it has been most fortunate in having Bert Turnquist for the past four years as training director. Turnquist had done no dog training until a few years ago, but his interest was aroused when his wife joined the Club and started to train her dog, and he worked with her on the different problems that developed. Since then his wife has trained two other dogs to the highest show honors, and he has become known as the most successful trainer in the country and the foremost judge of obedience trials.

The obedience trials are giving the general public a new interest in dog shows, and demonstrating that pure bred dogs can do more than just look beautiful. In the past the average dog buyer's attitude that he "does not want a show dog—just a regular house dog" has been all too frequently based on the feeling that most show dogs did not have the type of character he wanted in his home. In some cases there were grounds for this feeling, but this new development is bringing home to the breeders the fact that the success of any breed depends on the general public in the long run, and that in breeding towards a perfect type for each breed, stability of temperament must be given primary consideration.

THE average dog buyer is looking for character first and physical perfection second, and it is up to the breeders to show him that both the qualities are combined in the dogs they have to offer. The dog that is nervous and high strung by heredity is a detriment to his breed regardless of perfection of outward appearance, because such dogs are seldom reliable when surprised or in an emergency, and the public wants dogs they can be sure of.

If a dog born with a sound disposition becomes nervous through some unfortunate experience or bad treatment, that dog should be treated as a sick animal, mentally sick, and the same pains should be taken to cure him as would be done if he were physically ill. One bad actor can do more to harm the reputation of a breed with the general public, than several well behaved dogs can do to boost it.

This new sport is definitely an amateur's game, and is doing so much to increase the general appreciation of pure-bred dogs by showing the public that pure-breds are best equipped with those qualities that most of us want in a family dog at home.



P. T. JONES

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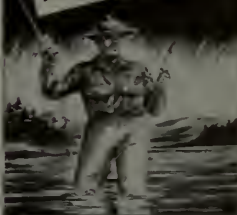
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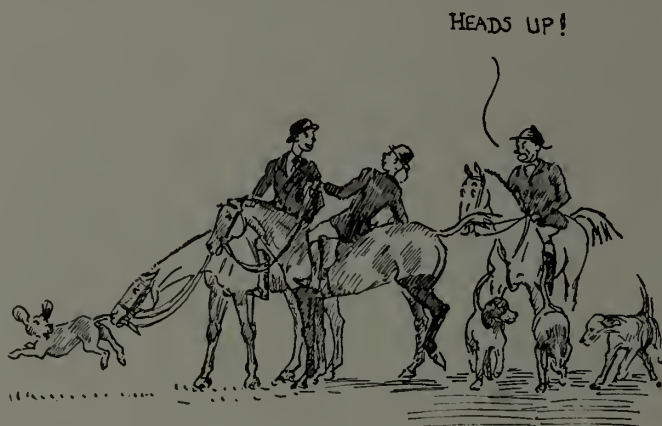
The Young Sportsman

THERE are some good drawings on this page and you might notice the excellent black and white of Peter Chew's sketch, the lovely texture of Robert Johnson's careful drawing and the fine character portrait by the winner, Fred Hanna.

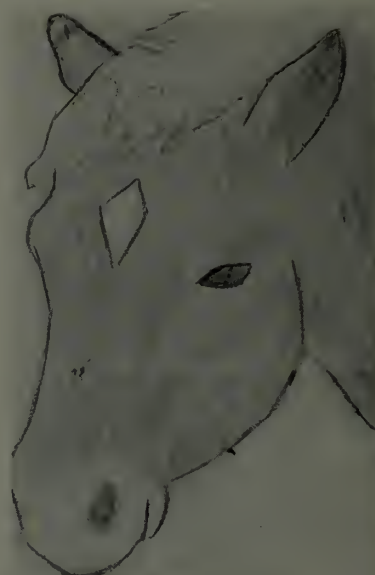
For next month suggested subjects are "The Ball Game," "Trout Fishing," "Mare and Foal," "Summer Holiday."

Remember all contributors must be under 18 years of age and all contributions must bear your name, age, address and signature of parent or guardian that it is your own original work, neither copied or traced.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?



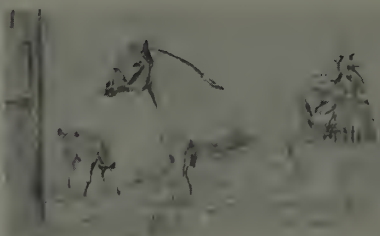
Answer will be found on page 61



Drawn by Mary Adgate, Bethesda, Md.; aged 12



Drawn by Trudy Bruinsma, Great Neck, L. I.; aged 11



Drawn by Robert Johnson, Kenosha, Wis.; aged 17



Drawn by Frances Warfield Woodbine, Md.; aged 14



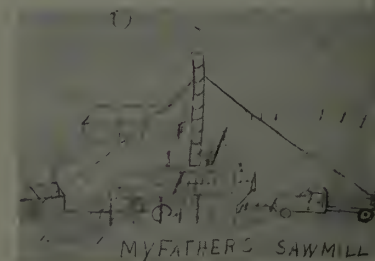
Drawn by Fred S. Hanna, Altus, Okla.; aged 17



Drawn by Peter Chew, New York, N. Y.; aged 16



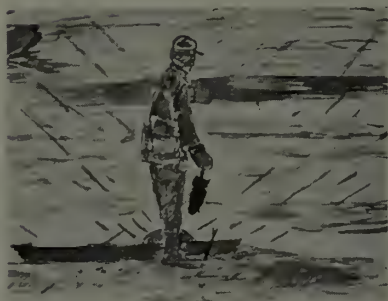
Drawn by Kathryn Erickson, Beverly Hills, Calif.; aged 16



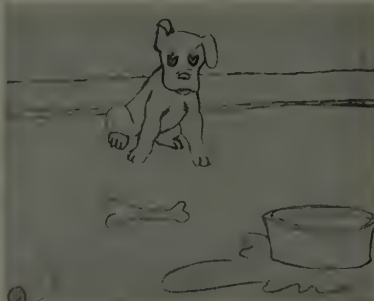
Drawn by Forrest Davis, Quincy, Fla.; aged 12



Drawn by Mary L. Bennett, Fairhaven, Mass.; aged 16



Drawn by Paul DeTeresi, North Andover, Mass.; aged 16



Drawn by John Warner, Lansdowne P. O., Md.; aged 12



Drawn by Nancy Lee Diggs, Sacramento, Calif.; aged 13

COUNTRY LIFE

Published and Printed by the Proprietor, The Proprietor, The Proprietor

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So magnificent, we had to give it a special designation
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EVEN FIVE YEARS AGO and longer, when we distilled the special whiskies for today's Four Roses, we knew they would be exceptionally fine.

We knew it because of the painstaking care that went into their making . . . and because of the added knowledge and skill we applied to their aging, to bring them to mellow perfection.

And yet, even we ourselves were astonished when we finally opened the barrels and discovered how truly magnificent these

whiskies had become! No whiskies we had ever made or known—in all our 76 years—had had such softness, such smoothness, such flavor overtones!

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or fed hundreds of thousands of them. They have performed feats of Tree surgery that are miracles of skill. They have moved big Trees—braced weak Trees—protected many others from lightning. They have fought destructive pests. They have saved Trees that seemed doomed to decay and death.

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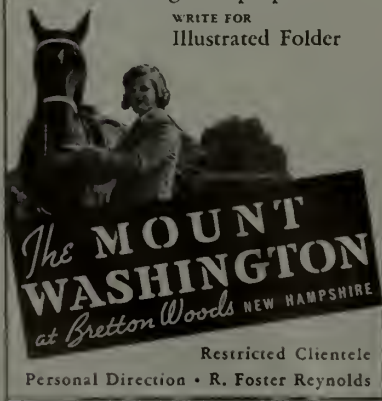
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COUNTRY LIFE

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Comprising COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA • POLO
THE SPORTSMAN • HORSE & HORSEMAN

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VOL. LXXX

JUNE, 1941

No. 2

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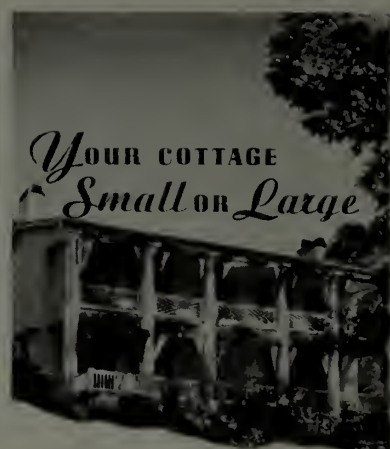
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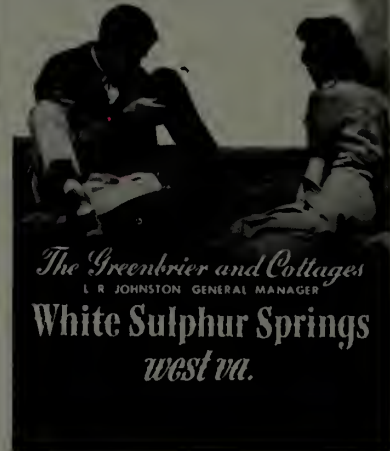


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You should see our school stable. Twenty horses of our own! We have our own shows: our own annual competitive military drills when excitement surely runs high. We can ride miles and miles of pine-woods trails and hunt with the famous Jacobs Hill hounds. Teams from clubs all over this part of the country come here to play polo in our great indoor ring and thrill us with keen competition and wonderful riding.

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HOUSE IN THE PINES

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THE CALENDAR

RACING

To June 2	THORNCLIFFE PARK, Toronto, Ont.
June 4-11	LONG BRANCH, Toronto, Ont.
To June 7	BELMONT PARK, L. I.
June 9-July 2	AQUEDUCT, L. I.
To June 21	LINCOLN FIELDS, Crete, Ill.
June 23-July 31	ARLINGTON PARK, Arlington Heights, Ill.
June 24-July 1	HAMILTON, Ont.
June 28-July 5	LANSDOWNE PARK, Ont.
July 3-26	EMPIRE CITY, Yonkers, N. Y.
July 4-19	FORT ERIE, Canada.
To July 5	DETROIT, Mich.
To July 5	DELAWARE PARK, Staunton, Del.
To July 19	SUFFOLK DOWNS, Boston, Mass.
July 21-Aug. 9	ROCKINGHAM PARK, Salem, N. H.
To July 26	HOLLYWOOD PARK, Inglewood, Calif.
July 28-Aug. 30	SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

HUNT RACE MEETINGS

June 14	UNITED HUNTS, Locust Valley, L. I.
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HORSE SHOWS

June 1	MARIPOSA, Calif.
June 1	SAN MATEO, Calif.
June 1	PORTCHESTER, N. Y.
June 1	IRONDEQUOIT, Rochester, N. Y.
June 1	MT. CARROLL, Ill.
June 4-5	WEST POINT, N. Y.
June 5-7	ALLEGHENY COUNTRY CLUB, Sewickley, Pa.
June 5-7	SEDGEFIELD, N. C.
June 6-7	READING, Pa.
June 6-7	TUXEDO, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
June 6-7	JACKSON, Mich.
June 6-8	ORANGE COUNTY SHOW, Santa Ana, Calif.
June 7	BALDWIN, Md.
June 7	FRANKLIN, Tenn.
June 7-8	SPRINGFIELD, Ill.
June 7-8	DEEP RUN HUNT, Richmond, Va.
June 7-9	SANTA CLARA VALLEY, San Jose, Calif.
June 8	BLUE GRASS SADDLE & BRIDLE CLUB, Minneapolis, Minn.
June 8	BOOT & SPUR CLUB, Casper, Wyo.
June 8	GLEN HEAD, L. I.
June 8	PADDOCK SADDLE CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
June 8	SUITLAND, Md.
June 10-12	SHELBY, Miss.
June 11-14	ROCHESTER, N. Y.
June 12-14	DETROIT, Bloomfield Hills, Mich.
June 12-14	WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.
June 12-14	RED BLUFF, Calif.
June 13-14	GREENVILLE, S. C.
June 13-14	104TH CAVALRY, Harrisburg, Pa.
June 13-14	UPPERVILLE, Va.
June 14	ST. MARGARET'S HUNT, Annapolis, Md.
June 14	DELAWARE VALLEY HUNT, New Hope, Pa.
June 14	HART'S RUN, Allison Park, Pa.
June 14 or 28	SECOND ANNUAL YORK HORSE SHOW, York, Pa.
June 14-15	LIVERMORE, Calif.
June 14-15	HINSDALE, Ill.
June 15	LAWRENCE FARMS, Mount Kisco, N. Y.
June 15	BRONXVILLE RIDING CLUB, Tuckahoe, N. Y.
June 16-19	JUNIOR LEAGUE SHOW, Lexington, Ky.
June 18-19	CHARLESTOWN, W. Va.
June 18-20	GREENVILLE, S. C.
June 19-22	TROY, N. Y.
June 20-21	OX RIDGE HUNT, Darien, Conn.
June 20-21	TOLEDO, O.
June 20-21	ROCK CREEK SHOW, Louisville, Ky.
June 20-22	AUBURN, Calif.
June 21	WARRENTON, Va. (Pony)
June 21-22	ALLENTOWN, Pa.
June 21-22	TIDEWATER, Norfolk, Va.
June 21-22	WATERTOWN, Conn.
June 22	COUNTRY CLUB, Rochester, N. Y.
June 26-28	HUNTINGTON, W. Va.
June 26-28	FAIRFIELD COUNTY HUNT, Westport, Conn.
June 26-28	HUNTINGTON, W. Va.
June 29	SANDS POINT, L. I.

DOG SHOWS

June 7	GREENWICH KENNEL CLUB, Portchester, N. Y.
June 8	RYE KENNEL CLUB, Rye, N. Y.
June 8	TERRE HAUTE CHAPTER IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE, Terre Haute, Ind.
June 14	NORTH WESTCHESTER KENNEL CLUB, Katonah, N. Y.
June 14	KANAWHA VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Charleston, W. Va.
June 14	CALUMET KENNEL CLUB, Gary, Ind.
June 14-15	TACOMA KENNEL CLUB, Tacoma, Wash.
June 15	SKOKIE VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Stickney, Ill.
June 15	VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Fairmount, W. Va.
June 15	LONG SHORE KENNEL CLUB, Westport, Conn.
June 21	FALLS CITIES KENNEL CLUB, French Lick, Ind.
June 21	TROY HORSE SHOW ASSN., Troy, N. Y.

(Continued on page 8)

The Editor's Cornucopia

We sold the Aberdeen-Angus cattle we got last year from Andelot, down in Maryland, at the Flemington auction. And, the market being what it is in these days of national indecision and rising prices, we made a profit.

We soon found out that we missed the stocky black gentlemen who looked so handsome in our valley, did the pasture so much good, and earned us a little money to boot. We wished they were back, or some of their fellows; we wished it fervently, because the curious spring that we had, with its early rains and unseasonably warm weather, had made the fields rich and lush.

Elise Turrell took one look at our clover and said she wouldn't mind eating it herself, if she only had some Hollandaise.

Obviously, we had to get some more Angus.

But feeders such as we wanted were hard to get. There weren't any at all in New Jersey, as we found out when we wanted to patronize home industry. There weren't any in Maryland or Virginia either, except at a terrific price; everybody seemed to have pastures as good as ours this spring and nobody wanted to get rid of their feeders while there was all this easy feed around just crying to be converted into poundage. Except, of course, at a price.

As our dear old friend, W. A. Laing, told us in Virginia, "Why, you can buy anything if you'll pay too much for it."

Time was marching on, as you can see, and we were getting nowhere rapidly.

So we decided to go to Lancaster and get some cattle at these famous Pennsylvania stock yards.



If you've never done it, don't delay a minute. Nobody with the slightest interest in cattle or human nature should miss it. Just get in the truck as we did (build up the sides first if you expect to bring home any steers worth transporting) and stick a blank check in your pocket. There are friends in Lancaster who'll do the rest with pleasure.

The stock yards in Lancaster are down by the railroad, as you might expect. They consist of an incredible number of wooden pens under wooden roofs, connected with each other by means of a labyrinth of alleys and driveways

SELLING THE CATTLE AT A PROFIT IS VERY NICE—BUT LONESOME

separated by swinging wooden doors. All this sprawled over a considerable acreage.

Thousands of head of cattle are in and out of the pens—and up and down the alleys, as you discover the minute you set foot in one. They are driven back and forth from the railroad to the pens, from the pens to the weighing platform, to the pens for purchased cattle, to the trucking platforms . . . in a word, all over the place, particularly where you're standing.

I guess we had several hundred head of cattle, from bulls in the prime of life to innocent heifer calves, trample over our feet. But that was our fault; we weren't dressed right. We didn't bring our canes with us and there wasn't another soul in the place—from the shrewd Jewish buyers in green hats and



checked pants to the shrewder Amish farmers in blue overalls and black hats—who wasn't armed with a shillelah that would have done honor to an Irishman.

We looked at cattle until we were dizzy. (Curiously, there were very few Angus at Lancaster.) We saw all sizes, all weights, all ages, all breeds. And we finally got just what we thought we would like to have: a bunch of Short-horn yearling steers, newly arrived from Oklahoma, bought through a gentleman from Minnesota, on the advice of a gentleman from New York, tested by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, trucked home in due time by weary us from New Jersey.

We turned them loose the minute we got home. And they seemed to like the clover—even without the Hollandaise.

The fields look right again. What if the cattle aren't black; they're a deep rich brown and look to me like they intend to give their all for dear old Pleasant Valley!

FAREWELL TO FLIES

Ordinarily, I am a very mild-mannered man, fond of animals. Except, that is, flies. I cannot work up any feeling of affection for these pests. And when I'm told that every man's fly problem is his own making, I am de-

termined that something must be done about it right away.

Flies, they tell me, seldom range further than a circle with a diameter of a thousand yards. Sometimes, perhaps, they may be driven by the wind or forced to travel from their home territory by a lack of food. But, by and large, the flies you have on your place are those which have been permitted to settle and propagate by you yourself.

Two kinds of flies are the guests of your kindness and generosity: the tabanid or biting flies which nearly drive your animals crazy, and the scavenger flies, which annoy your animals by crawling all over them and, in their spare time, doing what they can to raise the bacteria count in milk. Both are horrid.

You can keep down the number of flies hatching around the barn by eliminating damp spots, treating them with powdered borax, particularly after each rain. You can keep down the number hatching in manure piles by the following method, recommended by Dr. W. P. Flint, State Entomologist of the Illinois Department of Agriculture:

"In the handling of the manure piles, we have ricked the manure in straight-sided piles six or seven feet high and from ten to twenty feet across. After manure has been piled this way for about a week it goes through sufficient decomposition and heating so that flies will not breed in it. During the first week, some breeding will take place, even in straight-sided piles. To prevent this, we are now using black tarpaulins over the ends of piles. When truckloads of manure are hauled to the piles the tarpaulins are pulled back, the manure dumped, and the tarpaulins pulled back again over the manure. These tarpaulins, which are heavily impregnated with wood-preserving creosote to prevent decay of the fabric, confine the heat of the manure, and this, together with the heat from the sun, raises the temperature of the manure to a point where it is impossible for the fly maggots to live. We have found this treatment very effective. It is much more practical than any chemical treatment of the manure."

You can keep down the number hatching in your fields, which is generally equally as great as the number hatched around your barn, by dragging brush over the droppings, breaking them up so that the sun and air will dry them

out before the fly larvae have an opportunity to develop.

Once hatched, you can get rid of them by the use of sprays, traps, poisons, fly-papers. I've tried them all and not one satisfied me until I got an electric screen. And that, let me tell you, is a most remarkable invention. It really does the business; it gets rid of flies. And does it with precision and snap, a most satisfying little bzzzzzz, a warning of the true countryman's heart.

I have only one objection to our wonderful new Durobar



SKETCHES BY GORDON ROSS

screens. They waste so much of my time. I find myself hanging over them by the hour to see them do their work, giving a brief personal gloat at each and every fly removed from circulation.

VIRGINIA

There's so much to do around the farm in Springtime, and the country is so lovely at home, that it's hard to go away, even for a week-end. We did it recently, however, at the call of Tommy Leiter to come down to Warrenton and see what he called some real country (incidentally also the Virginia Gold Cup) and we can't say we are sorry.

The thoughtful Mr. Leiter certainly had Virginia in wonderful shape and Virginia at its best is very hard to beat. The trees were in blossom, the fields at their freshest green best. The cattle were fat, healthy, contented. The horses were in condition. The gardens—where is there a lovelier garden than the Sterling Larra-bees' Oakwood?—were beautiful.

Even the people seemed serene and peaceful, and that on the Sunday morning following the Gold Cup ball, when we toiled reluctantly out of Warrenton to the madhouse that is Washington, there to have lunch with the Russell Lords and Rexford Tugwells, then on home to catch up with what had happened in our long absence.

Virginia was fine—but it's nice to get home again.

Paul J. Schenck



Born of Courage

Woven under shot and shell

THE WEAVERS OF BRITAIN have stayed at their looms. Some of them have died there. But the weaving goes on, for weavers must weave that soldier and civilian may be clothed; that the markets of the world which look to Britain for fine fabrics may not be disappointed; and that Britain may have food for its weavers.

Of such are the materials the House of Weatherill now has on display. War-born fabrics of great variety as to texture, colour and pattern, which have been created in the midst of death and destruction.

Bombings by night and machine gunnings by day; yet British weavers weave on. From loom to Atlantic crossing, dangers have pursued the Weatherill shipments of fine woollens. They are in reality an expression of courage, of constant bravery in face of constant peril.

In a sense that courage has been woven into these materials now waiting to be fashioned into garments.

Chas. H. Weatherill

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THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 6)

June 21	HARBOR CITIES KENNEL CLUB, Long Beach, Cal.
June 22	LAKE SHORE KENNEL CLUB, Hammond, Ind.
June 22	ONONDAGA KENNEL ASSN., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 23	FINGER LAKES KENNEL CLUB, Ithaca, N. Y.
June 24	SOUTHERN TIER KENNEL CLUB, Elmira, N. Y.
June 28	MONMOUTH COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Rumson, N. J.
June 29	CHESTERLAND KENNEL CLUB, Chesterland, O.
June 29	DEL MONTE KENNEL CLUB, Del Monte, Cal.
June 29	STATEN ISLAND KENNEL CLUB, Staten Island, N. Y.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS

June 7	GREENWICH KENNEL CLUB, Portchester, N. Y.
June 8	TERRE HAUTE CHAPTER IZAAK WALTON LEAGUE, Terre Haute, Ind.
June 14	HARTFORD TRAINING CLUB, Katonah, N. Y.
June 15	SKOKIE VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Stickney, Ill.
June 21	TRAINING CLUB OF RHODE ISLAND, Seekonk, Mass.
June 21	TROY HORSE SHOW ASS'N, Troy, N. Y.
June 28	MONMOUTH COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Rumson, N. J.
June 29	WEST POINT TRAINING CLUB, Chicago, Ill.
June 29	CHESTERLAND KENNEL CLUB, Chesterland, O.

FIELD TRIALS (Pointers and Setters)

June 14	LUDLOW FISH & GAME CLUB, Ludlow, Mass.
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SKEET TOURNAMENTS

June 1	ONONDAGA SKEET CLUB, Syracuse, N. Y.
June 1	NORTHWEST GUN CLUB, Chicago, Ill.
June 7-8	LUDLOW FISH & GAME CLUB, Ludlow, Mass.
June 8	JOPLIN SKEET CLUB, Joplin, Mo.
June 8	DENVER MUNICIPAL TRAP CLUB, Denver, Colo.
June 8	CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
June 8	AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.
June 14-15	CHAIN O' LAKES GUN CLUB, South Bend, Ind.
June 15	WATERTOWN SKEET CLUB, Watertown, Wis.
June 15	MASON CITY GUN CLUB, Mason City, Iowa.
June 15	EAST WARREN ROD & GUN CLUB, Warren, R. I.
June 20-22	REMINGTON GUN CLUB, Stratford, Conn.
June 21-22	PACIFIC ROD & GUN CLUB, San Francisco, Calif.
June 27-28	COLUMBUS GUN CLUB, Columbus, O.
June 27-28	RUGBY HILLS SHOOTING PARK, Memphis, Tenn.
June 28-29	WESTHAVEN GUN CLUB, Evansville, Ind.
June 29	LINCOLN PARK TRAPS, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWER SHOWS

June 1	WILDFLOWER SHOW, Julian, Calif.
June 3-4	SPRING FLOWER SHOW, Hartford, Conn.
June 6-7	AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY SHOW, Boston, Mass.
June 11-14	ANNUAL ROSE SHOW, Portland, Oregon.
June 18	NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, N. Y.
June 18-19	BOSTON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Boston, Mass.
June 20-21	CENTRAL REGIONAL GARDEN CLUBS, Syracuse, N. Y.

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES

June 6	SOUTH DAKOTA BREEDERS ASSN., Brookings, S. D.
June 7	THOUSAND HILLS FARM, Kirksville, Mo.
June 9	ROSEMER FARM, Maquoketa, Iowa.
June 10	STANLEY A. PIERCE, Creston, Ill.
June 11	SOUTHWEST WISCONSIN BREEDERS ASSN., Lancaster, Wis.
June 14	MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE, East Lansing, Mich.

AYRSHIRE SHOWS & SALES

June 14	HERKIMER-ONEIDA AYRSHIRE CLUB FIELD DAY, GRASSY BROOK FARM, Alder Creek, N. Y.
---------	--

GUERNSEY SALES

June 4	17TH ANNUAL VAN WERT COUNTY CONSIGNMENT, Van Wert, Ohio.
June 7	MINNESOTA BREEDERS ASSN. CONSIGNMENT, St. Paul, Minn.

JERSEY SALES

June 2	LYLE C. BRIDGFORD, Joy, Ill.
June 6	NATIONAL JERSEY CATTLE SALE, Far Hills, N. J.
June 7	ERDENHEIM FARMS, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16	IOWA JERSEY CATTLE CLUB CONSIGNMENT, Des Moines, Iowa.
June 17	C. R. PETERS, Des Moines, Iowa.

SHORTHORN & POLLED SHORTHORN SALES

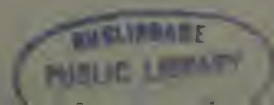
June 2	EDELLYN FARMS, Wilson, Ill.
June 3	MAXWALTON FARMS, Mansfield, Ohio.
June 3	ALLENDAL FARM, Chicago, Ill.
June 4	CONNOR PRAIRIE FARMS, Noblesville, Ind.
June 4	S. T. WHALIN & SON, Rose Hill, Ill.
June 5	WM. A. ALLISON SONS, Washington, Ind.
June 6	ILLINOIS POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS, Springfield, Ill.
June 12	SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS, Lovington, Ill.
June 16	MARION COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS, Knoxville, Iowa.
June 23	VERN G. EIKENBERRY, Peru, Ind.

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Real Estate Directory

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Or see T. H. Hull c/o Hotel Roosevelt, Hollywood



RANCH FOR RENT IN SOUTHERN MONTANA

(altitude 7,000 feet)

If you and your family enjoy good TROUT FISHING, why not combine with a friend of similar taste and give both families a delightful vacation together this summer by renting SILVER TIP RANCH for a month? For a party of ten or more, the cost is less than at a commercial dude ranch.

All the comforts of a private ranch tastefully furnished for owner's occupancy. 8 master baths. Without responsibilities as the ranch is completely staffed inside and out.

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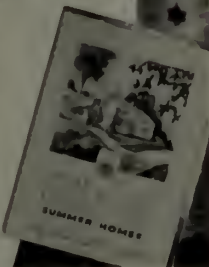
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Send now for this handsome illustrated brochure with its fresh and intimate view of Vermont life as a 'country squire' that you, too, can enjoy.

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1941—SESQUICENTENNIAL YEAR OF VERMONT STATEHOOD



1765 IN THE BERKSHIRES

Back from the highway on a private road, this picturesque country estate is situated in the Berkshires, not far from Great Barrington and Stockbridge, Massachusetts. This charming Georgian residence combines the atmosphere of the old with the convenience of the new, for though the original part of the dwelling was built in 1765 of brick, the house at present affords such improvements as private connecting baths with its fine Colonial bedrooms. Five open fireplaces, paneled library and study, and fine old English walnut staircase are a few of the many attractive features of this early American home. Also there are formal living room, dining room with open view to the valley and mountains, 6 master bedrooms and 5 baths, together with servants' quarters; a vapor vacuum heating system and ample supply of water by gravity from a never failing spring.

The great trees, beautiful formal garden, spacious lawns, tennis court, brook and swimming pond all lend their varied notes toward making the setting of this charming home exceedingly impressive and enjoyable.

Approximately 100 acres of wood and meadow land is included.

Price is low to effect immediate sale.

Inspection by appointment.

WHEELER and TAYLOR • INC.

Great Barrington, Mass.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

A Letter

New Hampshire Realty Company
Concord, New Hampshire
George C. Chase, Sales Manager

April 28, 1941

Mr. C. Kircher

Country Life

1270 6th Avenue

Rockefeller Center, New York

Dear Mr. Kircher:

We thought you might be interested to know that the property we advertised in your March issue of Country Life brought more inquiries than any other property advertised in other papers and magazines this year.

Our inquiries came not only from nearby States but from California, Kansas, Michigan, Florida, South Carolina, etc.

We were naturally very much pleased with the results obtained.

Yours very truly

NEW HAMPSHIRE REALTY CO.
Geo. C. Chase (Signed)
Sales Manager

GCC:A

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD, MASS.

Home, mellowed by 200 years of living. Cost \$84,000 to put in present condition. 11 acres. Owner living in Florida will consider offer.

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Tel. Barn. 168

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Two private lakes 80 miles from Ottawa, East of Gatineau River, 10 miles from main highway, excellent Bass and Trout fishing. Two completely furnished houses, linen, china, silver, kitchen equipment and spring mattresses. Main house has living room, dining room, both with fireplaces, kitchen, storage room with large ice box; bedrooms, 2 with twin beds, 3 single, washrooms on both floors with basins and W. C. Guest house has: Living room with large fireplace, bedrooms, 1 double, 1 twin beds, 1 single; game room, bathroom with hot water oil heater. 2 car garage with 2 servants single rooms with running water. Rent includes a resident caretaker, who is a game warden; ice, wood, boathouse with three slips, 4 boats, 1 canoe, gas for water pump & outboard, oil for heaters and lamps.

APPLY P. O. BOX 315

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Canada

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Superbly located on lovely large lake in Laurentian Mountains, via Montreal. Conveniences. Fully equipped. Ice, firewood, phone included. \$600, season, \$250, month (Canadian funds). Also for sale.

OWNER

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RANGELEY LAKE



A BEAUTIFUL CAMP

completely furnished & equipped, 8 rooms, garages with chauffeurs' quarters, boathouse; (incl tableware, linen, 2 boats, etc.) ready to move in; 1,000 feet water front, 11 acres partly wooded land; buildings in excellent condition. Sacrifice sale \$12,000, or rent \$850 for season.

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I am looking for a home in Maine. Please send me information.

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THE CHARM OF 1720

And Today's Comforts

On the crest of a high ridge, with sweeping views, this beautiful modernized homestead is offered for sale with 70 acres, barn and stable in the heart of Connecticut, within 2 hours motoring distance from New York City. Excellent private and public schools at nearby Washington. Main house has 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths. Annex (connected by enclosed passageway) has 2 master bedrooms, 2 baths, large dormitory, 2 servant's rooms and bath.

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Among the STAMFORD HILLS

5 sightly rolling acres with modern dwelling of Colonial farmhouse type, equipped with all improvements; contains entrance hall, pine-paneled library, very large combination living-and-dining room, lavatory, open porch, Monel metal kitchen and accessories, 3 master bedrooms and 2 baths; oil burner, brass plumbing; 2-car garage. For sale at \$19,500.

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Center entrance 125 year old house, three fireplaces, hand carved mantels, original floors and hardware, eight rooms with two baths, modern kitchen, all modern conveniences, large barns, eight box stalls, other out-buildings; 45 to 50 acres meadow and pasture used for raising standard bred horses. 1/5 mile jog track, trout brook, lake available, located on improved road, 5 minutes from express station, 1 hr. 30 min. to N. Y. City: Price \$25,000.

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Less than 90 miles from New York. Medium sized country place of 45 acres, with a New England house overlooking the lake. 1000 foot elevation. House completely furnished, even to cooking utensils. Price \$7800.

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Genuine
Pre-Revolutionary
Manor House

enlarged and skilfully modernized into an extraordinarily attractive country home, with about 24 acres, bordering a stream close to a millpond; beautiful shade trees, gardens, bowling green; large living room with 2 fireplaces, dining room with fireplace, open and enclosed porches, ample service wing; 5 master bedrooms with 4 baths; 6-car garage with spacious studio, extra service quarters and attached gardener's cottage; small greenhouse, boathouse.

Actively for sale. Brokers protected.



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BEAUTIFUL COUNTRYSIDE



Lovely Colonial of 7 bedrooms, 4 baths, rooms large and attractive; pretty grounds of 2½ acres; many other features, bar, playroom, (oil burner). Garage a part of house. Offered for sale at attractive figure.



Lovely new Colonial, (brick and shingle) 6 bedrooms, 4 baths, recreation room. Garage a part of house. Old stone walls, trees, grounds 1½ acres; fine location. Attractive offering, priced right for sale. Let us show you these offerings.

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Attractive Remodeled Colonial Home on 2 beautifully landscaped acres with Lake. 7 rooms, 2 fireplaces; 2 Car garage, \$12,000. Small cash payment.

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FOR SALE or lease. Large main house, guest house, gardener's cottage, all completely furnished, perfect condition; barns, garage, small lake with trout, swimming pool, tennis court. Apply own broker or Devoe Realty Co., New Milford, Conn.



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128 Fertile Acres
at Bridge Valley

Saturday, June 14, 1941, at 2:30 P.M. D. S. T.

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ONE MILE FRONTAGE ON BIG NESHAMINY CREEK 60 acres under cultivation. Balance heavily timbered. ATTRACTIVE COLONIAL HOUSE open fireplace, electricity. No other improvements but livable and very desirable for remodeling; stone and frame barn for dairying, milk house; new garage for 3 cars.

MOST DESIRABLE OLD PENNSYLVANIA FARM

Buildings grouped cozily on the edge of a meadow which slopes down to the big creek—secluded yet convenient to state highway—a type rarely available. Will cooperate with any broker.

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One of the fine examples of Pennsylvania colonial houses, of stone and brick construction, in a setting of old trees, and carefully remodeled; center hall plan first floor, six master bedrooms, sleeping porch, four baths, oil heat garage with servants' quarters above, tenant house, six rooms, bath, oil heat, modern farm barn, springhouse, lake. 80 acres of fine land under cultivation in the heart of the Rose Tree Hunt country. Property may be purchased with herd and complete equipment.

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FOR SALE. An established dairy farm. 150 acres, all under cultivation. 14 room dwelling and outbuildings. 40 head of cattle and all farm machinery. 1600 ft. frontage on main highway. 10 min. from New Brunswick Station. Price and terms from:

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A gracious Brick Colonial with stately pillars, recently redecorated and in perfect condition. 15 rooms, 6 baths. Cottage, stable, etc. Swimming pool, tennis court. 10 acres beautifully landscaped. Exceptional buy. Can be rented furnished. Asking \$500. a month. For this and other New Jersey farms and estates see
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Selling farms and estates for over 30 years.

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MARYLAND FARMS

30 ALBES—On Bay front, opp. Annapolis. Nice 6 room cottage. Farm helps \$650
41 A. RFS—Artistic stone house, 6 rooms, 6 baths, ultra modern. Stone guest house, swimming pool, 30 x 70 gardener's cottage, stable, etc. Beautifully landscaped old mill race pond, stream. Cost \$140,000. Price \$70,000. Near Baltimore. Will divide
330 A. RFS—Eastern Shore, not a "distressed bargain" but sound value about 2 mi. Chesapeake front. Comfortable home overlooking bay, large cattle barn, etc. This is one of the best farmed farms in Kent County. Included in sale 50 head livestock, tractors, machinery, growing crops. All for \$45,000.

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A HOME BY A RIVER

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The handsome old trees surrounding the dwelling, the natural landscaping and the ever flowing river, have always evoked spontaneous admiration from visitors.

An entrance hall and the other usual rooms, including a spacious living room, 17 x 28 feet, and two maids' rooms and bath are on the first floor. On the second floor is a large sun room and 5 bedrooms and 2 baths. 4 fireplaces add to the cheerfulness of the rooms. A large attic is over all. Storm doors and screens are also provided.

The dwelling is heated by hot water, with the latest improved oil burner system, and all water pipes are of copper and have separate shut-off valves, in case of breakage. There is ample water from an artesian well 109 feet deep.

About 70 acres of excellent land, a 5-car garage, with chauffeur's quarters, a barn, tool house and a 5-room guest house, are all included at a very reasonable price.

For appointment to inspect, apply to

WHEELER and TAYLOR • INC.

Great Barrington, Mass.

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ment of service rooms, 5 master bedrooms, two baths, dressing rooms; ample servants' quarters; four large rooms on third floor; high ceilinged cellar well partitioned, etc. Combination barn; box stall and 2 cow stanchions; garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's house 4 rooms and bath. Small green house, fresh water pond, 12 acres of park like grounds insure complete seclusion.

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Partly Restored

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A Letter:

Albert E. Peirce
Warrenton, Virginia

May 19, 1941

Mr. C. Kircher
Real Estate Manager
Country Life
1270 Sixth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Kircher:
It will no doubt interest you to know that we are unable to repeat our ad in your paper, because the house was sold within three weeks after the advertisement appeared in Country Life; and I might add that we had three other very interesting inquiries. Many thanks.

Very truly yours,
Albert E. Peirce

Soldiers in the Garden

Vegetable Gardens Are Important to You and to Your Country

by GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.

Now that the first full-blown days of summer are almost here it is time to reap the reward of your spring-time labors in the garden. Remember what fun it was digging and pulverizing the soil those brisk days? What if your back did get stiff, it was good, wholesome outdoor work and the first little green shoots more than made up for the blisters—even though most of them *were* weeds!

You will soon be able to part those weeds and find a few radishes, or spinach, or whatever peas the blackbirds have left. The plot you spaded up seems a lot bigger than it did in April, doesn't it? Too bad the seed envelope blew off the stake at the head of that end row. If it hadn't you would know what those oddly-shaped leaves were . . . probably salsify or witloof or something. Since the first hot weather, golf, tennis, and week-ends away from home have taken up so much time that you've sort of lost track of things in the garden.

Not a very pretty picture you say; a fine way to start an article on gardens, discouraging people that way. But, unless of course you have a gardener to take care of it, isn't that about the way your vegetable garden grows? Well, ours always used to anyway. And the reason that green hell of ragweed and crabgrass, and the birds, worms and beetles take over the plot you so lovingly planted, is simply lack of sound planning—and sometimes overambition early in the season.

Actually, a vegetable garden is no joke these days. As you will soon see,

anyone who owns land, no matter how little, and who doesn't make an earnest and intelligent study of vegetable growing, and then plant and care for a garden adjusted to his needs, is seriously cheating himself and ignoring the first principle in making his land productive.

A well-planned garden can take up surprisingly little space, it will be most inexpensive, will require less of your time than you think, and may be decidedly attractive.

And the home grown vegetable idea goes beyond your own self-sufficiency and the satisfaction that comes from growing fine and delicious things yourself. It is quite possible that these home gardens will be an important step in national defense. Some people feel that they are not only a good idea but a patriotic duty.

Back last winter Hoyt F. Paxton, president of the Men's Garden Clubs of America, made a plea for 5,000,000 "defense gardens". He asserted that a serious shortage of green vegetables and skyrocketing prices may prevail this summer; the reasons being traffic congestion of railroads and trucking due to defense manufacturing, the demand abroad, and scarcity of labor in truck-gardening areas. He maintained that our usual abundance of vegetables could be changed to a shortage in 90 days; that canned reserves may quickly disappear under requisitions from the army and increased consumption by industrial workers, and pointed out that "There can be no reserves of fresh vegetables except those growing in gardens."

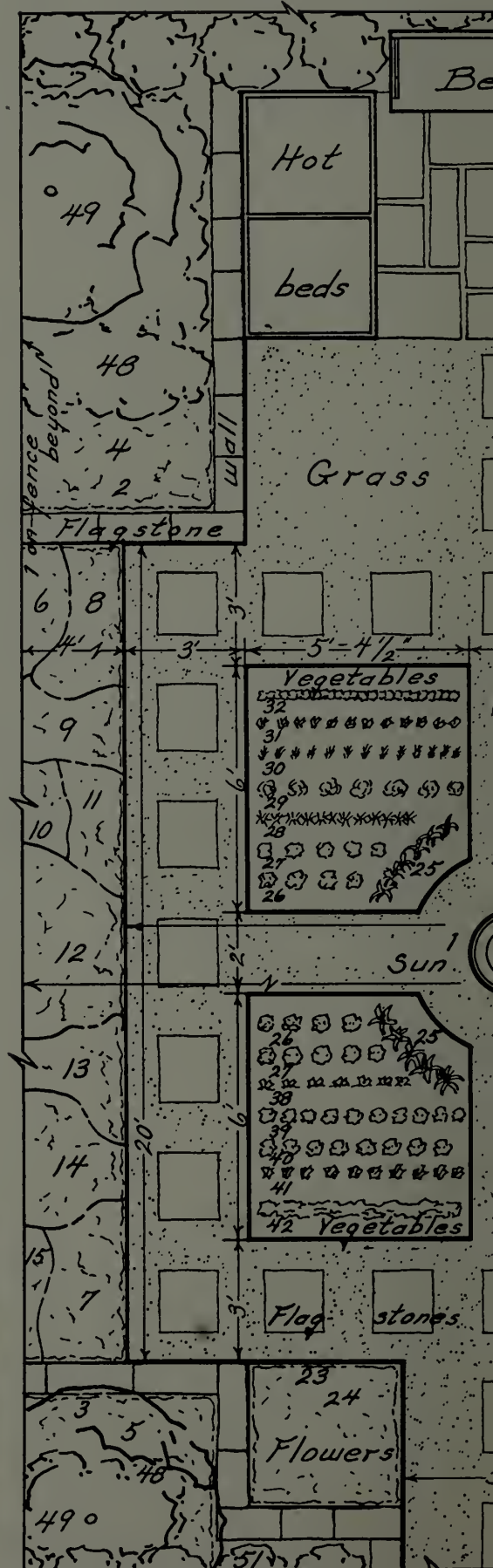


Pole lima beans are grown on the boundary fence, thus utilizing extra space

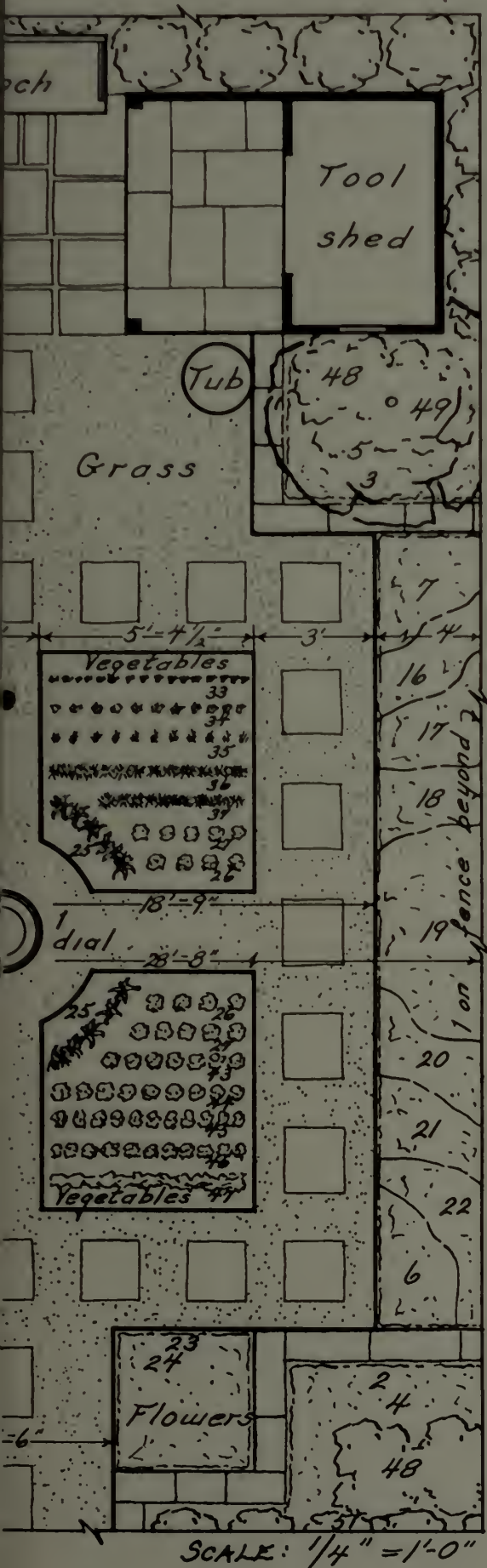


Harvesting half-grown beets in a corner of a typical defense garden

NATIONAL GARDEN BUREAU PHOTOS



Horticulturists, and many amateur gardeners are taking this seriously. Perhaps the outstanding manifestation of this is the defense garden exhibited by Peter Henderson at the last International Flower Show in New York which was the sensation of the show. Inspired by this exhibit, many such happy combinations of vegetables and flowers were planted this spring.



The Henderson garden (the plan appears on these pages) deserves careful study. It is really extremely simple and can be built by anyone with even a small suburban plot. As you can see from the diagram, it is laid out on semi-formal lines. It is approximately 30 x 40 feet, has a central axis with a sundial in the center and a garden bench at the terminus. A practical tool shed with potting bench and gardening equipment is on one side and a hotbed on the other. Evergreen trees and flowering shrubs serve as a background, with annual flowers and vegetables occupying the four center beds. . . . All of which proves that you don't have to hide your vegetable patch out behind the barn as if it was a garbage heap.

Of course, during the last war people went to ridiculous extremes in planting. Beautiful lawns were plowed up and put into potatoes that probably wouldn't grow, and there was all sorts of hysterical nonsense. But people also made sensible gardens in those times; gardens which produced 200,000 tons of fresh vegetables!

THE purpose of this article is not to advocate the misdirected efforts of 1917-19, but to point out the common sense of growing whatever vegetable stuff your household needs, and doing it in such a way that it is enjoyable and worthwhile recreation and not drudgery or a waste of time and produce.

Whether you plant a combined flower and vegetable garden, attractive enough to grace your front lawn, or whether your idea of a vegetable patch is a series of prim, functional rows of beets and beans and peas, it will take less space than most people think—probably a great deal less than you have laboriously spaded and hoed yourself in past springs.

According to James H. Burdett, director of the National Garden Bureau an area 70 x 100 feet can grow all the vegetables needed by a family of five—actually about 400 pounds more than the average city family consumes. The time needed to make, cultivate, and harvest such a garden will total less than

two weeks in a year, or about the time spent shopping in local markets.

The economic side of the situation ought to appeal to you too. Mr. Burdett says that after paying for all tools and fertilizers used in the garden, including a reasonable rental of the land, the value of the crops, at pre-war market prices, will leave from \$58 to \$100 as compensation for the two weeks time you have put in at odd moments over a long period.

Here we come to the reason why so many vegetable gardens bog down in midseason. People get a plot ready for planting, put in seeds and wait. Oh yes, they weed and water and go after the bugs, but this begins to pull as the weather gets hotter, and the garden that seemed so small when it was cool expands in direct relationship to the temperature and humidity.

What you should do is plan it on paper first, and save your plan so that you can profit by its debits and credits next year. A plan will permit careful and orderly development of the garden with a minimum of labor, keep tall plants like pole beans and corn from shading the lower vegetables; and keep the garden busy producing crops throughout the summer. Aside from these practical reasons a sound plan will give you stimulating and constructive things to do all through the season, and if you have been one of those to whom gardening had been a brief spring malady you will soon find yourself really bitten by the bug and getting a continuous kick out of it.

There are many constructive basic plans for gardens available. Of course these plans shouldn't be followed slavishly, but adapted to your own particular needs; leave out the things your family doesn't like; plant more of the things they do. In estimating your needs don't forget to allow for a surplus to be "put up" against the winter. The feeling of substance and thrift that a full root cellar and shelves of canned and preserved vegetables will give you is not to be ignored.

Another surprise, if in the past you have only (Continued on page 45)

HENDERSON'S GARDEN, 1941 INTERNATIONAL FLOWER SHOW

The following list is a key to the numbers on the plan.

1. Cobaea Scandens Vine on Fence & Sundial
2. Nasturtium Scarlet Gleam
3. Nasturtium Golden Gleam
4. Marigold Golden Harmony
5. Ageratum Blue Perfection
6. Marigold Golden Eaglet
7. Marigold Golden Crown
8. Verbena Spectrum Red
9. Nemesis Strumosa White
10. Tithonia Speciosa
11. Cosmos Orange Flare
12. Ageratum Sensation
13. Nemesis Strumosa Orange
14. Nicotiana Crimson Bedder
15. Salpiglossis Emperor
16. Nemesis Strumosa Blue
17. Antirrhinum Madonna

18. Antirrhinum Nelrose
19. Schizanthus Wisetonensis
20. Linaria Excelsior
21. Petunia Silver Blue
22. Argemone Prickly Poppy
23. Petunia Glow
24. Hollyhock Indian Spring
25. Sweet Corn Cream O'Gold
26. Peas Laxton's Progress
27. Beans Tendergreen
28. Onion White Globe
29. Cabbage Mammoth Rock Red
30. Carrot Coreless
31. Beet Early Wonder
32. Chervil French Curled
33. Radish Scarlet Globe
34. Beet Detroit Dark Red

The Vegetable Beds were bordered with various common Herbs.

35. Carrot Tendersweet
36. Leek American Flag
37. Onion White Globe
38. Swiss Chard Green Plume
39. Kale Blue Scotch
40. Kohl Rabi
41. Turnip Purple Top
42. Spinach Bloomsdale Savoy
43. Lettuce May King
44. Lettuce Grand Rapids
45. Endive Golden Heart
46. Cress Curled
47. Spinach Long Season
48. Flowering Shrubs
49. Birch Trees
50. Cedars
51. Arbor Vitaes



PHOTOGRAPH BY THE AUTHOR

Goshawks . . . and Beans

by DANIEL P. MANNIX

"WE don't like hunting parties going into the Teton Range without a guide." The ranger spoke with the brisk bluntness of a man who has spent most of his life in the mountains of northwestern Wyoming. "But if you want to take the chance, that's up to you. Let's see your hunting licenses and guns."

"We haven't got any guns," said Clark, slowly untangling his long legs from the steering gear of the aged car.

The ranger looked at us sharply. "No guns? What are you planning to do your hunting with, bows and arrows?"

Clark and I glanced at each other. Then I swung myself out of the dusty car and lifted the rear.

Inside on a heavily padded perch were two great birds. One was brown with black markings. The other was slate-blue with a whitish breast. Both were alike in their long, powerful legs, armed with curved ebony talons.

"Know what they are?" I asked the ranger.

"Sure I know what they are," he answered. "They're goshawks, jest about the meanest, toughest, most ornery hawk there is. That brown one's less'n a year

old. They keep that brown plumage the first year. The other's an old timer. What are you young fellers fixin' to do with them?"

"They're our guns," grinned Clark. "They hunt for us. You see, we're falconers. We're planning to spend a month in the mountains and live on what the birds catch."

The old ranger studied us.

"Now jest let me get this straight," he said carefully. "Your idea is to turn these birds loose and have them catch game for you?"

"That's it." (Continued on page 57)

The Future of Polo

by ROBERT F. KELLEY

Polo, along with every other form of life on this rather disjointed sphere, is concerned at the moment with carrying on, and carrying on has been a process of feeling the way, step by step. There is no escaping the fact that the war has made itself felt on the sport. The war has made itself felt on every thing.

Throughout the country, players and officials of various ages have gone into government service, either of the armed sort or in civilian aid. There have been some places in polo which have had their ranks of players so decimated that little or no polo will be played this summer. To date, these have been fewer than was expected during the winter months.

While there has been no definite plan of action laid down by the United States Polo Association or any of its member clubs, the general idea has been a continuance along as normal lines as possible. Of necessity, plans have not been laid far in advance and several of the tournaments of the country, usually fixed and settled at this writing, have not yet been assigned. It may be that some of them will not be held this year. As many as possible will be held.

Having been for many years the most prominent polo club in the country, scene of International play and national championships, the Meadow Brook Club is playing its regular season, with the time-table notation "subject to revision without warning." In other words, the games and the tournaments which Meadow Brook has held in the past will be played again, if developments in the world situation permit.

With about 35% of its membership active in service of one sort or another, the playing ranks at Meadow Brook have been cut into. There will not be—or at least, there is not at present contemplated—any major special matches. For the season's start, there are the famous 20-goal tournaments, for the Meadow Brook Cup and the Westbury Challenge Cup. These are planned, as usual, for the month of June and, as these lines are written, six teams have been tentatively lined up for the competition.

The field in which these teams are included contains the usual mixture of high- and low-goal players. Of interest is the return to Long Island of the popular Armstrong family of Texas and the entry of their Los Rancheros team in these games.

Intra-circuit play has already been

held in some of the circuits. For instance, the Southwest held a highly successful tournament, with the familiar Huisache team, which has figured so prominently in the games in recent years, winning again. Composed of Vernon Cook, William Dritt, Bobby Nichols and R. D. Parish, they came through a six team field successfully.

The Intra-Circuit Championships will be held in each of the circuits, but it is not yet entirely certain that an Inter-Circuit Championship will be held. The association has been making a survey of players and playing conditions with a view toward staging this popular 12-goal event once more, but there is the possibility that events will prevent it.

THE collegians will once more hold their tournament, though probably with a somewhat smaller field than in recent years because so many students are going into service training of some sort after the close of the school year and it has been difficult to fit dates in without conflicting with examinations.

The games will be held this year from June 7 through June 14 at the two fields of the Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club in Westchester County. At present writing, it appears probable that

the West Point cadets, Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania Military College will take part in the intercollegiate tournament.

No decision and no award of site has yet been made for the National Twenty-Goal Championship which, under its new name and the perhaps still more familiar one of Junior Championship, has had such a long career. It is probable, however, that this will be held in New Jersey or on Long Island sometime during the latter part of July.

For the remainder of the season, there are no plans at present except to hold a National Open Championship and the Monty Waterbury Cup as the climax at the Meadow Brook Club, these to be staged during early September.

An interesting addition to the ranks of member clubs has been the Rolling Rock Polo Association of Ligonier, Pennsylvania. Long noted for its horse enthusiasm, which has been confined to hunting and steeplechasing until the past couple of seasons, Rolling Rock started last summer with a small invitation tournament which proved so popular and interesting that it is being repeated during August this year and will include teams from Long Island, California and the Middle West.

On a slightly smaller basis—due chiefly to the lack of Army teams this year—the leagues which have been a feature of medium-goal play throughout the country will be in action again this year. In the northeast, the most important of these are the games for the Louis Stoddard Cup in the New York area and for the W. Cameron Forbes trophy in New England.

George H. (Pete) Bostwick plans at present to continue the weekly games at his place on Long Island which have gone far to popularize the game in the east and there will be—always with the ominous proviso that nothing more happens—a good deal of quiet, interesting polo, lacking, perhaps, some of the fanfare of recent years, but more than sufficient to keep the old sport rolling.

In the background, there are some plans which may reach fruition toward closer relations with Latin American countries where the game is played. These, of course, include our old friends from Argentina and Mexico if ways and means are found. At present, however, these ideas are very much in the tentative stage.



ELTON LORD

Towering figures will be missed, but the great game will go on



by HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN and CORTLANDT VAN DYKE HUBBARD

ANYONE who has even the slightest passing acquaintance with the old inns of England or France cannot fail to be aware of the very real charm that invests them, a subtle attraction that lures the curious or sensitive traveler to savor their hospitality and inquire into their story. Those who know them well realize how rich a tone they impart to the life of the countryside; how they seem to gather into themselves all the best of the spirit, the intimate flavor, of the neighborhood.

These people who know them also realize that they continue to function as communal social centers, as they always have, for all the varied interests

and activities, round about—county balls, hunt balls, farmers' dinners and the like, as well as the private daily occasions of village inhabitants or chance travelers. How, in their fabric and appointments—their taprooms, their bedchambers, their "coffee" or dining-rooms, their musty cellars filled with old vintages, their old oak, walnut and mahogany furniture, their silver and pewter ale cans, their brightly polished brasses, their "Act of Parliament" clocks, their colored hunting prints, and even the elusive scent of sheets and table linen that have been laid away in lavender—they have kept alive the best of the past, without being pedantic or

preciously archaeological. In short, they know that these inns epitomize local social history with an abiding vitality, dispensing with impartial democracy their hospitality of shelter, food and drink—so that high and low, rich and poor, take a pardonable pride in the inn as an institution in whose prosperity they one and all have a personal stake.

Books by the score have been written about the ancient inns of England and France. From Chaucer to Hilaire Belloc they have furnished an inexhaustible field for special attention, to say nothing of the part they have played as occasional settings in the lit-



The "Bird and Bottle" Inn is a fine example of the return of the inn to its time-honored place in country living, it began life about 1761 near New York State's Albany Post Road and has been restored with its charm intact



C. V. D. HURBARD PHOTOS

A cozy corner in the "Bird and Bottle's" tap room; the atmosphere and mellowness of colonial days has been tastefully preserved throughout the inn and down to the last detail of its furnishings

erature of both countries. What would the Pickwick Papers be with the inns left out? It is no unusual thing for people to set out on tours of historic inns, and gourmets have made gastronomic pilgrimages in France from one provincial inn to another to taste the special dishes for which they are famous. In neither England nor France is there any lack of esteem for the country inn as a feature of national life.

We, in America, have a comparable heritage of old inns which we ought to deem a valued national asset, quite apart from their being subjects of local pride or interest. Unfortunately, however, in past years we have too generally neglected them and suffered them to fall into decay and disrepute, too intent, for the time being, on what seemed more pressing affairs of progress. Travelers abroad would wax enthusiastic about the "Star" at Alfriston, the "New Inn" at Gloucester, or the "Hôtel du Grand Cerf" at Evreux, but be as blind as bats to the charm of our own rural hostelries. If one chooses to seek it, old American inns hold a wealth of history in their associations; in point of engaging aspect they are nowise lacking.

Despite our erstwhile indifference to our native American inns—and they make a goodly register—some of them

have weathered the lean years and maintained their ancient status; others that had sunk to the level of third-rate dram shops, or been closed altogether, have been salvaged, restored and successfully revived as hostels in good standing. Thanks largely to the motoring public, they are meeting with the patronage they richly deserve.

It is because of this reawakened appreciation of the country inn, and the encouragement that such growing appreciation merits, that it seems appropriate to chronicle the rehabilitation of the "Bird and Bottle," one of the latest gains in restoring the inn to its time-honored place in our social scheme, as an important contribution to American country life.

And the inn has a very definite place to fill in the country life picture. No one, of course, cared a straw about the inn so long as it was a grubby, outmoded thing "down on its uppers," but the inn rejuvenated and once more humanized is something different. It can offer a suitable place—none more so—for hunt-meets or hunt-breakfasts. It affords an acceptable spot for public or semi-public dinners and kindred occasions in which the adjacent community has a concern. It is infinitely more satisfactory to hold meetings,

lectures and other gatherings in the genial atmosphere of an inn than in the austere environment of a parish house or town hall.

Again, the inn has ever been something in the nature of a club for its neighborhood, and it is still susceptible of answering that end. It can offer a comfortable and congenial retreat for those who wish to get away for a few days of country quiet; it can put up suitably visitors who wish to come for a few days and hunt, shoot or fish nearby; it can look after overflows of unexpected guests at country houses, as well as shelter passing travelers. And last but not least, it can be a welcome objective for city folk who wish to have a pleasant drive of reasonable length to some place where they can be sure of a good meal or spend an agreeable and restful week-end. We have too few such places within easy distance of our cities; we have not until recently profited much by the examples of England and France in this respect.

Most of the particulars of a country inn's purpose the "Bird and Bottle" has already been called upon to meet, although it has but recently issued from the hands of its restorers. All of which goes to prove how sound is the assumption that the revival of our remaining old inns is timely and that they have



The "Bird and Bottle" before and after; the minor changes blend in so well with the original structure that it is almost impossible to detect them



The former kitchen has been transformed into a little dining room, and it is a most attractive spot with its blue-gray walls and big fireplace



One of the charming bedrooms showing the cupboard, fireplace, and part of the canopied bed; the room is yellow with white woodwork

a real niche to fill in our scheme of country living.

Lying just to the east of the Albany Post Road, at the border line between the townships of Garrison-on-Hudson and Cold Spring, the "Bird and Bottle" began life about 1761—perhaps a few years earlier—as Warren's Tavern. When the Post Road was little more than a horse trail, John Warren's tavern was a welcome sight to the weary traveler of pre-Revolutionary days. As travel increased on this first highway through Putnam (then Dutchess) County—it had been much improved since its horse trail beginnings—Warren's Tavern became a famous stopping place.

Somewhat later, stagecoaches going to and fro between Albany and New York always changed horses there, while the passengers and drivers tarried for a tankard of ale, and many times stayed the night. In 1776 the inn passed to Absalom Nelson at his marriage to Esther Warren and thence onward it was known as Nelson's Tavern. Its success under the guidance of Absalom Nelson continued and during the post-Revolutionary period it attained its greatest renown. The building of the Highland Turnpike (now known as the Albany Post Road—U. S. Route 9), which ran parallel to the old Post Road and ended at Nelson's Tavern, greatly increased highway traffic between New York and Albany, and Nelson's Tavern became one of the most widely known and esteemed ordinaries in that part of New York.

But with the increase of boat travel on the Hudson and, finally, the coming of the steam railroad, the life at Nelson's Tavern gradually waned. At last the custom of the inn had so dwindled that it was given up as a place of public entertainment and for a long time was a private dwelling. It so continued until two years ago, when George W. Perkins, of Cold Spring, wishing to preserve for Putnam County one of its historic buildings, bought it with intent to restore it and have it again conducted as an ordinary, and in a manner worthy of its traditions. He retained Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burnham Stearns to take charge of the restoration, equip the inn with all suitable appointments, and manage it. George Prentiss Butler, Jr., who has specialized so successfully in the restoration of Colonial buildings, acted in an advisory capacity throughout the work.

The "Bird and Bottle," yellow body and white trim, with its two-storied veranda, faces southwest and is blessed with cheerful exposures for all the rooms—warm and sunny in winter, and open to the prevailing breezes in summer. Behind the inn is an expanse of lawn, bordered by (Continued on page 44)



The parlor has dark green walls with a narrow stencilled border of a red design on a white ground; in common with the other rooms of the "Bird and Bottle" it has a restful domestic quality



C. V. D. HUBBARD PHOTOS

A view of the cheerful, well-lighted, large dining room looking toward the dresser at the east end; it is one of the most hospitable and engaging rooms in the Inn



Surf Fishing Symposium

by H. WILLIAM MAIER

H. William Maier, who has done other excellent surf casting stories for COUNTRY LIFE, takes us along a beach where a score of the devotees of this elusive and fascinating sport are eager to chat about their pet theories, their home-invented gadgets, their reasons why they catch more fish than the other fellow. It is amusing reading for any fisherman, and it is instructive too, for the strange thing is all these theories work—sometimes. If any hard and fast rule can be laid down for a sport as enigmatic as surf fishing it is perhaps this: find out what rig you have the most confidence in and stick to it; sooner or later your time will come.

WITH spray-tossing breakers rolling and roaring in at your feet, with gulls and terns calling and diving around you, with the wind bellying your line and the tide changing the form of the breakers from hour to hour—with all this to watch and feel, surf fishing never becomes monotonous.

But still there are long hours in the day when your fisherman's sixth sense

tells you the fish won't be striking, and you realize that your reeling arm is getting tired. Better save that arm, you decide, 'til time and tide are right again, and in the meantime why not stroll down the beach and see what's doing? A very sociable, conversational stroll it is; surf fishermen are never lacking in things to talk about.

Your neighbor on the right is an elderly gentleman. Around his waist is an apron-like contraption of heavy brown duck, gathered into a cup-sized bag. "See that?" he says. "Best rod holder you can get, and I made it myself. You never have to look down to see where you're putting the butt—just poke it toward your middle and it goes into the bag. Like this, see? I put a piece of leather where the butt rests so she won't wear through, and a hole in the leather to drain off the water."

You notice that he is using a Burma cane rod, with an action like a fly rod. "Think you get the distance with that," you ask, "that you could with a regular rod?"

He shakes his head. "Some of these

young fellows with those stiff rods throw it a lot farther than I do, but I'm an old man; I couldn't put in the day's work they do. With this rod I can whip it out 50 or 60 yards, and keep it up as long as I want."

"Do you think you'd catch more fish if you cast further?"

"Sometimes. But as you get older, you get to counting more on your head and less on a strong back. I catch as many fish as a lot of them just by keeping my eyes open."

"What do you look for?"

"A churn," he says, "a place where the tide and the surf are fighting each other and digging a hole in the sand. They're digging out clams and sea worms too, making a free lunch counter for the bass. And those churns are more likely to be near shore than way out."

The next fisherman is a younger man with a stout pair of shoulders. He too is using a Burma rod, and getting remarkable distance with his casts.

"Listen," he says, "I own a sporting goods store, and I like to sell high-

priced rods. But the only people who use those rods with a lot of back bone are the ones who think they must be better because they cost more. After you learn to adjust the timing of your cast to a whopper action, you can do anything with one of these you can with a stiff rod, and it's less work. Also, it's sportier when you get a fish on."

The jig he is using is red and white, with a tuft of feathers covering the hook. "Makes all the difference in the world," he informs you. "One day there were about twenty people fishing on this beach, and I was the only one using a colored jig. I got four strippers, and nobody else got a strike."

His neighbor on the right is using a plain, shiny, black tin drail. "Aw, him," he says, nodding toward the man with the painted jig, "he runs a sporting goods store. Those fellows hear too many sales talks from tackle dealers. They have to have something new every year, so they paint 'em up different colors."

"I'll show you what does make a difference though. See that hook? Loose." The eye of the hook went through a ring about a third of the way from the end of the drail, so that it swung over the end. "Used to be able to buy these," he says, "but they're not on the market any more, so I cast them myself. That loose hook gives the jig just the right action, and when they hit it they're hooked. Those jigs with the hook fixed in the end lose you a good many more fish than you might think."

You vaguely remember hearing somebody say just the opposite, but you skip it and ask him about casting his own jigs.

"Sure," he says, "all you have to have is a mold. You can heat the metal on the kitchen stove. Block tin is best."



When you talk to a group of surf fishermen you find they all have pet theories and gadgets—and reasons why their own methods are the best

I've tried lead, but it won't hold a polish."

"You don't think you need different kinds of jigs then?" you ask.

He shakes his head in disgust. "You ought to see the stuff some people bring down here: butterfish jigs, sand vel jigs, mackerel jigs, jigs painted every color in the rainbow, jigs with spinners and with feathers. All baloney. If the fish are in and this jig goes past their noses, they take it. It doesn't matter what they're feeding on."

"But what about pork rind?" you ask. "Don't you think a piece of that on the hook helps?"

"Well, that's a different story. I think I have just as good luck without one, but a lot of good fishermen use them."

"And what about vels, and squid?"

"Oh, bait fishing! That's a different story too. Mostly a matter of taste. I think you catch more fish jigging, and bigger ones bait fishing. I like jigging better because there's more action in it."

You saunter on along the beach. The next easter is a girl. You're not sure she would understand that your intentions are entirely conversational, so you start to walk past, but she turns 'round as you pass. "Anybody getting anything up that way?" she calls.

When you tell her they're not, she shakes her head knowingly. "The tide's wrong," she says. "Wait till it starts coming in over the bar. They always lie on the side where the tide isn't coming from. See what I mean?"

Perhaps you look a bit puzzled.

"Look." She draws a picture in the sand with the butt of her rod. "This is a bar. When the tide is sweeping across the bar from the East, they lie over here to the West. When it changes, they move over to the East side, so the water comes across the bar toward them. Right now, they're all lying outside that bar. But after it turns they'll come inside here where we can reach them. Then we'll get some. You wait and see."

While she was talking you were looking at her tackle. "Your line looks heavier than most," you tell her.

She smiles. "It is—for four yards. Greatest jig-saving device you ever saw: four yards of 24-thread on the head, nine-thread the rest of the way. I haven't thrown away a jig since I started using it."

You watch her as she makes her cast and starts reeling in. "You know what's the matter with most of these fishermen around here?" she asks. "They reel too fast. They never give the bass a chance to catch up to the lure. Here's the way I do it." She reels for a dozen turns, pauses a (Continued on page 59)



PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR AND NORMAN WHITE

For hours on end they cast their lures into the creaming surf; sometimes they catch fish, often they don't, but catching fish isn't all of surf fishing

Conquering Bang's Disease

by DR. JOHN R. MOHLER

Chief, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture

OF the various animal diseases which may interfere with efficiency in livestock production, Bang's disease is one of the most formidable. Many breeders and veterinarians consider it the No. 1 livestock enemy.

This malady derives its name from the Danish veterinarian, Bernard Bang, who, near the end of the last century, was successful in isolating the germ responsible for the disease, then known as contagious or infectious abortion of cattle. Following his discovery, the malady became known as Bang's disease, and still more recently as bovine brucellosis. The last name is in recognition of Sir David Bruce who had previously discovered the first species of the genus of organisms to which the germ discovered by Bang belongs.

Subsequent research widened the horizon of human knowledge concerning the various species of the genus and their

victims. Briefly, the brucellosis group of organisms affects cattle, swine, goats, and man principally, but also sheep, horses, poultry, and occasionally other animals.

In cattle, the principal indication is abortion, signifying the premature expulsion of the calf or fetus. In addition, abortion in milk cows results in the interruption of the normal lactation period and consequently in a reduced quantity of milk. A further loss results from difficulty in breeding affected cows successfully and sometimes they become sterile.

The extent of Bang's disease in the United States in 1935—about the time when systematic control work began—was estimated to be approximately ten per cent of the cattle, on the basis of official surveys.

The disease has been the subject of investigation in this and other countries

for about 40 years and only within the last decade have the results of research been sufficiently encouraging to form the basis of definite measures of control and eradication.

Investigations of Bang's disease in the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry have been carried on with the knowledge and full realization that this malady of cattle is closely associated with the human disease, undulant fever. This knowledge has done much to stimulate research and the development of methods of combating infection.

Investigators have long recognized that the eradication of Bang's disease in cattle is a direct contribution to human health. If consumed raw, milk from infected cattle may cause undulant fever in humans.

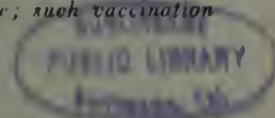
A still further stimulus to investigators seeking the control of Bang's disease was the knowledge that because



Dr. John R. Mohler, author of this article, in the midst of an abortion-free shorthorn herd of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Beltsville, Md.; modern methods are reducing the dread Bang's disease



Eight vigorous calves, the progeny of eight cows which were vaccinated during calftlood against Bang's disease; such vaccination is now being used in the federal-state campaign against the disease



of it States had set up quarantine barriers against other States, thereby retarding the normal distribution of good breeding stock which, if healthy, would be advantageous to stock raising and to the Nation's food resources.

In seeking methods of conquering this malady, early investigators first explored the possible value of drugs and chemicals. Among others, Bräuer of Germany, and Pearson of the United States, suggested treatments involving solutions of carbolic acid. Some experiment stations likewise advocated subcutaneous injections of this chemical and also the feeding of it.

Another early remedy proposed as possibly effective was methylene blue. This substance, which is a vivid dye, caused the coloring of many stable floors and barnyards but the abortion organism continued to live in the treated animals.

Altogether upwards of a score of other medicinal remedies were proposed as curative agents, some being drugs of recognized value for other purposes. It is noteworthy that the disease, in the bovine species, runs a course in the acute form and then becomes quiescent.

Although still infected, the animal shows no outward symptoms and may even produce normal or apparently normal calves. Yet she still harbors the infection that is so dangerous to expected calf crops and to the owner's entire breeding program.

Owing to such circumstances, the

manufacturers of proprietary remedies were able to reap a rich financial harvest for a time. It was a simple matter for sponsors of drugs to obtain testimonials from cattle owners who honestly



Drawing a blood sample to make a test for contagious abortion

thought that the drugs had been beneficial, but a day of reckoning finally came.

When a year or two after use of the drug the disease struck again, sometimes harder than before, the owner realized that the remedies used had been wholly ineffective. Under such circumstances popular demand for real relief became more and more insistent.

When prospects of success through the use of medicines and chemicals faded, research workers took up the next possibility, namely, an exhaustive study of sanitary procedures in connection with herd management. Among the specialists who explored this field were W. E. Cotton and J. M. Buck of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

From their work, and that of others,

evolved several effective practices. One was to keep cows and their newborn calves in maternity stalls until discharges of infective material ceased. Another was to segregate reacting from non-reacting animals, on a basis of blood tests.

In these and other methods of management the essential point was the suppression of exposure. The principle involved was sound and it led to freeing many herds from infection. This plan is still valuable but it involves close supervision and an ample number of trained employees. Owing to the considerable supervision and labor involved this plan was not workable in a majority of herds, so the search for better methods continued.

In addition to Cotton and Buck, other investigators, including Huddleson, Graham, Thorp, and Schroeder, explored various possible means of control. Since in dealing with other human and animal diseases, the use of vaccines had been successful in some cases, Schroeder, Cotton, and Buck, of the Bureau's staff, undertook this biological approach to the problem.

Their studies were paralleled by similar work of other investigators in the United States and abroad. Although failing to disclose any curative agents, research in this field showed that in many cases vaccines increased resistance.

However, commercial production of vaccine led to serious consequences. In some cows the vaccine became localized in the udder and the animals became carriers of the organisms.

In his experiments, Dr. Buck had observed, among his many cultures of Bang's disease organisms, one that retained its characteristics over a long period. Designated as strain No. 19, this organism when cultured over and over maintained the same virulence. It was unlike other organisms of the series in this respect.

In addition, Dr. Buck found that its virulence was mild—not enough to cause the disease although sufficient to create a reaction to (Continued on page 62)



A cow with dead fetus, the result of this serious and destructive malady



Whirlaway, the sensational little three-year-old, who may turn out to be one of America's great horses

Values in Racing

Country People Should Be Ardent Supporters of the Sport

by PETER VISCHER

COUNTRY people should be among the most ardent supporters of racing. They have an inherent love of animals; horses, particularly good horses, have been their partners and companions from the beginning of history: for work, for war, for play. And yet one often finds a prejudice against racing among some country people.

Part of the prejudice is not hard to understand, for it springs from the sort of people that the sport unfortunately tends to attract, generally as the result of cheap and cheaper racing inspired by careless leadership. Gresham's Law operates with people as it does in finance: the bad drive out the good.

The rest of the prejudice usually springs from the sums of money involved. But money, even in huge gobs, is not necessarily evil. It all depends

on what purpose the money is for, whether it is justified or not, whether it is fairly earned, whether it is reaching proper hands or not.

And there is no denying that the emphasis in racing at the moment is at a definite tangent. Racing, conducted as Big Business today, is with too few exceptions (Belmont Park and Keeneland are the outstanding examples) intended to make money for its promoters. It is tolerated, even encouraged, to make money for the state. These obviously secondary considerations, when one looks upon racing as the sport that it fundamentally is, are today primary.

That racing should be self-supporting, let alone profitable, for those who really create it—the breeders first and the owners second—is today so minor a consideration as to be almost out of

sight. And that, of course, is so wrong that it presents a grave danger to the whole structure of the sport.

That horses themselves should be valuable is not wrong, but right. Yet one often hears some one say, "How in the world can a horse be worth a quarter of a million dollars?" The answer is, quite easily.

The case in point is Blenheim 2nd.

Here is a brown horse, foaled in 1927, a son of Blandford out of Malva, by Charles O'Malley, who won the English Derby in the colors of the Aga Khan, that curious East Indian figure who mixes racing and religion and politics with such rare acumen. The horse was a facile racing tool, to say the least.

Blenheim began his stud duties in England, but as the cordiality with which the Aga Khan was received among

the English racing people began to cool, Blenheim was taken to France. And while he was there, negotiations were begun by a group of Americans seeking his purchase, negotiations which came to a close after considerable huckering (court records testify to that) with an agreement on the figure £45,000, net to the Aga Khan, then approximately \$225,000.

The purchase was made by a group consisting of Arthur B. Hancock, at whose Claiborne Stud in Paris, Kentucky, the horse now stands, Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott, William du Pont, Jr., R. A. Fairbairn, John Hertz, John Hay Whitney and Warren Wright, each of whom bought one share in the horse with the exception of Mr. Wright, who bought two.

Blenheim arrived in this country on July 7, 1936, when he was nine. He made his first American season in the spring of 1937. And in 1939, his first yearlings were offered at Saratoga, rousing such enthusiasm among buyers that four of the males brought \$20,000, \$18,000, \$17,000 and \$16,000, while two of the fillies brought \$12,400 and \$11,000. Twelve were offered in all and they averaged \$11,383 per head—and this in times of economic distress.

Now obviously, those breeders who paid Blenheim's announced stud fee \$2,500 made a profit on their transaction, which indicates that the fee was not exorbitant. And carrying this further, if one considers that the horse could serve 30 mares a year, thus earning \$75,000 annually, one comes to the conclusion that he was well worth the \$250,000 it must have cost to land him on these shores.

Warren Wright is the owner of Calumet Farm, at Lexington, one of the show places of the Blue Grass, originally established by his late father as a trotting horse establishment. Not until William Monroe Wright's death in 1931 did the place house Thoroughbreds.

However, when Mr. Wright decided to go into running horses rather than trotters, he obtained some of the best that money could buy: Chance Play and Bostonian, noted sires, and a carefully-selected band of broodmares. And eight of the best of these mares he sent to Blenheim when he made his first season here.

Prominent in the group was Dustwhirl, a daughter of Sweep who had never raced but was already the dam of two stake winners, Feudal Lord and Reaping Reward. In turn her dam was Ormonda, a stake-winning race-mare and a famous producer, being the dam of Osmand, one of the fastest horses ever seen, and Brevity, who should have won the Kentucky Derby of 1936, losing it by no more than a head after having been knocked to his knees at the start. In addition, Ormonda bred Golden Melody, the dam of King Cole,

one of the fastest three-year-olds in training today.

The produce of good Dustwhirl by Blenheim was a colt named Whirlaway. He was foaled April 2, 1938, at Calumet Farm, is a light chestnut in color, with an elongated star and both hind ankles white more than half way to the hock. He is today not a big horse, standing 15.2, and is temperamentally (as in conformation and color) unlike his famous father, being inclined to nervousness and temperament where Blenheim was one of the kindest and best mannered of horses.

Whirlaway was started 16 times as a two-year-old, winning 7 races, finishing second in 2, third in 4, earning \$77,275, which made him the leading money winner of his age in 1940. He was then aimed squarely at the Kentucky Derby and sent to Florida in preparation for it.

By the time the Derby came around, best month, Whirlaway was making his twenty fourth start. At its conclusion he had won 11 races, finished second in 4, third in 6, and earned \$145,326. Clearly he was headed for great things.

Whirlaway was the favorite for the Derby at \$2.90 to \$1, yet it would not be stretching the truth to say that the victory he scored was a surprise to many. For he had not shown good form in Florida, had shown a disconcerting tendency to run wide, had indeed been beaten in both the Blue Grass Stakes and the Derby Trial before coming to Louisville.

Yet he ran a remarkable race. Blocked in the first furlong, he was eighth among the eleven starters at the half, sixth at the three-quarters; not until the final half-mile did he really start to run and then he came between horses with (Continued on page 54)



Blenheim 2nd, sire of Whirlaway



Dustwhirl, the dam of Whirlaway



The Kentucky Derby, in which Whirlaway broke Twenty Grand's record mark



The Preakness, in which Whirlaway scampered to another remarkable victory

SUTCLIFFE, THAYER, MORGAN AND WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Sawdust and Spangles

by HOLMES ALEXANDER

Is there anyone who doesn't get a kick out of the circus when it comes to a country town? It is as much a part of the rural scene as cows in a meadow. The pictures will show you the thrills. Holmes Alexander takes you behind the scenes.

HE is an artist, an athlete, an actor. It will help him to be something of a fatalist too. He must have enough creative imagination to frighten other persons by taking chances, but not enough to frighten himself. He needs strength which is not muscle-binding and dare-devilry which is not rashness. He should have a theatric flair which is inspired but never distracted by an audience. And—this above all—he had better have a philosophic resignation to the constant threat of danger, or else the strain of daily routine will soon have him in the bughouse.

You might not guess all this to see the star equestrian performer coming down front to take his bow. He is disguised in spangles and tights and a broad smile, but there are stern realities behind all the merry sham. This man is about to take more risks than all of Jack Curley's rasslers, and unlike these grunTERS and growlers, he will thrill you by making everything look easy. Holding the center ring, he may be flanked on the right by acrobats and on the left by animal trainers; his talents must be a combination of each. Ahead of him is a short performance which has already cost him years of apprenticeship and a skinful of broken bones. He may be earning from \$25 a week to \$1000, but he is a skilled laborer worthy of any hire he can get. If he loses this job, whether through injuries or inadequacies, the chances are he will never find anything else he can do.

To be typical of his profession the performer was probably born under canvas. If not, he surely joined the show at a malleable age, or (more usually) was adopted in childhood, for childless circus couples actually scout for ma-

terial in the manner of big league baseball scouts. In any event he came through the impressionable years with the whiff of sawdust in his nose. The circus is the lineal ancestor of American theatre and professional athletics, but it is a tough old-timer which has not changed with the times. Troupers will tell you that the Big Top is about all that is left of a great tradition, the last abiding place of the Spartan virtues.

Before everything else the circus child has to learn the modes and codes of the canvas world. He cannot, like his cousin of the footlights, be temperamental about such things as one-night stands, leaky dressing rooms, hostile or indifferent audiences. He has no substitute or stand-in to take his place when he is sick or hurt or afraid.

VERY likely the equestrian began his career with a "carrying act." It is a false notion that the Big Top folk go South in the winter and hibernate under the palm trees. Generally the wild animals are sent to these "farms," but the performers either join a vaudeville tour or go to their homes and work out new routines. It is in these recesses that the novice gets his chance to learn. Usually there is a "practicing building" where circus people winter. This is an enclosure 80 feet square and perhaps twenty feet high. In it is the regulation 42-foot circus ring equipped with what is known to the trade as a "mechanic," a stout, upright pole with a derrick attached.

Hooked to the mechanic by a safety belt, the apprentice takes his first lessons. Although he is to spend the rest of his life off and on horseback, he may go for years without ever sitting on

saddle leather. A veteran of twenty years in the ring recently told me of her abject terror when Buffalo Bill once made her ride in a parade. Willie DeMott, formerly the highest-paid equestrian in Barnum and Bailey, confessed to me that though he had frequently jumped four feet-six while standing on a horse's back and three feet while doing a hand-stand, yet he would not know how to send a steeple-chaser down to a fence.

The carrying act is considered the kindergarten of ring technique. All the performer need learn is to vault on a moving horse and jump to the shoulders of his instructor who stands in front. There, posing erect, the pupil takes a bow, hops down to the rump and thence to the ground. Such a feat, while not worth a cent of any circus manager's money, is the novice's first test. His instructor knows immediately what sort of material he has. He prefers, of course, a bold child to a timid one; one nimble to one clumsy; one intelligent to one dull. But these are not vital things. Nerves, muscles and aptitude develop with practice. Any instructor will tell you that the child-pupil is a potential star who, even in practice, begins to strike attitudes as if for an unseen audience. Genius in the circus vocabulary is just another word for showmanship.

There are any number of developments possible from the carrying act. It can be combined with various kinds of jump-ups, step-overs and positions. During the road season with its every-night treks there is virtually no time for the rookie to advance into more complicated matters, but he is not therefore idle. He is learning things equally necessary to any star of the sawdust world—to act and to concentrate.

The circus performer always comes to bat with two strikes already called. Unlike the legitimate actor he has no lines to spout, no name in the cast, no moment of his own on stage. He becomes part of a huge pageant in which two or three hundred others are trying to catch the attention of the audience. It is his job to seize and hold as much notice as he possibly can. Therefore, every move he makes has to be dramatically posed. The audience may not know this, but the manager does. The equestrians who draw the four-figured salaries are not only the best riders but the best actors, and their art is no less subtle because it is silent and seems remote. Josie Robinson, who performed in Billy Rose's "Jumbo", was over 70 years old and no match for younger riders in the matter of agility. But she, like the immortal Buffalo Bill, could bring spectators to their feet by merely cantering down the track.

To the circus performer the only thing more important than remembering his audience is forgetting it. At no times does he dare let his eyes or his thoughts wander into the stand. The flirtatious (Continued on page 56)



It takes skill, concentration, nerve, and a sense of showmanship above all



Every rider owns his own string of horses and trains them to obey orders, no matter what happens they must never shy, or bolt, or stumble



It's a big day when the circus comes to town! The animals, tents, performers, the pageantry of it, are a thrill for everyone



Lion tamers, equestrians, trapeze artists all compete for the attention of the audience



Besides his skill, the equestrian must be expert with horses



The flirtatious young man on the flying trapeze wouldn't have lasted very long; a performer doesn't dare let his mind or eyes wander into the stand

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

May 15, 1941

Thursday

Just had a look at the pictures of the annual Invitation Skeet Tournament held at Sea Island, Georgia, this spring. Thought you would like to have a look at them because they show how much fun an event like this can be, even for those who don't do much shooting. As a matter of fact, Sea Island is becoming quite a Skeet shooting center, and many of the country's good shots were attracted to this tournament. It lasted for three days and 65 shotgun addicts competed. The shooters and spectators spent the day at the Skeet Club, and a buffet luncheon was served there so that there would be no interruption in the day's proceedings.



A group of spectators sitting in the sun outside the gun club during one of the contests in the tournament



A five man team of champions: left to right, J. L. Franklin, Chester Mabry, W. A. Ward, Jr., Ben T. Smith, Clyde King, Jr.



Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Hutcheson; Mr. Hutcheson won Class A 20 Gauge, high over all



Patricia Laursen and Diana Bolling, members of 1940 All America Women's Team



Pull! C. W. Deeds of Hartford, Conn., flies his own plane down to Sea Island each year for this tournament

Corvus Americanus: An Essay

by P. P. PITKIN

Is this the spot you meant, Master? It is indeed, Scholar, and a finer spot for our repast would be hard to find. High and fair is the land, the close-cropped turf offering harborage for fewer noisome insects than either woodland or mead. And behold the prospect! With the vale and its lake in the foreground and the mountains beyond, and after our morning's shooting, should we not enjoy our meat?

I have provided amply, I assure you. One of the pleasantest aspects of crow-shooting is that there is no need of haste, for upon these birds there is no closed season, nor anxiety lest the bag be small; so we will take such time as is needed for the preparing and the eating. Do you now fetch dry, dead branches from yonder fallen maple while I assemble a few of these rocks to fit my fancy and cut and place the dinglestick.

Is that not a fair blaze? More wood, sir, more wood! for I will have ample ashes and hot and smokeless coals for the roasting of the well washed potatoes I wish you would fetch from my wallet.

There! Now we can take our ease; but first we must take a pull from my flask, in honor of the day.

With all my heart, Master, for there is no day I would liefer honor than that which commemorates our Independence. Here's to it, sir! But I have wondered at your insistence upon crow-shooting this day rather than fishing for trouts or basses.

Well, Scholar, while I am devoted to the angle, in very truth the rod and line seem but very poor trumpery to one who has had the honor of carrying a noble fire-lock, as honest Master Borrow puts it. Again, by this day each year the young crows have ceased dependence upon the parent birds; and while admitting that earlier shooting destroys more crows and that farmers do long for their destruction, yet I must leave such destruction to others, who do not mind the thought of young crows unfed. Still again, it was upon an Independence Day that I had my first crow-shoot, together with the Colonel, the Chyrurgeon and the Gaffer who was self-appointed mentor for the occasion.

—Er—my flask, please. And more billets upon the fire, if you will. Thank you; and you? You had better; my words will seem to carry more weight.

The Gaffer was older and smaller

than we and had a much larger voice. This he used for the giving of instruction and the issuance of orders and for boasting that his fowling piece was finer than any of ours. He would instruct us to hold our fire until he had fired, and would then exercise his art of calling until the crows did come.

Thereupon he would fire his piece incontinently until it was emptied, then bellow at us to know why we did not do likewise. When we replied that we had no opportunities he would say, "God! I did." But we had good sport that day withal and I learned what I have found true ever since—namely, that there is no bird however fast, however desirable, which offers such a variety of shots as does *corvus americanus*.

I know of no other bird that can so readily change his pace or that has so many angles of side-slip; and he is the only bird I know that must occasionally be led by pointing the gun behind his tail.

Master! For what do you take me, pray?

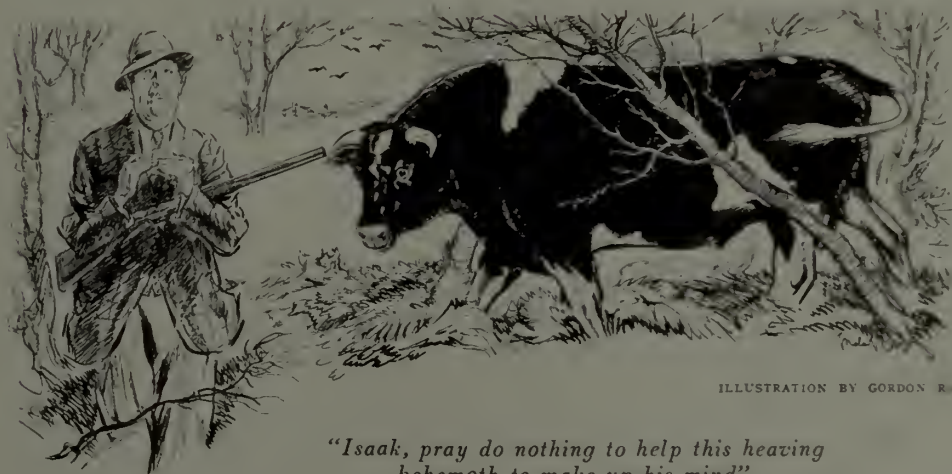
No ride, my boy, I assure you. If you call the crow on a day of high wind, and he comes up wind to your position, he may stop and turn; and as he stops he will drift straight backward for a brief space before he turns to sail with the wind. He may look to be stationary and you will hold on his bill, and miss him—until you learn to hold abaft his tail. Learning this will provide you with practice and entertainment, and will provide profit for the makers of powder and shot, as will your efforts to solve the allowance for the crabwise flights in which he so often indulges.

The crow is smart, but these traits of which I have spoken are not evidences thereof, they are naught but manifestations of his nature. For I am not one who sees evidence of great brain in bird, beast, or fish because they have developed certain traits which confound the less skillful of those who seek to take them.

Some hold, even, that the crow (and the duck and goose) know the exact limit of the range of a load of shot. How can that be, when the very makers of such loads are uncertain about the matter? I have read the opinion that crows are capable of applying elementary mathematics. Well, being incapable of such application myself I am unable to judge, but I deem it most unlikely. But that they learn quickly is not to be denied. Now with my calling device I make a very good counterfeit of a crow's call. Upon hearing it they approach, are shot at and, it may be, some are killed; but I can not cause the same flock to run the same hazard the following day.

And how of the old crow you did cry out upon but this morning—that stole in behind you and swooshed over your head,—and which you missed? You may hunt them, sir, until you are old and if you have one try to steal up to you from in front, the drinks will be on me. As they are now, by the way. The flask, sir, if you will. And try those potatoes with a splinter while you are discommoded. Soon the place will begin to smell foodsome.

Of the many ways of shooting crows it seems to be that calling them is best. Flyway-shooting must be a grand sport: my friend the (Continued on page 58)



"Isaak, pray do nothing to help this heaving behemoth to make up his mind"

ILLUSTRATION BY GORDON R. S.

IN the garden spot of western Indiana, near Perrysville, is an establishment known far and wide for its success in the breeding of Guernsey cattle and Belgian horses.

Begun in March, 1924, with the purchase and equipment of a small farm of 79 acres, off the northeast corner of Danville, Ill., it has grown to eight divisions, extending in scattered units over more than 2,000 acres. Yet its growth has been steady rather than spasmodic, its buildings and equipment inexpensive and comfortable rather than spectacular, its methods and management efficient rather than haphazard or casual.

Devoted from the beginning to the production of the finest animals and to their evolution toward a never quite achieved perfection, Kenfleur has come to play an important role among the constructive breeding establishments of the nation.

Its owner, H. C. Horneman of Danville, Ill., has been connected for many years with the dairy industry. President of the Sugar Creek Creamery at Danville and a director in the National Dairy Products Corporation, he has nevertheless found time to serve as a member of the executive committee of the American Guernsey Cattle Club and as a director in the Belgian Draft Horse Corporation of America.

His abiding interest, however, is the



farm, for as he himself once expressed it to a group of Guernsey associates: "I sit here at my desk . . . and wish for the farm. I look out at the budding trees and hope comes into my heart and there springs forth a greater determination to breed better cattle that I may be a credit not only to this great breed, but to the fine group of men who are devoting their lives to its perpetuation and improvement."

The name of the farm does honor to the wife and son of the owner. Her name is Florence, or as the French would have it, "fleur"; his name is Kenneth, or to his friends, "Ken." Combining the two, Mr. Horneman coined *Kenfleur* as pleasing to the ear and indicative of the affection of husband and father.

Soon after the farm was purchased, it was decided to stock it with Guernsey cattle as the first unit of livestock

KENF

production. As Mr. Horneman was in the creamery business, the breed appealed to him upon the practical consideration of butterfat production and he was further impressed by the widespread demand for good Guernseys. He believed also that they were admirably adapted to community benefit for the locality in which his farm was situated, but he intended no more than a small beginning, little dreaming that he would ever expand beyond the 79-acre tract near Danville.

Realizing that a thorough knowledge of breed characteristics and family

A pastoral scene at Kenfleur with part of the famous Guernsey herd in the foreground and one of the barns in the distance



LEUR

by S. C. BEARD, JR.



Dictator, in whose ancestry was blended not only these particular bloodlines but the best of island breeding as well, and whose dam, Dunwalke Blanchette's Rosebud, had topped the National Sale in 1930, selling for \$4,200 to the Em-madine Farm of J. C. Penny at Hope-well Junction, N. Y.

Dictator proved a happy choice, both as a sire of progeny capable of winning in show ring competition and as a sire of producers capable of records in the test barn. He sired the first and fifth prize junior yearling heifers at the Na-tional Dairy Show in 1936, as well as the second prize heifer calf at the same. His get won over all others at the Indi-ana and Illinois state fairs in 1938, and his sons have been consistently popular, going into herds scattered from New York to Louisiana, to California and as far north as Canada.

Dictator's daughters regularly go on test with their first calves and produce close to 600 lbs. of butterfat; in fact, his first three daughters of Kenfleur breeding averaged 12,862.43 lbs. of milk and 613.53 lbs. of butterfat. They are sweet, uniform and, as their records show, producers.

Additions have been made from time to time, as in the summer of 1938 when an outstanding group of females was brought from Virginia as a special foundation for the Army Ford Farm of

traits was essential to the selection of individuals such as he desired, Mr. Horneman spent hours poring over sales catalogues, studying pedigrees and discussing breed progress with a master of an earlier day, W. W. Fitz-patriek. The result was that at the National Guernsey Sale of 1924 and at the spring sales of 1925 a very nice foundation was secured, including sev-eral representatives from the Crescent family.

Outstanding among these were Lady Crescent's Ideal of El Jane, with the then world's record of 854.9 lbs. of

butterfat in Class CC, and Pergue's Gloria Crescent, with a record of 844.1 lbs. of butterfat in Class C. This be-ginning was strengthened by purchases in 1932 and 1933 which brought five matrons to the farm who were to exert no small influence upon the herd and its future. They were Rose of Feura Bush, Claymore's Marcella, Beauty's Gold Belle, Patricia Select and Grassland Quadrine. Their descendants are among the prominent members of the herd to-day.

To breed upon this foundation, Mr. Horneman desired a bull of La Fleur du Jardin and Valentine breeding, and he attempted on several occasions to bring such an individual from the Island of Guernsey but was thwarted each time by an outbreak of hoof and mouth dis-ease.

Finally the Florham Dispersal of 1933 enabled him to secure Dunwalke

A charming view showing one of the cow barns mirrored in a pool and, lower left, one of the good type cows of the Kenfleur herd



his son near Cayuga. But the boldest stroke came in May, 1939, with the purchase of 65 head from one of the oldest breeding establishments in Illinois, Ridglydale Farms at Decatur, W. S. Ridgly owner.

Included was one of the really good sires of the Middle West, Green Meadow Alert, whose daughters are refined in the neck and shoulders, display quality and possess capacity udders with good attachment throughout. Among the females Teddy Alert of Ridglydale, daughter of the aforementioned sire with a record of 752.6 lbs. of butterfat, was outstanding and is said to be worthy of inclusion upon any list of the four or five greatest Guernsey cows in America today.

With a gross milk income of \$75,000 per year, plus a yearly sale of stock averaging \$17,500, Kenfleur Guernseys are a success story themselves. At the present writing the herd numbers around 300 head with 134 cows in milk on the various farms. Culling has been strictly adhered to from the very beginning, and it is expected that in the future the herd will make its own replacements with only occasional purchases for the strengthening of bloodlines.

And if the sire is half the herd, as is so often written, then the continued progress of Kenfleur Guernseys seems assured, resting as it does upon Dunwalke Dictator and Green Meadow Alert, ably assisted by Coronation Reflector and Pine Manor King Kenfleur.

This treatment of Kenfleur Guernseys ought not to be concluded without a word of praise for the man who has directed them for over a decade—Henry Jenner. Painstaking in his care of the



H. C. Horneman discusses one of his grand Guernseys with Henry Jenner; the workmanlike equipment was provided by Jamesway



Dunwalke Dictator, herd sire at Kenfleur



Kenfleur's Betsy Emily, a heavy producer

herd, courteous in his treatment of visitors and buyers, thorough in his knowledge of Guernsey lore, persistent in his efforts to improve type and production, he has been a force behind the rapid growth of the herd.

The story of Kenfleur Belgians doesn't begin until 1929 when Earl Allen, superintendent of horses for the veteran exhibitor, Harry Stamp of Roachdale, Ind., was showing at the Illinois State Fair at Springfield, where Mr. Horneman was following with lively interest the exhibition of Guernseys.

Glancing across the arena to where the Belgians were lining up, he spotted the beautiful show mares, Roachdale Hazel and Vannie, and fell in love with them. Following their careers over the midwestern circuit with the greatest of interest for the remainder of the season, he purchased them on the eve of the Chicago International but was unable to secure the services of their caretaker, due to the fact that he had signed a two-year contract with Mr. Stamp.

So it was agreed to ship the mares back to Roachdale, to pay for their

board and keep until the expiration of his contract, at which time manager, mares and foals were to be delivered to Kenfleur. That was the beginning. . .

Since that time over 75 grand champion awards have fallen to Kenfleur Belgians, evidence of which may be seen in the numerous trophies and plaques hanging in the "Hall of Fame" at the farm.

For example, from 1931 to 1939 inclusive, the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, the "show of all shows," has awarded 54 championships—one senior, one junior and one grand for both stallions and mares—six each year for the nine years during which this farm has been exhibiting.

And in that time 29 of these have been won by Kenfleur, a feat scarcely duplicated by any other establishment within the history of a major breed, upholding Kenfleur's claim to the distinction of being "America's Foremost Nursery of Belgian Champions."

To visit Kenfleur is, therefore, to thrill to the parade of champions. A



Kenfleur did not evolve from the purchase of expensive, well-kept farms but rather from the transformation of eroded, worn down units by intelligent planning

staccato of hoofs, a steady hand at the halter, then Jay Farceur, Grand Champion Stallion at the 1938, 1939 and 1940 Chicago Internationals; Jeannine, Grand Champion Mare at the 1938 International; Kenfleur's Lee Farceur, Junior Champion Stallion at the 1939 National Belgian Show as well as the International; Kenfleur's Jay Jr., undefeated futurity winner over the circuit a year ago; Dixie de Beek; Alice Marie; Shirley Lee and a host of lesser lights!

Look them over . . . and take your time! What greater treat for one who knows his Belgians? Then . . . attention, please . . . Roachdale Hazel, winner of 49 championship awards! America has but one such mare.

At the head of the herd is Jay Farceur, transmitting his form and stamina as well as true draft action to his foals from the good foundation mares on this farm. Around 30 such are annually kept as brood matrons and each wears her own set of harness, doing her bit in the harvesting of crops and building at the same time a solid, compact form for show ring engagements.

Pleasing likewise is the fact that one hears but very little comment from the Allens as to the quality of their horses. They do not waste time prophesying headaches for fellow-exhibitors or in reassuring one that they shall definitely bring home all worthwhile trophies and ribbons. Neither do they weep or tear their hair, cursing the tractors and moaning that the horse business is finished.

Rather one is impressed by the fact that the herd is conducted as a straightforward business proposition with every energy devoted to building it up to the position that all showmen wish to attain—the top.

Operations at Kenfleur are large and of its 2,200 acres over 975 are “in the rough”—that is, woods, permanent bluegrass pastures, paddocks, building sites and barn lots. The remaining 1,225 acres are cropped in an average year in somewhat this fashion:

Corn	250 acres
Wheat	175 “
Oats	200 “
Alfalfa	275 “

Clover	225 acres
Soy Beans	100 “

Thus, so far as home grown feeds are concerned, Kenfleur comes near to self-containment. In a good year there is “corn in the silk and ten feet tall, 100 acres of wonderful soybeans, the best alfalfa in years and sweet clover higher than the backs of the cattle.” Moreover, it is the aim of the management to feed as far as is practicable everything grown on the place and to put it back into the land in the form of animal manure.

To this end straw is purchased in quantity and the stables are regularly cleaned. Frequent linings are likewise made, both as a basis of better pasture production and as a means of building stronger bone into the wobbly foals.

Cooperation between owner and managers of the various units at Kenfleur, as has been shown, is a concrete affair, based upon a mutual enthusiasm for their work and upon an absorbing interest in the farm's program and its future. Mr. Horneman is a business man who likes to look ahead, realizing that his farm management is not only well organized but that the caretaking end of his livestock production is in capable and considerate hands.

Finally, it ought perhaps to be said that Kenfleur did not evolve from the purchase of expensive, well-kept farms, but rather from the transformation of eroded, worn-down units into the adequately fenced beautifully green place that is there today by means of intelligent planning and systematic crop rotation. (Continued on page 62)



Jay Farceur, champion Belgian herd sire



Shirley Lee, well-known Kenfleur drafter



VINCENT PAYNE

The girls' drill team from House In The Pines School lined up at attention; horsemanship is becoming an important factor in the modern education of American girls

Streamlining Education

by CLARENCE E. BOSWORTH

EIGHTEEN girls behind their captain and color guard galloped into the ring at the mid-afternoon break in the program of the Jacobs Hill Hunt Show on May 24. Flags waved. Pennants fluttered. The band played. Colorful uniforms danced merrily in the cadenced motion of well-schooled mounts. The audience applauded a polite welcome and relaxed for a period of kindly tolerance. But not for long.

A police whistle shrilled, then shrilled again and again. Each time something interesting happened. Simple at first, the maneuvers grew in complexity. The horsemanship of these girls absorbed interest. Riding with the certainty of the Northwest Mounted Police or the drill team from Fort Meyer, these girls introduced something thrilling into southern New England horse shows.

Applause, which started as polite and perfunctory, changed to spontaneous outbursts of enthusiastic approval. And when General Truesdale, commanding the Sixth Corps Area, stepped into the ring to accept the salute, the audience paid the ultimate in crowd compliments.

The drill team came from House In The Pines school for girls at Norton, Mass. It mellowed a southern New England audience just as contemporary teams from Brown Ledge and Teelawocket camps have captivated their audiences at similar shows in northern New England.

Back of this drill by girls' school and camp riders are facts concerning the promotion of horsemanship and the modern education of American youth that are, indeed, dramatic. They evidence the practicability with which modern youth appraises education. Equally, they evidence the enthusiasm with which our educators have subscribed to modernity in education.

They indicate why our schools are now turning out a new generation of poised, competent, mentally alert and physically fit youngsters that are a joy to contemplate.

IN education, the days of some Greek and much Latin, of forms and artificial proprieties, are in the past. It isn't laziness, or indifference, or cynicism that prompts modern youth to ask of everything offered for educational gain or cultural advancement, "What good will it do me?" It is just good sense.

Youth no longer accepts without question, and the modern child demands and receives a far more liberal education than its grandparents—or parents, for that matter. Modern education has been stripped of its inutilities. It has been plussed with applicabilities, and these contribute to a more intelligent use of the privilege of life.

As one evidence of this fact, consider the place of horsemanship in the educational scheme at so many of our better schools. This may not be a nov-

elty element in the case of boys, because they have long had the advantage of athletic training, including riding. Boys started their riding so early that our American universities have mounted polo teams able to compete in the best tournaments in the world.

In more recent years, this same broadened viewpoint has been extended to girls' schools. From Foxcroft in Virginia, to Mills in California, there are scores of modern schools for American girls which consider horsemanship not only recreation, but an important part of the curriculum. A recent survey by the riding committee of the National Section on Women's Athletics, of which Miss Phyllis Van Vleet of Western Reserve University is chairman, lists 109 colleges and 73 secondary schools with more than 10,000 girls riding.

At House In The Pines, for example, the equitation courses have been so expanded that some of the girls may now major in equitation through a graduate course to learn not only riding and horsemanship but also how to teach both.

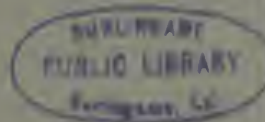
The expansion of this course shows how quick modern educators are to sense trends and opportunities. Some years ago, this same school sensed the need of members of the medical profession for secretaries with special training as well as with social background, culture, and (Continued on page 56)



THE LAND

— A Quarterly Magazine —

"A MAGAZINE THAT IS GREEN INSIDE AND OUT IS ON THE RIGHT TRACK," writes E. B. White, *one of our first subscribers.*



It is nothing but inappropriate that there should now appear, amid the thunder of the munitions factories and the tramp of the new armies of freedom, a brave, well-dressed, well-edited little quarterly, highly dedicated to the conservation of soil, rain and Man. . . . THE LAND has learned in its first issue how to express the deep human values which gather around it—not the literary man's dalliance with it, but the strong love of the farmer, the practical agronomist, the conservationist who works with the land and for it. It is the kind of love which makes a gully as exciting as a gun.—*Editorial, N. Y. Herald-Tribune.*

A FINE JOB of vivid writing on a theme which for some reason inspires most people to be dull.—*The New Republic.*

NEVER HAVE THE VALUES and attractions been more lovingly set forth than in this fine first number of a real magazine of our land.—*Folger McKinsey in The Baltimore Sun.*

THERE IS NEED in this country for a magazine that plows a little deeper than the ordinary farm journal, one that is not unmindful of literary merit on the part of its contributors while at the same time serving as a symposium for the exchange of theories and ideas. Great Britain has for years had such a magazine in THE COUNTRY-MAN.—*Phillip Wagner in the Baltimore Evening Sun.*

THE LAND should be on everybody's table.—*Eleanor Roosevelt.*

There are so many causes, but this one is vital. Enclosed find \$5.—*Bruce Barton.*

A most extraordinarily interesting and well-edited magazine.—*Raymond Moley.*

FROM A COUNTRY EDITOR:—Your magazine sells itself. Enclosed find my check for a year's membership-subscription, \$5.

FROM A WRITER—Your magazine comes along at a needed time to break the empty winds that have been so long eroding the rich field of agricultural writing. Enclosed \$10 for two membership-subscriptions.

FROM A SCIENTIST—Interesting, informative, challenging. The material and its presentation are of a high order. Enclosed \$5 for a year's membership-subscription.

FROM A FARMER—It is different from any magazine that I have ever seen or heard of. Both my wife and I have read it from cover to cover, and now our son is reading it.

FROM WALL STREET—It comes as a sweep of fresh air to the city-pent. I have told so many people here about it that the man who runs the newsstand in this office building is going to write you about stocking some copies.

FROM A FORESTER—It will prove very helpful in the advancement of our Forest Preserve Associations.

FROM A BANKER—The material is presented so plainly that I, owning not even a window box, now feel genuinely concerned. The land problem is more than economic. It involves a philosophy, a way of life, and a good one.

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PLEASE enroll me for annual membership(s) in Friends of the Land, to receive THE LAND, the intervening news-and-service LAND LETTERS, and all other special services of the Society as they develop.

NOTE: Individual memberships cost \$5 a year. A number of persons have been moved, however, to take out gift memberships for friends, or for other members of the family.

I enclose \$.....

Please _____
Print _____

Single copies of THE LAND, \$1
Make all checks payable to Friends of The Land

Speaking of Defense...

**"An army marches on its stomach,"
But WHAT does a STOMACH march on?**

TODAY all America, its people and its resources are on the march... hurrying to reach a common objective... all-out defense, on a scale never before attempted in our history.

And by the same token, we all—each and every one of us—not only *must* be, but in truth we are, in the defense army just as much as if we'd shouldered a gun and started out to meet the emergency whenever and wherever we might find it.

What is more natural than to measure all our efforts... to gauge all our progress or lack of it, *solely* in terms of how many tanks we can build... how swiftly we can put new ships on the ways... how fast new planes can take the air... how speedily we can turn out countless other products for defense?

Yet, what a fallacy!

Just as Napoleon is credited with saying "an army marches on its stomach," so, today great scientists, leaders in the medical profession... yes, even high governmental authorities, all agree that food... good food... nourishing food... food that is high in vitamins, minerals and other essential nutrients for building health and fighting-morale, is as necessary as bullets and tanks and ships and planes.

The greatest danger, ultimately, may not come from a *blitz* against the ships, the planes, and other materials that make a modern army, but rather from a *blitz* against the health, the morale, and the strength of the men who must direct our policies and handle our weapons.

It is difficult to conquer or to undermine the courage and stamina of a well-nourished people. It is far easier to bring about chaos when the reverse is true.

Plain facts, these—not spectacular or dramatic... that's the pity of it. Too often these simple fundamentals are lost in the whirl of larger events, until it is too late to benefit by them.

Ponder Britain! Consider France!

The cry is for *Food, Food, and more Food*. What if, by some form of magic, the nutritional value of the foods available could be doubled in the twinkling of an eye by the simple expedient of a governmental decision.

There is a system of cooking known as FLEX-SEAL that is doing just this in thousands of American homes today. And in foreign countries as well.

Flex-Seal belongs to America

It was born of the type of imagination and genius for development, so common in America, that points the way to meeting and besting any economic situation that we may in the future be called upon to face, *without resorting to war*.

This is not an advertisement to sell anything. In the three years that this product has been on the market it has never been possible to catch up with the demand brought about as a result of the wonders performed by FLEX-SEAL in enhancing the nutritional value of food.

We repeat! This is not an ad to sell anything!

It is an ad to tell... to tell the American people what is available to them for national defense, not only on the fighting front, but also on the all-important home front.

The story of FLEX-SEAL is well known. Suffice it to say that it has received the acclaim and enthusiastic endorsement of experts in the branches of science, medicine, and home economics... and the grateful tributes of American women, as the one and only system of cooking that makes more food values available to them. The U. S. Government has recognized its importance by using FLEX-SEAL on Navy Patrol Planes. *Flex-Seal is VITAL.*

We know that it requires metals to make FLEX-SEAL... metals that are used for other defense purposes. We say, "other defense purposes" advisedly, because the conservation of food, and the ability to increase its value is a defense necessity as important as the manufacture of bullets, bombs, or bayonets.

THE QUESTION NOW IS:

What is going to be done about it?

It is for America to decide

★ ★ ★

VISCHER PRODUCTS CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SOIL & MAN

"DESERT CORN" AND OTHER PROTECTIVE CULTIVATION ON THE PLAINS

WITH Indian seed-corn in their saddlebags the settlers came to the Plains. Even beyond the twenty-inch deadline of rainfall they planted corn. In parts of western Kansas and Nebraska the sod was so thick and tough they could not break it with light plows and lean teams; so they chopped holes in the sod with axes and dropped in the seed.

Corn, so often described as our "great gift" from the Indians we tricked and dispossessed, seems at times an enduring embodiment of the red man's revenge. It is a useful, great, and beautiful crop, but on a one-crop basis and clean-tilled, it is a land-killer, and wasteful. In grain-growing regions all except the grain, all that great stalk, all those splendid, blade-like leaves, all the stover, is written off as "fodder," largely waste, fit only for bedding, for stopping gullies, or for the coarsest sort of feed.

In Europe, "corn" means, as it did in the Bible, the small grains—wheat, oats, rye, barley—close-sown, never inter-cultivated. And they feed their livestock there quite as well as we do here, without (as George Washington remarked in his time to an English correspondent) "filling all the land with Indian corn."

Humid eastern Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas are green lands, with plenty of water, most of the time; and they grow tall corn. West of these parts, the farmers plant corn, but make little grain in the "dry years," and the stalks are scant and stubby. Yet most of the corn, miserable, stunted, parched, withering, in the dust, is not corn at all, in the American sense of the term.

It is a new sort of "desert" corn, derived from Africa; and the stunted growth is—in certain of the more popular grain varieties—not due to the blast of the weather. Plant-breeders have deliberately bred it to grow low, so that grain will be made without American corn's prodigal waste of soil and fertility in the stalk-making.

For another reason, quite as important, geneticists have bred grain-sorghum to present its head of grain to the reaper at the general height of "combine" wheat. They are after a dry-land, corn-like grain which may be sowed and taken with wheat machinery; and they have it, or all but have it now.

Talk long enough with the most conservative resident students and practitioners of Plains agriculture; and they come, nearly all of them in the end, to this new brand of genetic dynamite, to these new sorghum blends—some stretched high to make forage; some held low to make cheap grain—as the chief hope, the ace in the hole, when it comes to building a diversified, prosperous, and civilized agriculture on the Plains.

These sorghums are of many kinds and they go by many names; Sudan, Kafir, broom corn, sorgo, milo. Forage varieties are generally grouped as sorgo, grain-bearers as milo. For grain the crop is usually seeded more closely than corn. Often there will be two rows of milo where one row of corn grew before. The vegetative thatch, the defense against erosion, thus is thickened. Fair grain crops of sooner, beaver, wheatland, and other milo varieties have been made with as little



E. L. MOORE—SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

A maize header made from parts of a combine; geneticists have bred sorghum to the general height of "combine" wheat

as ten inches of rain. Given twenty inches of rain, or more, grain yields have run at times above 60 bushels to the acre, and the grain is almost as nutritious a livestock feed as corn.

Countless new strains and varieties of sorghum are under development in the high country. Before his death John Bird, Sr., one of the most respected pioneers and large-scale farmers in western Kansas, wrote: "While few realize it, these new combine-type sorghums contain more potential growth for the Great Plains than anything since the Memmonites brought their red turkey wheat from the Turgin Steppes of Russia. How far a sorghum grain feeding industry will grow here, with sheep and cattle brought in from farther West, no man can say but a start has been made.

Sorgo-forage developments are of scarcely less importance, for the range of their present growth is wider and the sorgo belt is stretching faster, both North and East. Here, as with milo, not all of the plant breeding has been done by college specialists. I. N. Farr, a day hand, working on rented land in western Kansas, was seen by his neighbors day after day going through a sorgo patch, tasting the stems, tying red string on this plant, white string on others.

In 1919, Farr made a wide and complex cross between grain and forage varieties as dissimilar as a deer-like Jersey cow and a stocky Shorthorn bull. The seed brought forth everything imaginable in wild confusion; but among the issue were tall, magnificent, juicy plants of the forage type. "The Farr type," college and station workers call it. With his help they developed it, at Hays. It is now the most important forage sorghum in Kansas. "We named it Atlas because it stands there big and strong enough to hold the world up," says John Parker, who shared in the work. "But the way it's helping hold this part of the world *down*—that's the story now."

ON THE NORTH PLAINS

This South Dakota project embraces nearly a quarter-million acres. It was a badly wind-torn area when conservation demonstration was started, in the growing season of 1935. It looked like a desert, with large areas entirely barren and the drifting soil destroyed such grass as germinated after rains. Fences were covered with soil drifts. Farms and ranches once valued as high as \$15,000 were abandoned. In one part of the area, Soil Rangers,

mapping for reconstruction found two out of every five farms deserted; and on many fields, as work began, it was necessary first to level the surface with scoops or scrapers.

Shelter-belt planting of trees around holdings was undertaken, in some measure, but shelter bands of field crops in alternate strips—narrow, bending fields, first of inter-tilled, then of small grain crops—came first. This showed results even at the end of the first year, a dry one. The practice is spreading even beyond the area; and the morale of the surviving farmers is manifestly on the up.

THE major dust bowl lies considerably south of the Dakotas, and received during 1937, in general, more rain. The desert-blooming look of things where the rains hit can easily lead to overconfidence, and overplowing. But, everything considered, there has been, both North and South, a considerable and hopeful improvement in the past four years.

Bottineau, North Dakota, is only 30 miles from the Canadian line. When they surveyed for a project there in the winter of 1936-37, Soil Rangers hit a number of difficulties: deep snows, bitter weather, and winds bearing dust from no particular direction, but from all sides, it seemed.

The surveying crews worked on snowshoes. It was determined to ignore wind directions and follow contours; but now another difficulty arose. Much of the land was so nearly level, with slopes of two per cent or less, that contour furrows were too wide apart to break the sweep of the winds.

Kay Davis, the project manager, devised an intermediate strategy. On slopes above two per cent he followed contours; on lesser slopes he laid his new field design in S-like furrows and strips. The swerve of the S is so calculated that no matter where the wind blows from, it cannot sweep across any treated field in the area without being opposed by a strip or earthwork at least every 500 feet.

Tree wind-breaks around dwellings and permanent sod strips of western wheat grass between tilled lands are taking hold at Bottineau, and helping. The tree belts are of Chinese elm, Russian olive, and caragana, grouped in plantings five rods wide. Here, as elsewhere in the parched northern dry-land, the surviving farmers are making some headway in subduing erosion, and in getting some of their erop land back into pasture for livestock.



Wedding Gifts in Silver

A distinguished and practical gift for the important occasion would be one of these very fine original George I Silver Coffee Pots. (L.) Made in London, 1717 by Thomas Mason. (R.) Made in London, 1724 by Richard Bayley.

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The Four Centuries Shop

They were bombing the area. So this rare hunt table was sent out of the home in which it had always been since it was made for Squire Compton in George II's day. Sloane bought it in England and has just brought it to America to continue in its tradition of gracious living.

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Cellar and Pantry

ON THE MAKING OF CURRIES AND THE PROPER WAY TO COOK RICE

OUR national preoccupation with hamburgers, frankfurters, bacon and eggs, corned beef hash, New England boiled dinners, and chicken with biscuits, all admirable institutions in themselves, has perhaps dulled the culinary imagination of many of us and has kept us from the sort of kitchen adventuring that makes for interest and variety at the family board.

With this brief proem, or exordium if you prefer, I propose to take up the cudgels for curries expansively and with the warm enthusiasm that fittingly belongs to this subject. Let us weigh the anchor of our gastronomic clipper ship and with all sails set depart for Hindustan, for Madras, for Ceylon, and for Golconda and the fabulous realm of the Nizam. Those are names to fire the imagination of even the most timid pantry soul. Well, we're off.

Curry is a noun used to designate a dish of cooked meat, fish, eggs or vegetables seasoned with a combination of spices, and usually served as a flavorsome and exciting companion to a dish of rice. Curry powder and curry paste are the names given to the combination of flavoring agents that lends the characteristic taste and appearance to a curry.

Most of the leading spice firms offer for sale all-purpose curry powders that are entirely satisfactory for every-day use, but if you would like to experiment, I will give you a couple of recipes. Curry powder improves with standing so it is a good idea, once you have mastered the art, to mix a good supply and keep it in well stoppered bottles. All ingredients must be finely powdered, accurately weighed and carefully blended.

A HOT CURRY POWDER

- 2 lbs. Turmeric
- 1 lb. Red Chili
- 1 lb. Black Pepper
- 4 lbs. Coriander Seed
- 1 lb. Fenugreek
- 1 lb. Caraway Seed

A GOOD MIXTURE FROM MADRAS

- 8 oz. Turmeric
- 8 oz. Coriander
- 8 oz. Cumin
- 4 oz. Pepper
- 4 oz. Ginger
- 1 oz. Cloves
- 2 oz. Fenugreek
- 2 oz. Chili
- 2 oz. Cardamon
- 2 oz. Mace
- 1 oz. Poppy Seed
- 1 oz. Mustard



FREE-LANCE

Patna rice, native of the marshes of the Ganges, growing in Texas; it is the finest rice that grows, has a flavor all its own

COUNTRY LIFE

BY CROSBY GAIGE

SIR RANALD MARTIN'S CURRY POWDER

1 lb. Turmeric
 3/4 lb. Coriander Seed
 3 oz. Ginger
 2 oz. Black Pepper
 1 1/2 oz. Cayenne Pepper
 1 1/2 oz. Cardamom Seed
 1/2 oz. Caraway Seed
 80 finely powdered Cloves

Rice is one of the very great cereal grains. It closely follows wheat in its contribution to the nourishment of mankind. American and English cooks have conspired in the invention of at least a score of ways to spoil it in its preparation. The product that they give us is usually a gummy gelatinous white mess reminiscent of the back stage activities of the paper hanger.

Rice, properly cooked is a treat on any man's table; and I'm going to tell you, my friends, how to cook it. To start with, you have to procure the best rice that grows and that, in my opinion, is Patna rice which thrusts its green food-freighted stems above the marshes of the Ganges. It is long in grain and has a sweet nutty flavor all its own. Well, the Ganges is a long way off and its flood flows slowly and unhappily into a dubious Eastern sea. Imported Patna rice is hard to get these days, but, fortunately for us, seeds of this rice have been brought to the fertile lowlands of Louisiana and Texas and they have forgotten Behar and the sluggish waters of the Sone and the Gogra and the Gandak. Thanks be, we can grow our own Patna now, and here is the only way to cook it.

Take half a pound of it and wash it well, changing the water three or four times. Let it lie, finally, in a bath of cold water for half an hour. Pour off this water and put the rice in a saucepan and put in fresh water to cover it by two inches. Add 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Put over a good fire and bring to the boil, stirring with a wooden spoon to keep it from sticking to the pan's bottom. Test a kernel of the rice in about 20 minutes with your fingers to see that it has no hard heart. Take off the fire then and pour in a cup of cold water to stop the cooking. Strain off all the water and bury two or three lumps of sweet butter in the flaky mass, cover the pot with a towel and keep warm on the back of the stove for service.

BENGAL CURRY

Four oz. butter, four oz. onions, sliced thin, one clove of chopped garlic, to be fried on a brisk fire till brown. Then add a tender

par-boiled chicken, or other tender meat, cut in small pieces. Add about 3/4 pint of good stock, two tablespoonfuls of curry powder, medium hot, or one tablespoonful of hot curry powder, two table-spoonfuls of fresh tomato juice, or, if preferred, the juice of half a lemon, a small teaspoonful of salt, and a tablespoonful of milk.

Keep stirring on the fire for about 30 minutes with a wooden spoon till all the stock is absorbed, and when the butter separates from the gravy the curry is ready for the table, and should be served with the rice in a separate dish. All dishes and plates must be hot. It takes about one hour to make a good curry, including twenty minutes for par boiling the fowl, rabbit, veal, mutton cutlets or kidneys. All such meats should be fresh and tender.

BROWN BENGAL CURRY

Four oz. of onions to be fried in four oz. of butter until nicely browned. To this add 1 1/2 lb. of fresh rump steak which has been par-boiled for twenty minutes in good strong stock; cut the meat in small pieces and add stock and all to the butter and onions, add 3/4 pint more of stock with two tablespoonfuls of curry powder, a small teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of cream or milk. A tablespoonful of mango sauce, or a slice of cocoanut, is a great improvement. Stir constantly with a wooden spoon till all the stock is absorbed, and when the butter separates from the stock the curry is finished.

Serve steaming hot, with the rice plentifully piled up in a separate dish. All dishes and plates must be hot.

EGG CURRY

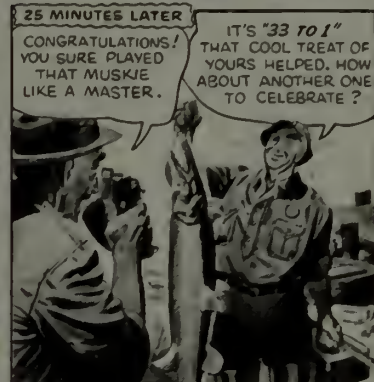
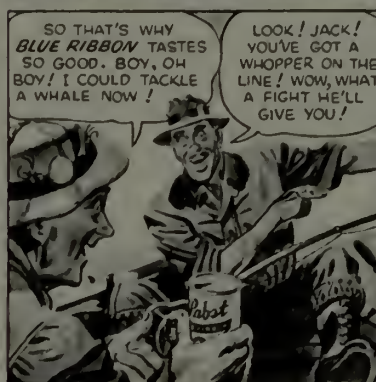
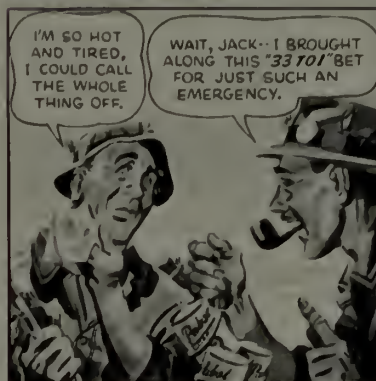
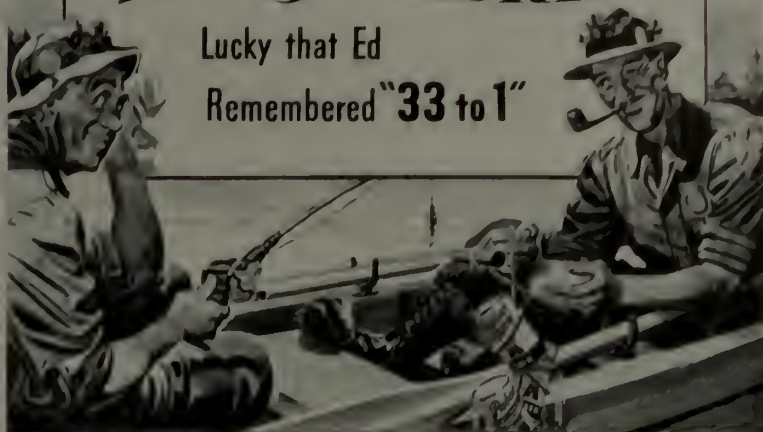
Boil as many eggs as may be required, till they are quite hard. Prepare two or three onions, and a dessert-spoonful of curry powder in butter, as directed in the other recipes. Put the hard-boiled eggs into this mixture, adding a teacupful of stock. Leave the eggs till they are quite colored, then remove them. Cut them in halves and pour over them the curry gravy, and serve with boiled rice.

My friend, Charles De Coursey Hughes, who had training as a youth in the East, prepares a curry dinner that is a work of art. It takes him a day or two to prepare it. The curry itself be it of chicken, beef, lamb or fish will come in smoking hot. Bowls of steaming, perfectly cooked rice will be passed first, to be heaped onto your plates in flaky mounds. The curry with its tantalizing

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sauce will be ladled plentifully onto the rice.

An important part of the ceremony is the service of sambals or appetizers. These may be sweet, acid, peppery or bland to suit the individual taste. They are all chopped fine, and are presented in individual dishes. At the Hughes table, there will be at least a score of them.

Chutney—always an essential.

Major Grey—an old standby

Bengal Club

Tamarind

Cashmere

Sweet Sambal: Pineapple, raw apple with sugar, sweet Pimento, sweet relish pickles, sweet pickled gherkins, grated fresh cocoanut.

Pepper: Green chillies—grated yolk of egg mixed with sweet red peppers.

Acid: Pickled onions, walnuts, or mixed pickles, capers.

Fish: Sardines, shrimps, lobster, pickled mackerel.

Onions—chopped small are appreciated as are grated carrots, celery root, cucumber, tomatoes, etc.

COUNTRY INN

(Continued from page 22)

Indian Brook as it babbles on its way to the Hudson. At the eastern end of the building it was necessary to add a wing to accommodate a modern kitchen, a pantry and sundry other service requirements, but the addition has been effected so sympathetically and with such very excellent taste that a visitor finds it hard to believe it is not part of the original structure.

Inside the "Bird and Bottle," a cheery yellow hallway—its walls stenciled with an early American pattern of willows—welcomes the eye. Throughout the house, one is especially impressed with the agreeable treatment of color. One of the most engaging rooms is the old kitchen—now a small auxiliary dining-room—both by reason of the soft blue-gray hue of the boarded walls with the golden brown of the waxed floor and because of the furniture and the pewter plenishings that catch the light of the log fire on the hearth. Open fires burning in every room and jars of flowers set here and there strike a note of wide-awake hospitality; the furnishing throughout the inn, from top to bottom, gives the whole establishment such a vividly domestic quality that guests instinctively feel that they really are guests and not merely numbers—"the gentleman in 22," or "the old gink in number 14."

Retention of one's individuality receives further evidence in the possibility that the landlord may send you a glass of port at the end of dinner with his compliments and, if you have expressed pleasure at some particularly excellent dish, you may be asked whether you would like personally to thank the cook—a little act of graciousness that delights the heart of the jovial black functionary from New Orleans who presides over the mysteries of soup-kettle and roasting pan (her cookery book has just been published, and a splendid one it is), and can do so much to make or mar your stay.

Incidentally, an antiquarian friend has contributed to the landlord the recipe for Fish House Punch (real Fish House Punch and not one of the hundred-and-

one spurious recipes flaunted by caterers as genuine), for apple-toddy, for flip and other eighteenth-century beverages so that liquid refreshment at the "Bird and Bottle," if one wishes it, can coincide in kind with the antiquity of the house. And no doubt these same concoctions were enjoyed by thirsty and appreciative visitors to this inn back in the early days of its existence.

One thing the "Bird and Bottle" and country inns like it elsewhere in America, and also in England and France, have done that ought to be noted. They have opened up a new avenue of employment; they have shown that inn-keeping can be a gentleman's occupation. Time was when Victorian snobbery relegated the innkeeper to the social category of the fish-monger, regardless of whether he was well-bred or a boor—to the great disadvantage of the censorious snob. In the eighteenth century, inn-keeping was an honorable and responsible profession, and many of the foremost people in the land kept ordinaries.

Not to be personal about people and places too near home, one might recall one or two well-known instances in England. There is John Fothergill's venture with "The Spread Eagle" at Thame; he proved himself as much of an artist in conducting an inn as he was with paints and brushes. His "Innkeeper's Diary," published some years ago, makes refreshing reading. He has now taken over the inn at Melton Mowbray, which gives his genius greater scope.

Then there is "The White Hart" at Scole, a splendid piece of architecture but almost derelict as an inn when the Wade-Palmers decided to become inn-keepers. An Eton and Christchurch education and a period of architectural practice in London did not affect the landlord's competence to insure the comfort of his guests, and to win their esteem and genuine friendship. It does, indeed, take a gentleman to perceive all the subtle possibilities of an inn and make it completely satisfy all the five senses of man, as the perfect inn ought.



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GOTTSCHE

summer flower garden, well kept; a few simple rules will keep your garden in order all through the summer

at top, dry dirt mulch is so important!

Watering is a tricky business apt to be abused. Inexperienced and thoughtless gardeners do more damage playing with hose pipe than any other form of sport! "A little knowledge about watering is a dangerous thing." To begin with, insufficient watering is worse than none. Plants must be soaked, not "spattered." The best method, though a little tedious, is to turn the hose on slowly, without a nozzle, and hold the hose close to the ground. Then go around to each plant in the garden, giving it a thorough drink.

The best sprinkler I know is the kind that operates low to the ground and will water underneath the leaves, instead of on top of the plant; a procedure not healthy for most plants. It beats them down, the cold pipe water is hard on the flowers and leaves, and often the water runs off and the ground really does not get saturated at all.

However, in times of drought sprinklers have to be used, but keep these rules in mind. Never water for less than an hour in one place, never water when the sun is hottest, in fact always try to water in the late afternoon and evening, turning off the hose when you go to bed. If you are the proud owner of one of those long sprinklers, shaped like a pipe, that sway from side to side covering a large area of ground, turn it on when you go to bed, and off in the morning. It won't be a bit too much, and will surely do a world of good.

Staking is a big chore in every well-kept garden, and absolutely essential. Don't believe people when they say they don't need to do much staking. Between you and me, I would wager their garden looked messy! The big art in staking, is to have it as inconspicuous as possible, and the big rule is to stake *before*, not *after* damage has been done. If you use single bamboo sticks, always tie the twine first in a hard knot to the stake. Then put it around the plant and tie in a sailor's knot, cutting off all long ends.

THERE are many excellent stakes on the market. There are the round wire rings that fasten to the stakes, and slip around the plants; excellent for bushy tall plants. These can be purchased in any of the garden supply shops. Wonderful staking facilities for low plants, have been worked out by W. B. Esselen, of 80 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. They are so quick and handy to use, and of course, last from year to year as they are made of metal.

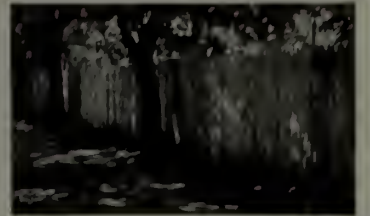
About July fifteenth, your garden will be most grateful for a mid-season feeding. Something like Vigoro (use it sparingly, or it will burn) worked into the ground and watered well, do wonders for late summer and autumn bloom. Always have a few plants tucked away in pots, that you can use to rescue a bare looking place. Zinnias and marigolds, for example, and of course, plenty of chrysanthemums. They cheer up an autumn garden in the gayest possible way.

RUSTIC CEDAR PICKET FENCE

Replaces Imported French Picket



★ **CLOSE-TYPE**—This Rusticraft Fence, made of Michigan Cedar Saplings (with bark removed) has completely taken the place of Imported French Fence, which can no longer be obtained. It has all the qualities that made the French fence popular—is ideal for screening. This fence makes a beautiful background for a garden, gives indoor privacy out-of-doors. The close-type (shown above providing privacy for a swimming pool) has pickets fitted absolutely tight together, and comes in heights of 4, 5 and 6 ft. 6 in., delivered in panels 3 ft. wide. The cleft-type (shown at right) has pickets spaced 1/4 inch apart, shipped in 10 ft. rolls. Rusticraft Cedar Picket never needs painting—is long lasting.



CLEFT-TYPE—Rusticraft Cedar Picket, has pickets (with 1/4 inch spaces between) woven together by copper-weld wire. Easy to erect. Low in price.

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by Alfred Carl Hottes

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Hand Trap Frame
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Mossberg targets — slightly over 1/2¢ each.

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All the fun of "Targo," the new, low-cost trapshooting (in which Targo gun uses .22 cal. scatter shot shells) — and in addition, remove "Targo Tube" from barrel, substitute "Rifle Adapter," and you have a .22 that will shoot regular .22 cal. cartridges with the best of them. A great double purpose firearm . . . At your dealers' — or send 3¢ for NEW descriptive booklet. Do it today.

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Montego Bay, Jamaica, B.W.I.

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For Rent

\$200 a month, until January 1, 1942

The weather in Montego Bay is perfect in summer (often cooler than New York or New Jersey) except possibly in October, when daily showers may be expected.



SEA FROM THE PORCH



POMANDER COTTAGE, MONTEGO BAY

Cheerful cottage, newly rebuilt, repainted, refurnished, with pleasant garden on plot 150 ft. by 240
5 rooms, 2 baths (one shower, one tub), porches, pantry, kitchen, garage, servants' quarters.
Electric light, hot and cold running water, plenty of closet room, telephone.
Close to town; mail delivered; car unnecessary.
Cool, with sea and incomparable bathing in front, night breezes from the hills behind; cross-draft in every room; Venetian blinds on windows.
Living is cheap in delightful Montego Bay; housekeeping easy; competent servants available at exceedingly low cost according to American standards.
Glassware, china, linen from well-known New York decorator.

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34 East 74th St., New York.

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PERFECT FOR A REST

GUNS & GAME

CROWS, WOODCHUCKS, AND THE RIFLEMAN: NEW ARMY RIFLE

ROWLAND Robinson wrote that a gun is the lightest of burdens. He might have gone further than that for a gun or a fishing rod is no burden at all but an actual aid to travel, enabling a man to walk much farther with one than he would willingly walk empty handed.

No doubt one should be glad to tramp for hours for the benefits gained from exercise and to observe the countless wonders of the countryside as do the gentle Jains without any thought of killing some creature, but though I agree to the principle of the thing with all my heart I find that it is the dark flash of a trout rising to my fly that I come hither to see rather than the spray of wild blossoms on the bank above the pool. I see these, of course, and admire them, but it was the fish that drew me out just as I have now drawn him.

At this season the woodchuck and the crow attract the rifleman afeld.

I conclude that the crow is in no danger of extermination at the hands of the nation's sharpshooters but some justifiable concern may well be felt for the woodchuck in our eastern country.

Several states have enacted legislation putting woodchucks into the category of game animals where they will receive the benefit of closed season protection during part of each year. Exceptions are made however to allow landowners to destroy woodchucks whenever it is necessary to do so in order to prevent damage to crops. The idea of protecting the woodchuck will seem strange and even ridiculous to many who have been accustomed to think of the animal as a pest, but in truth the conservation authorities have acted wisely in the matter.

Throughout the eastern states the woodchuck has been so reduced in numbers that it can no longer be considered a serious menace to farm lands except in certain localities. In such instances control measures are appropriate, but it would be a mistake to wipe out the woodchuck; he is the chap who digs the burrows that give shelter to rabbits and other ground game.

It has been proved again and again that the extermination of any species of native wild life over an area affects other species adversely through a complicated system of interrelationships that is not always easily understood

or discernible. It is probably safe to say that no single species of our native American wild life, however worthless it may seem to be, could be extirpated without damage to other forms usually considered as more valuable. The house cat, rat, starling and carp, however, are among the introduced creatures having no place in the natural pattern. They are parasites and despoilers.

In some of the western states the woodchuck is truly pestiferous. On more than one occasion I have been able to shoot a dozen or more in fields of alfalfa without moving more than was necessary to enable me to bring the rifle to bear, but the eastern 'chuck is rarely so abundant.

THE modern high velocity rifle, the telescope sight and the automobile are principally responsible for the increasing scarcity of the eastern woodchuck. In the days of black powder and open iron sights it was necessary to stalk a 'chuck to within 100 yards or so to be fairly sure of a clean kill.

The modern method is to drive slowly along the rural roads shooting, often from the car, at any 'chuck that shows its head. A fairly good shot armed with a flat-shooting, telescope sighted rifle will seldom miss at 150 yards and will frequently score at much longer ranges. That sort of thing is a bit tough on the woodchuck family and especially so because of the increasing numbers of casual riflemen patrolling the country roads.

I find myself in no proper situation to be critical of such shooting for in years past I have shed a deal of woodchuck blood, but I may call attention to the fact that overshooting always spoils sport.

The United States Army, so I am told, is in the market for a light semi-automatic rifle. The weight of the rifle—or carbine—is to be about six pounds and it will use a small 30 caliber cartridge with a lighter bullet and less velocity than the regular Government 30'06 load. If a suitable weapon of this type is found it will probably be used by many troops now armed with the pistol.

The idea seems to be sound. Our Army pistol is the best in the world. Powerful, accurate, compact and reliable it is well adapted to the kaleidoscopic action of personal combat, but like all other hand-guns a man must have a great deal of training to learn

how to handle it well. The carbine can be slung across the soldier's back when not in use and with its longer barrel, grips for both hands and a stock that comes firmly against the shoulder it is a much more effective weapon. The range of the pistol is very short while the new carbine will be accurate and effective up to 300 yards.

One by one the weapons that served us so well in the old war are being supplanted by new arms of greater power and speed of fire. As we progress in the art of war we may reach such a degree of perfection that we can send robot-manned tanks out to ravage the enemy's countryside, crush his population and burn his cities and by so doing advance the cause of civilization and promote the brotherhood of man "in a nice Christian way," as Uncle Jim Canning would have said.

Uncle Jim was the foreman in the shop of a machine factory. He was bandy-legged and might scale 120 pounds with his pockets filled with his own castings. He was a trout fisherman and a deer hunter. As to the printed page, Uncle Jim was illiterate, but he read well and easily the language of the human heart. He was profane, very, but his oaths and swearings were quite without wickedness. His task required that he dress in greasy overalls and a dingy skull cap. The latter he was wont to twiddle and twist

when, as often occurred, he was enraged by the gross stupidity of one of his two-hundred-pound iron puddlers.

He was a wise and kindly man, forever "firing" a laborer for cause and rehiring the man the next day because, after all, someone had to look after the dumb blankety blank so-and-so and his wife and kids. I know that if every nation on earth had an Uncle Jim Canning at its head there would be solace and comfort for the poor and helpless and that humanity would not now be struggling knee deep in a weltering bog of cruelty, fear and hatred.

SAM Jakway, our good neighbor across the road, came over to look on while we were "sighting in" a new rifle this morning. He left us with a story of an old codger who greatly enjoyed target practice with an old Colt Navy revolver. After each shot the marksman's son would run out to the target to report the location of the hit. On one occasion the revolver let go with a roar and the lad, prompt at his task, broke away for the target. His father called him back, "Never mind looking for that one, Bub, I know where she went!"

As evidence of the fact that he did indeed "know where she went" he held up his left hand with the third finger shot nearly away.



BLACK STAR

The modern high velocity rifle is responsible for the increasing scarcity of the eastern woodchuck

Now!...A NEW

White Flyer Target

Twice as Easy to Break!



1 SCORED DOME
Score marks make target dome less rigid, more easily shattered.

2 SEGMENTS
At least one segment flies out when target is hit by only a few shot pellets.

HERE'S a new target that gives you a better chance to "go straight" with a perfect 25, instead of breaking 23 or 24. You'll get higher scores with the new *White Flyer* because targets will be shattered which have been sailing out *apparently* untouched, but were actually hit by a few pellets.

Scored for Higher Scores!

Note the series of grooves or score marks in the dome of the target—an exclusive new Western feature. The dome is thinner at these points—naturally breaks more easily. At least one of the segments between the grooves will fly out in a piece large enough for the referee to see, when the target is hit by only a few shot pellets.

Even though *twice* as easy to break when hit by shot, the new *White Flyer* actually *reduces* breakage in trapping and shipping, due to redistribution of the weight. Write for descriptive folder.

1 SCORED DOME MORE EASILY BROKEN

The grooves or score marks reduce the thickness along 16 strips on the dome. Just as glass scored by a glass cutter will break along the score line at a gentle tap, so the new *WHITE FLYER* shatters even when lightly hit by a few pellets.

2 EASIER FOR REFEREE TO CALL "DEAD"

The score marks on the target dome divide it into 16 segments. When the target is hit by only a few shot pellets at least one of the segments will fly out in a piece large enough to score a "dead" bird.

3 ACTUALLY LESS TRAPPING BREAKAGE

Note how much thicker each segment of the dome is than the thickness at each score mark. Redistribution of the weight gives extra strength where stresses occur in trapping. Packed cartons given rough tumble tests, showed a *reduction* in breakage.

WESTERN CARTRIDGE CO.
Dept. F-93, East Alton, Illinois





POLO PLAYER: Original bronze by the late CHARLES C. RUMSEY
Length of base, 13½"; height overall, 16"; Price, \$300.

In spite of Mr. Rumsey's premature death, his work has earned him a position as one of the foremost American sporting sculptors. He is represented in many of the important museums in the country as well as in many private collections. Since his death very few of his bronzes have come on the market and so we feel justifiably proud in being able to offer the exquisite portrait illustrated above. It makes the ideal trophy for a polo tournament.



China mallards

The Sporting Gallery and Bookshop, Inc.

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ETCHINGS, BOOKS, ETC. NO. 38, EAST
FIFTY-SECOND STREET • NEW YORK



6" high; \$8.00 each

TO KEEP YOUR HANDS BUSY during those hot lazy days get a Weavend Wonder Loom, on which you can make anything from a belt to a rug. It's a series of little tubes you hold in your hand, patterned after the ancient method of weaving on macaroni. You'll be so fascinated you can't put it down. All kinds of wools and colors may be combined. Alice Maynard has it, and of course an endless selection of wools, at 558 Madison Ave.

IF YOU'RE A SEA-FARIN'

man and collect objects nautical, and who ever heard of a seaman who didn't, you will want for your collection the silver boatswain's whistle made by John Wilmore in 1808 (George III). Peter Guille has it in his shop at 630 Fifth Avenue.



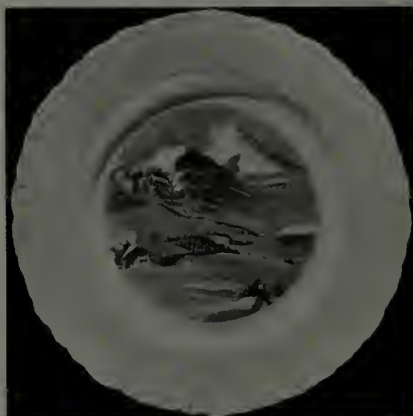
YOU MAY BE DIETING

for new summer clothes, but don't make your furniture do it. Mrs. Mark Jackson's Studio, 25 W. 51 St. has Reviva, a liquid to remove stains and give a soft finish to that starving wood. Patina English wax polish will impart lasting lustre and durable finish to your most prized piece. \$1 each; \$1.50, double size.



CANADIAN WINTER

sports scenes on plates has been conceived by Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal. Reproduced from Canadian Pacific photographs by Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Barlaston, England, on fine quality earthenware by means of copper engraving, printed in pink, blue and puce. You may have dessert and dinner or service plates in sets of twelve different scenes.



ALICE MARKS HAS A

new decorating department where no order is too small, none too large. Prices start at \$1.15 a yard. This is a handsome heavy printed cotton which looks like coarse linen, with hunting dog design in off white on red, yellow, blue or brown. Shown with it are seven contrasting fabrics of antique satin, bourette, fish net, loop, handwoven and quilted, from \$1.80 to \$16.50. Available at 6 E. 52 St., and her shops at Southampton and Syosset.



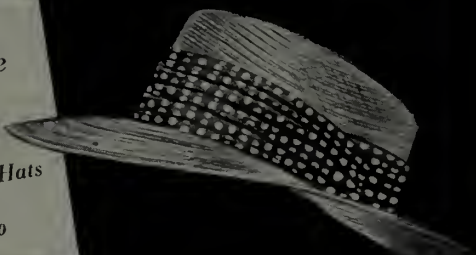
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OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS

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\$7.50

Other Knox Straw Hats
and Panamas
\$3.50 to \$50.00



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Finest patterns from the foremost English potteries, including Wedgwood and Spode, are to be seen in Montreal's Own Store Since 1843. Dinnerware enters Canada duty free. YOUR dollar buys more in Canada at this time.
Write for descriptive booklet.
HENRY MORGAN & CO., LIMITED
PHILLIPS SQUARE - MONTREAL

in the Shops

THE PICNIC SEASON IS UPON US and to make you the perfect guest, Lanthierie has the perfect gift. It's a little picnic basket resembling wicker, strapped with big satin ribbons and topped by a cluster of roses and ribbon bows to form a handle. Inside is a trio of perfumes. \$4 They also have a delightful new eau de cologne called Leeberg, which comes in a flacon designed to look like riceles. \$1 and \$1.75.



TREAT YOUR DESK TO a new blotter, address book and letter holder. The design is a paper cut-out, shellacked and antiqued. All done by hand including coloring of marble paper on inside of address book and blotter. N. Y. Woman's Exchange, 541 Madison Ave. \$8.85.



A LOAFER JACKET WILL complete your summer wardrobe. Made of fine corduroy, rayon lined, with two roomy extension pockets and a breast pocket. It has leather buttons—the real thing. Shoulder seams, collar and pockets are saddle sewn. Cocotan or deep-ivory in small, medium, large and extra large sizes. Rogers Peet, \$15.



A PERFECT GIFT FOR your hostess, or for yourself, is a Monogram Glass cigarette set, consisting of a two-piece heavy Swedish type box of brilliant hand-made crystal and four handsomely designed hand-made crystal ash trays. The set has a deeply sand carved monogram. Be sure to underline initial of last name when ordering. Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. \$3.50.



THIS EARLY AMERICAN Cottage Chest has been newly decorated in all the gay soft pastels on the palette. The hand-painted design is from an old hand-blocked wallpaper. The background is in antique white. It is particularly suitable for a country home or farm house and costs \$75. Other pieces to match include a double bed at \$65; a night stand, \$30; side chairs, \$24 each; mirror, \$18. From A. I. Diamant, 34 East 53 Street. CONSTANCE HAYES

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Duty is a wonderful weaver!

In Britain, work is as much a duty as fighting and watching. The girls, women and older men who are running British looms look beyond the fabrics to the service they are performing.

So we are receiving these excellent wartime materials—Britain's best woolsens—to supplement our wide variety of the best woolsens made in America.

Ready for wearing or tailored "to your order" in your size, subject to any changes to meet your personal requirements.

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Rogers Peet Clothes are featured from coast to coast by quality stores



Wedding Gifts!

Place mats that are both charming and practical for informal use — with easily washed surface and cork backs. Garden variety of red gladiolas, blue cornflowers, daisies, pink and yellow tulips. Mix or match them—a dozen, 7.50; hem-stitched colored napkins a dozen 6.00.

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English Wax Polish

Used by decorators and antique collectors to restore and retain the patina of precious pieces. Leaves no greasy smudges. Imparts a lasting lustre to ALL WOODS, FURNITURE, PANELLED ROOMS, BRONZES, LEATHER, etc. Also special Blond for bleached woods. Easy to use. Polishes in less than a minute. A gift for connoisseur friends. Price \$1.00 per jar. \$1.50 for double size jar. Postage Paid.

Try our "Reviva" for removing alcohol, water or heat spots.
Half pint \$1.00—One pint \$1.50

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BOOTMAKER

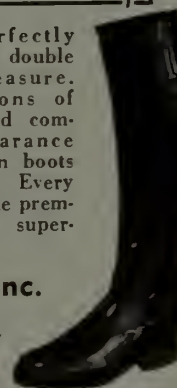
ESTABLISHED 60 YEARS

Well-made, perfectly fitted boots will double your riding pleasure. Three generations of riders have found comfort, good appearance and long wear in boots made by Vogel. Every pair is made on the premises, under the supervision of experts.

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NOTES ON HORSES



Arlington Park

A LEADING AMERICAN RACE TRACK

June 23rd to July 31st

21 THRILL-PACKED DAYS AT
AQUEDUCT



RACING—JUNE 9th to JULY 2nd

Outstanding thoroughbreds, now in top form, compete at New York's newest track. Come often . . . you'll have a wonderful time! See every race from start to finish.

DAILY DOUBLE CLOSING 2 P. M.



FIRST RACE 2:15 P. M. ADM. \$1.50

RACING

The racing season continues briskly on its way.

In Maryland, where the spring season came to a close with the Preakness at Pimlico, there was a decided increase in betting and in attendance. Perhaps it was due to the fact that Bowie and Havre de Grace had eight races a day instead of seven, as heretofore; perhaps it was the excellent weather which continued for 30 of the 35 days of sport.

Pimlico's daily average was \$440,000, or an increase of 14 per cent. over last year's figures.

	1940	1941
Bowie	3,337,558	3,939,952
Havre de Grace	3,198,151	4,611,644
Pimlico	4,625,919	5,276,735

New York's opening meeting, at Jamaica, ran 25 days as against 24 a year ago. The betting reached \$19,005,823, despite a lack of horses, stakes and good racing, as against \$14,060,508 for the spring meeting a year ago. The attendance reached 386,841, a daily average of 15,473. Mutuel tickets worth \$30,078 remained uncashed.

At Narragansett Park, in Rhode Island, there were increases, too. Both attendance and betting figures showed increases over the previous year, due partly to good weather but partly also to the general New England upswing in business and employment.

In brief, there were 25 days of racing, 19 clear with a fast track, six rainy or muddy. The betting totalled \$9,775,647, a daily average of \$391,026.

The big meeting at Belmont got off to a wonderful start. Better horses, bigger crowds, more betting than ever were all in evidence.

In California, the chairman of the Horse Racing Board denounced certain race track interests for their "greed". . . . In Florida, the legislature raised its share of the pari-mutuel pools to 8%. . . . Michigan will raise its racing revenue this year.

STEEPLECHASING

The Maryland Hunt Cup, probably the most difficult race in the world to win, thanks to its four miles, its huge timber fences, the pace at which it is run nowadays, was one of the best. Eight went to the post and the issue was not decided until the run down the stretch, for R. P. Hamilton on Coq Bruyere and S. S. Janney on Vaunt came over the last fence head and head; Coq Bruyere's

fencing at speed won for him, for he gained half a length over every one of the race's 22 fences.

The Maryland holiday was perfect; the weather serene; the biggest crowd in the history of the race on hand.

The Virginia Gold Cup, run the same day as the Kentucky Derby, almost made one forget that there was flat racing that day. A huge crowd came to the Hagner estate in Warrenton, enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Virginia Gold Cup Association, and had a delightful time. The weather was superb.

The big race had rather a curious end. The first six horses to finish were disqualified for cutting a flag and Goldun, owned by Christopher M. Greer, Jr., and ridden by John Bosley, III, was declared the winner. Actually the first horse to finish had been Mrs. T. Beatty Brown's championship point-to-point mare, Comedienne, with Charley Castleman on her, making his first start in a race since breaking his back at Rose Tree five years ago. Fourteen started, so the race had plenty of excitement to offer.

Three other events were on the Virginia Gold Cup program. The Virginia National, two and a half miles over brush, with a \$1,000 purse, went for the second year in succession to F. Ambrose Clark's Grand National horse La Touche. Two hurdle races went to Richard K. Mellon's Similar and Mr. Clark's Roger O'Cahas.

Racing around the sport-loving community of Philadelphia began, as usual, at Whitmarsh. There another perfect day greeted followers of cross-country sport.

Three races were on the program, John Strawbridge winning the new Buckley Challenge Cup with Bungtown, Dr. H. R. Owen taking the Whitmarsh Invitation Cup with Ante, and Mrs. Gwladys Whitney capturing the Broad Axe Plate, a mile on the flat, with Roustabout. F. H. Powers, Jr., won the first and third races and the second went to the bearer of a famous name in the sport, Morris H. Dixon, Jr., aged fourteen.

Radnor had its two-day meeting, done in its usual excellent style. Again was there a wholesale cutting of flags; in the Radnor Hunt Cup the same horse and rider who forfeited the Virginia Gold Cup finished first but had to be counted out (with two others) for cutting a flag. Charley Castleman finished first on Comedienne once more, but the race went to R. P. Hamilton, coasting



by PETER FISCHER

along in fourth place on Arthur L. Meigs's Coq Noir.

The National Hunt Cup Steeplechase was won by Mrs. Esther du Pont Weir's Himmel. The Christian Hagen Memorial, four miles over post and rail for point to point horses, went to C. Lewis Tuttle's Quo Warranto, ridden by J. F. Colwill. The Gardner Cassatt Plate was won by C. Mahlon Kline's Our Sailor, ridden by young Morris Dixon. St. Patrick's Day was a winner on the flat; so were Mrs. Jane Fowler Bassett's Singing Water and J. G. Leiper, Jr.'s, John Adam.

Radnor had a program of ten races, so well filled that flat races on both days had to be split into two sections. A total of 71 horses started. And the British War Relief Society benefited. All of which resolves great credit upon William C. Hummman, Jr., and his hard working committee.

A tremendous crowd turned

out to see a new meeting held May 10 in Percy Warner Park, Nashville, Tenn. It turned out a delightful day of amateur racing, with five races that included one for ponies, another for mules. The feature, the Iroquois Memorial, in honor of the only American-bred horse to win the English Derby, was won by Dinwiddie Lampton, Jr., on Miss Barbara Bullitt's Rockmayne, with the popular Lowry Watkins second on Galsae.

POLO

Chicago seems to be in the forefront so far as polo is concerned.

An active season is under way at the Oak Brook Polo Club, Hinsdale, Ill. This famous club with its six playing fields promises to be the major, if not the only, scene of outdoor competition in the Chicago sector.

James A. Hannah was re-elected as president, and Harry O. Owen Jr., was voted in as sec-



ALSO A HERO THIS MONTH

When a horse called WHIRLAWAY wins the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness in the space of a single week, it is impossible to choose another as the Horse of the Month. But we cannot let the victory of Coq Bruyere in the 1941 Maryland Hunt Cup go by without its merited applause. This sturdy gray son of Coq Gaulois—Madge Wildfire, by Bourbon Beau, owned by John Strawbridge and perfectly ridden by R. P. Hamilton, both of Philadelphia, ran a brilliant race over Maryland's terrifying four miles and 22 fences to win by something less than a length from Mrs. Stuart Janney's Vaunt, perfectly ridden by her sport-loving husband. We salute Coq Bruyere, winner of the most sporting race in America!



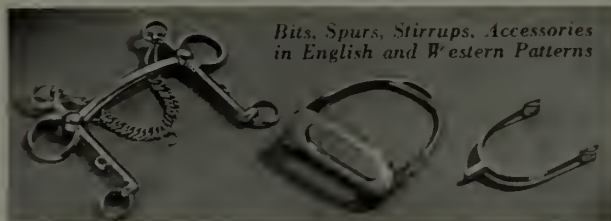
Beauty and Strength Ride With You When You Ride With STAR STEEL SILVER

Like the loveliness of the maiden, its beauty is more than surface beauty. Like the knight's strength, its toughness is bred into its sinews . . .

Imagine riding hardware made of a metal that has the toughness of steel through and through—that needs no "core" to give it strength. Imagine the same metal given a soft, silvery beauty that goes straight through—so that it needs no plating to make it rust and tarnish-proof. Today, this wonder metal has been achieved. Its name is Star Steel Silver.

Lasting beauty . . . steel-like strength; there is only one more quality to seek in your riding hardware. That is perfection of design—and it is achieved by the superb craftsmanship with which Star Steel Silver Riding Hardware is fashioned.

Make certain that both beauty and strength ride with you always—in hunting field, show ring or just hacking. Insist that your dealer show you Star Steel Silver! North & Judd, New Britain, Connecticut.



Bits, Spurs, Stirrups, Accessories
in English and Western Patterns

STAR STEEL SILVER *Riding Hardware*

(copyright, 1941, North & Judd Mfg. Co.)

There's a WORLD of CONDITION in BALANCED* OMOLENE



WHETHER you own one horse or a whole show string, the above statement holds true. Here is the reason: Omolene has a better balance of minerals than oats. It has a much wider variety of condition-building proteins. It has molasses, one of the best of all conditioners. In other words, it's *balanced* to do a real feeding job when fed with your good hay.

Omolene helps keep horses full of "life" and spirit. It helps keep bones strong and hoofs from cracking. It helps keep hair coat sleek and glossy.

It's practical, too. Just 2 bags feed an average saddle horse a full month, and that's mighty reasonable in cost. See your local Purina dealer, or write to

PURINA MILLS, St. Louis, Mo.

*Contains choice oats—plus a variety of minerals and protein ingredients which make a real balanced feed when fed with good hay.

UNITED HUNTS

Racing Association

LEWIS E. WARING, *President*; HENRY L. BELL, *Vice-President*
EARL S. POTTER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

SPRING MEETING, 1941

Saturday, June 14th

Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.

PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

3 STEEPLECHASES, 2 HURDLE RACES, 2 FLAT RACES
FIRST RACE 2:15 P.M.

Club House Admission \$4.00 (Tax Paid)

General Admission \$1.50 (Tax Paid)

For Information, etc., apply to:

Secretary, Room 930, 250 Park Avenue, New York
Telephones ELdorado 5-2150-2151

The

SARATOGA ASSOCIATION

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

George H. Bull, *President*

STEEPLECHASE STAKES

CLOSING MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1941

To Be Run During 1941 Meeting

The Saratoga Steeplechase Handicap. About Two Miles and a Half.

\$3,500 Added

The Shillelah Steeplechase. About Two Miles.

\$2,500 Added

The North American Steeplechase Handicap. About Two Miles.

\$2,500 Added

The Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap. About Two Miles.

\$2,500 Added

For Entry Blanks, Address:

250 Park Avenue, New York

retary to succeed Maj. Roy D. Keelin Jr., now at Camp Livingston, La. Chosen as members of the board of governors, in addition to President Hannah, were Paul Butler, Harry O. Owen Sr., James S. Knowlson, and Lieut.-Col. P. Wilson Evans.

HORSE SHOWS

It will be learned with regret that the Westchester County Horse Show will not be held this year. One of the oldest equestrian events in New York, the Westchester County Show, under the guidance of William S. Blitz, dean of managers, had carved for itself a special niche in the horse show structure. While present conditions, caused by the national emergency, are given as the reason for its discontinuance, there is a tendency in some quarters to ascribe the cause to the enforcement of the law against set tails.

Looking at the reverse side of this picture, shows that have been held so far this season have been generally successful. With one or two minor exceptions, all boasted a greater number of entries than in 1940, and attracted larger audiences.

Mention was made last month of the transfer of the Slippery Slim Memorial Challenge Trophy and the Glendhu Farms Trophy from West Point to the Tuxedo Show, which will be held in June 6 and 7. One effect of this will be that it will enable previous winners in these competitions not in the military service an opportunity to strengthen their chances for gaining permanent possession of these trophies.

A show in the Middle West that in recent years had achieved considerable success and importance has decided not to run on the same basis as in the past. This year, under the title of the

Spring Horse Show, Detroit becomes a three-day event, the dates being June 12, 13 and 14, and it will be confined strictly to a Hunters' Show.

Other shows this month include Allegheny Country Club at Sewickly, Pa., on June 5, 6, and 7, now in its nineteenth year; Deep Run Hunt Club at Richmond, Va., on June 7 and 8, where hunters predominate; Upperville, Va., Colt and Horse Show, on June 13 and 14, one of the oldest events in the United States, this being its 88th showing; also the Ox Ridge, Darien, Conn., on June 20 and 21, a popular show in the metropolitan area; Warrenton, Va., June 21, one of the few strictly pony shows in the country; and the Fairfield County Hunt Club event at Westport, Conn., on June 26 and 28. A new show in New York State is the Democrat & Chronicle Athletic Association Horse Show at Rochester, which inaugurates a four day meeting on June 11 to 14.

Coming as quite a surprise early in May was the announcement by Thomas C. Dennehy Jr., president of the Lake Forest Horse Show Association, that his organization has decided after much deliberation to drop its show at the Onwentsia Club in Lake Forest, Ill., this year.

The move by the Lake Forest officials caused sponsors of the South Shore Country Club to schedule June 21 and 22 as the dates of their all-amateur show. James C. Thompson, chairman of the stables committee, will be in charge.

As a consequence of these developments, the opening spot for the season in the Chicago area will be taken over by the annual Hinsdale show on June 14 and 15 on one of the fields of the Oak Brook Polo Club.

VALUES IN RACING

(Continued from page 29)

such drive and energy that he finished eight lengths in front! He never once deviated from the course set by his jockey, the capable Eddie Arcaro, and broke the track record set by Twenty Grand in 1931 by two-fifths of a second with a new mark of 2:01-2/5.

So extraordinary was the final quarter he ran, 23 4/5 seconds, that the cynics of the press at once intimated he had been doped.

But after the Derby, Whirlaway's trainer, Ben Jones, said "He's just now getting good. He's not quite ready yet." And I received a telegram from Barry Bingham, publisher of the "Louisville Courier-Journal," saying: "We have checked with state veterinarian and all others concerned in the routine saliva test which follows every race and I can assure you the record is absolutely clear in showing that Whirlaway

received this test. Officials say these reports follow every Derby."

The Preakness at historic Pimlico came the week after the Derby and quite a different opposition faced Whirlaway. Whereas eleven went to the post in Kentucky, eight appeared in Baltimore.

The race was very much the same. Whirlaway was far back at the half, this time absolutely last, and only seventh at the three-quarters. Soon thereafter he began racing around the field, was on front at the mile and drew out the full mile and three-sixteenths to win easily by five lengths, and he was well within himself.

It was a good thing for racing that Whirlaway repeated his Derby performance in the Preakness, for it silenced the critics who were once more ready to cast unnecessary aspersions on the sport. It was a good thing

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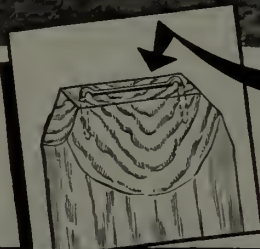
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for Warren Wright, of course, for it raised the earnings of his good horse to \$194,691 and made it possible for him to win the cherished "Triple Crown" by attach-

ing the Belmont on June 7. It was a good thing for the owners of Blenheim 2nd, for it demonstrated once more that a real horse is worth real money.

STREAMLINING EDUCATION

(Continued from page 38)

general education. Many girls have gone out with this special training and have made the most of exceptional opportunities.

Of this new conception of sports in education for girls, Gertrude Cornish Milliken, head of the school at Norton, has made some interesting observations.

"Years later," she says, "than even in some Old World countries, American women claimed the right to participate in sport; and today we are observing the amazing benefits to them and to our society in general that resulted from this latest assertion of women's rights.

"The reasons are definite why the enjoyment of horse sports and the teaching of horsemanship in girls' schools are emphasized. Educators have observed that at this period in life, overindulgence in competitive sports is harmful to dispositions and to nervous systems. Sports characterized by companionship are not only better adapted to these age groups but are more enjoyable for them than competitive sports.

Today any girl who finds the idea of riding attractive can learn to ride enjoyably well in a few quick, easy lessons that are jolly

good fun instead of the periods of grim determination and sessions in durance vile that they used to be. Horse management and the art of riding come later and more or less naturally.

Womanhood appears at its feminine best on horseback, especially side-saddle. Since earliest times when art was limited to scratchings on stone down to the present day of color photography and its perfect reproduction in print, artists, editors, and advertisers have shown women mounted upon horses when they wanted to portray the ultimate in feminine loveliness.

These portrayals show much more than form. They show poise, confidence, competence, and character, all of which are either acquired or developed through practice in horsemanship. Little wonder then, that this recreational study is so important in our American girls-school scheme of developing young women who will soon go out into the world to take their places in society, in the arts, and professions, and in business, backed by a knowledge of the realities so often denied to the earlier generations of American girlhood.

SAWDUST AND SPANGLES

(Continued from page 30)

young man on the flying trapeze would not have lasted very long. A split second in time, an inch or two in space is often enough for death or disaster. A jump too soon, too late, too short, too long may toss the performer among methodically moving hoofs which will not stop or detour.

The young performer may be a skilled acrobat and a peerless actor, but he will never get anywhere unless he is an expert with horses. Every rider owns his own string of mounts. This consists of one or two reliables for ring work; a fast and spectacular "finish horse" for the grand finale of the act; and always one kept in reserve.

When a circus rider sets out to purchase horseflesh, he is generally after something already broken to harness and handling. The first thing he notices about a horse is its head. If this be quiet and sensible, he takes heed of the color which is preferably white or black; of the body which must be shapely; of the legs which have to be sound; at its sex which had best be stallion.

The only available rule about bloodlines is that a horse not be Thoroughbred. Animals bred for

speed are too nervous for this migratory life and daily grind. Willie DeMott, previously mentioned, holds out for the Percheron as the most intelligent and eye-taking of the equine race. C. Mroczkowski, trainer for the London Olympia, considers that nothing can touch the Arab. Miss Dorothy Herbert, talented equestrienne, is not particular.

If the preliminary inspection proves satisfactory, the buyer either mounts the horse or puts it on a long lead and sends it into a canter. The norm by which ring-pace is judged is nineteen gallops to a regulation turn. The closer the horse approximates this speed, the better it pleases.

In winter quarters the horse is gentled, petted, and fattened. The training period is wholly a matter of individual aptitude and of what the animal is learning. "Liberty" horses (those unriden in the ring) have been fully developed in four or five months. Those used for trick and acrobatic riding require more tutoring—both winter schooling and on the road.

Like the rider, the mount must learn above all to concentrate. No matter what happens; no matter what the animal sees, hears,

smells, he must keep on with his business and obey nothing but prearranged signals. He will soon be used to people jumping off and on his back, sliding under his belly, climbing up his rump, but he must also learn to expect and to accept the unexpected.

Equipped with a string of his own, the budding equestrian can begin to branch out. So far he has been taught only the simple stunts, all in conjunction with his instructor.

Soon or late the performer must go out on his own. He has trained his private string, perfected all of the old stunts and

added some new one before he can expect any manager to give him a contract. The surest way to climb to success is by originating an act perilous enough to make the audience gasp, yet safe enough to insure a day-after-day performance.

And even when a manager is willing to sign, it is only a tentative bargain. The final judge is always the audience. Can he catch and hold their attention amid all the merry tumult of the Big Show? If he does it today, can he do it again tomorrow? Or in the very nature of his life, how many tomorrows will there be?

GOSHAWKS...AND BEANS

(Continued from page 18)

He shook his head sadly.

"These birds will come back," I said confidently. "They're trained."

We left him, and drove on in a painful silence. Living for a month on what the birds could catch had seemed a fine idea when we suggested it to our falconry club the week before. Now we weren't so sure.

Actually, Clark and I were conducting a semi-scientific experiment. We were using goshawks rather than falcons for a very definite reason. There are two types of hawks used in falconry: the true falcons and the accipiters. The falcons resemble giant swallows. They have long, thin wings, slender bodies and are capable of tremendous speeds. In their terrible, plunging "stoop", comparable to an aeroplane's power dive, they have been clocked at over 200 miles an hour.

Most sportsmen, who know only of the falcon's almost incredible speed, consider them winged fiends that nothing can escape. Actually, the falcons are so highly specialized they are virtually useless for practical hunting where there is any cover. They can overtake and seize anything flying high in the air.

As a result, falcons have been used extensively only on the deserts of Arabia or on the English moors where there is almost no cover.

The only other birds used in hawking are the accipiters. Of this group, the goshawk is the largest and strongest. He is bigger than the falcon and much more powerful. Because his wings are shorter and more rounded, he can hunt through cover. His traditional method of hunting is to make one quick, savage, dash for his prey.

Clark and I had determined to see just how efficient a hunting goshawk was. We believed our results might cast a new light on the economic status of hawks. As falconry is illegal in most eastern states and game is comparatively scarce, Clark and I had taken two goshawks we had trained ourselves to Wyoming.

We left the remnants of the road and turned off across the sage brush flats towards a distant line of mountains. Then, while cautiously crawling around the side of one of the low hills, we came suddenly upon a lake.

It was a good place to camp. On one side we were protected by the low line of hills from the cold winds that occasionally yelled across the prairies. On the other hand, the snow coated mountains reached up, their sides heavy with pine forests. It was pleasantly warm by the deep blue lake, and Clark and I were ready to take a swim by the time we had set up the tent. That evening, Clark cooked supper while I gathered driftwood for the fire. The hawks had a gopher we had found, freshly killed, on the road that afternoon, while Clark and I had to content ourselves with opening a can of beans.

We put the hawks' perches between us in the tent that night and fastened the flap down. The next morning we found coyote tracks all around the tent and even places where the little wolves had tried to dig under the canvas.

It was perfect flying weather. The day was crisp-cold. Clark and I set off on foot, carrying the hungry birds on our gloved fists.

I was carrying Tara, the old blue hawk. Tara had years of hunting experience behind her and now she must have sensed she was about to fly, for even through the heavy glove I could feel her grip my hand.

As we advanced, the hawks grew more and more tense. They knew as well as we that any moment now the quarry would burst up in front of us. Tara bent low, watching the sage with her wonderful eyes. I could feel her flinch every time a small bird fluttered out.

Then it came. As usual, two game birds flashed into the air at the one moment I was off guard. Tara leaped from my fist at the first rustle in the sage and although I gave her a clean slip, I did not fling her off with the full

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strength of my arm as I should have.

Tara selected a chicken that was humming over the flats like a feathered cannon ball. The quarry had begun to drop back into the sage when suddenly he realized the hawk was almost at his tail feathers. Tara had put all her traditional goshawk dash into that first sprint and although the game bird was fast, she was right behind him. Her quarry veered and then shifted cleverly. Tara snatched at him, and missed! Clark and I held our breaths. The chicken shot upwards, trying to gain altitude, but the hawk turned over in mid-air and making one desperate clutch, seized him from below.

"We eat!" I said briefly, lifting the hawk and her quarry together. But when we came to draw the chicken, we found it was diseased. That explained why it had lagged behind the covey. As hawks are immune to most game bird diseases, we passed it on to Tara and Mohawk who were very grateful. Clark and I opened another can of beans.

We took care that the birds did not overeat. Like all athletes, hunting hawks must watch their diet. A falconer has only two methods of controlling his birds, Hunger and Habit. A hawk can never be punished, for at the first disagreement between her and the falconer, she will fly off to shift for herself.

When one first sees a raging, fighting hawk being taken out of the net-trap, it seems incredible the furious bird could ever be trained. However the bird finally begins to look on the falconer's fist as a place of food and refuge, and she is carried so constantly that at last she forms the habit of sitting there just as wild birds form the habit of roosting on some special limb or crag. This sounds like a terrific task, and it is just as

bad as it sounds. No one who does not have unlimited time should attempt falconry.

That evening I went rabbit hunting with Tara. Scarcely 100 yards from camp a cottontail burst out of his form in the ankle high prairie grass almost at my feet. Tara shot away from my fist so suddenly I had no time to catch her off.

"Rabbit stew!" I announced cheerfully to Clark when Tara and I returned to the campfire.

Clark just looked at me. "Didn't you ever hear of tularemia?"

"No rabbit stew?" I asked.

"No rabbit stew," agreed Clark. "But I'll tell you what. I'll open a nice can of beans."

THE next morning, the hawks were eager for the hunt, but not nearly as eager as Clark and I. We walked for two hours without seeing anything.

Suddenly a single prairie chicken rocketed up in front of us. He was a cock, in perfect condition, and Clark cast off Mohawk after him. The hawk struck him in mid-air and the bird reeled, but Mohawk was unable to "bind" to him. Both birds swooped down towards the grass strip that bordered the woods, the hawk a few feet above her quarry.

Clark and I raced towards them but before we could get there the cock had slashed Mohawk across the face so deftly the hawk was dazed. The bird did not wait for Mohawk to recover herself. He flew with all his strength into the woods.

"Beans" said Clark simply.

We stuck the month out. At the end of it, our knowledge of falconry had increased tremendously but it was nothing to our knowledge of beans. This was not because the goshawks were incapable of catching food for all four of us. It was because we and the hawks disagreed strongly as to what constituted food.

CORVUS AMERICANUS: AN ESSAY

(Continued from page 33)

Captian, now at the wars, has told of notable bags made in such wise.

But calling affords more shots at shorter distances, always flattering to the skill of the shooter; it also affords more shots in a day than other ways I have mentioned. Why, this very day we have fired above two score of shots—sh! let us have no calculation of averages, please!

Calling can be profitably practiced in the timbered swamps as you once suggested, but it is usually accompanied by such biting by mosquitoes and other of God's questionable creations that I like it not. Better far to choose a stand on high land such as this, among low trees if possible. A decoy owl with movable wings is of some assistance, if you enjoy freighting such an impediment.

And it is well to note that kine are frequently pastured upon this kind of land and there is that about the sound of a crow-calling device which arouses the ill-will of the kine.

Upon an occasion I was calling and the crows had come in numbers to the attack. I was shooting vigorously and well, when a great crash in the undergrowth distracted me, and some eight or ten cows burst forth in an apparently excited state of mind. They regarded me with lowered heads and menacing looks. Curious, I resumed my calling and at once they advanced upon me. I spoke soothingly but they were not having any. Now, I am a man possessed of great courage, as you well know, but I weigh but about fourteen stone, and I retired before those tons of female beef



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for which I surely was no match.

Nor is it only female beef with which a crow shooter may have to contend. Once the Colonel and I noted that the birds would not come directly to the call, but would circle the stand widely, some three gunshots distant. He did suggest that we choose stands somewhat apart and call separately.

We kept silence for a time, and then I heard him, as was his wont, begin the low muttering of a young crow. Presently birds began to come in, driving straight for the call.

He did not shoot—an amazing lapse in him—and I was in great wonderment when I became aware of bovine discourse in his direction. Presently it came nearer and behold! along the grassy track came the Colonel, rolling and igniting a spill of tobacco, his Greener carried jauntily

across his arm, and behind him the largest Holstein bull I remember seeing.

"Isnak," said the Colonel in a low even tone, "Pray do nothing to help this heaving Rehemoth to make up his mind. Neither of us can afford to purchase beef in such quantities; so arise slowly, if you will, and join me in my walk."

I did both; and we three trod the 100 yards to the bar way sedately enough, albeit I doubt if my weight actually rested upon the ground at any time, nor my hat upon my head. When we reached the bar way my light and athletic friend did clear it by full three feet and I by four; leaving the bulk of our party doing violence to a small spruce tree. Said the Colonel, "Yonder tree is not mine, but if its owner cherishes it he would do well to call off his bull."

SURF FISHING SYMPOSIUM

(Continued from page 25)

moment, takes a dozen more turns and pauses again. "One day," she says, "there were 20 or 30 men here, and I was the only girl. Not a one of them got a strike, and I got three good fish in less than an hour. Only difference was in the reeling."

The next man along the line doesn't agree with her. "You got to reel fast," he says, "and have a 2 1/2 or 3 to 1 gear ratio on your reel. In fact, that's just about all there is to it. She'll never catch anything reeling that way. Once in a while there's a bass in the surf; most of the time there isn't. The trick is to have a jig moving fast through the breakers when one happens to be there."

"They all talk about tides and winds and the weather. All nonsense. One fellow says a high tide, another a low tide, another a half tide. More nonsense; it's all luck when they happen to be there."

Next along the line is a tall powerful young fellow whose every east looks as though it were going half way to the Azores. His rod has a nine-foot tip, a stout stick with plenty of back-bone and three guides in place of the usual one.

"You can say what you want," he says, "but distance is what makes the difference between catching fish and not catching them. Half of the fish I catch strike way out there, beyond where most of these people are casting, and when they do strike near shore, I believe they've followed it in."

"Sure it's a lot of work handling a rod like that, but it's worth it because you get extra distance. No, it's not the length so much. It's the butt that makes the most difference."

The butt of his rod is extra long and shaped like an ax handle.

"That's what gives the extra strength and power," he says.

"I'll tell you something, though," he goes on, "When people talk about distance casting, they always talk about rods. What happens to your line is what really counts. You see those three guides? They hold the line snug to the rod while it's running out. A line bellying out between the reel and the first guide is one of the best ways of getting a backlash."

"And what's even more important is the spool on your reel. It's got to be light, so light that when you put her in free spooling and spin her, she'll stop after six or eight turns. And the spool should be big; if it isn't, you can fill it out with a cork arbor, and then you should fill her up with backing so that the reel has just as much line as it can take."

Far down the beach, 200 yards from the last man, is a solitary caster. It hardly seems worth while to walk way down there, but curiosity gets the better of you and down you go.

"My theory," he says, "is to keep away from the crowd. Too many jigs plopping in the water all around will break up any school and send them down the beach. And when you get into a school, keep moving along with it—they don't stay in one place long."

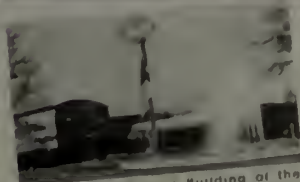
"Now just last week," he continues, "there was a big crowd up the beach there. Well, sir, I looked the situation over, and I decided that the place to fish was way off down here. So I came down here and started to fish and inside of an hour I had four beauties and—"

"And nobody else on the beach got a strike?" you suggest.

"That's right," he says. "How did you know?"

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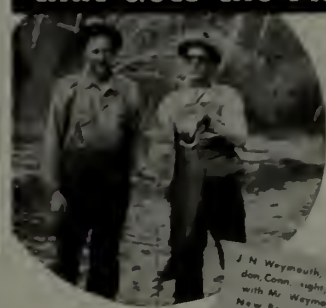
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FISHING LINES GET MORE FISH!

THE fact that the recent fifth annual Eastern States Aberdeen Angus Breeders Sale, held at Ithaca, N. Y., was a record breaker surprised practically no one who follows pure bred Angus cattle. This sale drew foundation cattle from the outstanding herds of the Northeast, a region which has some of the finest Angus herds in the country. So it was a foregone conclusion that bidding would be spirited—prices high.

The show held the morning before the sale was judged by Kenneth A. McGregor of Ada, Minn., the American Aberdeen-Angus Association's president. It produced the bull, Barbara Corneller 127th and the cow, Quality Cornell 18th as grand champions. These two were both sired by the Fuerst Stock Farm Bull, Black-capper 2nd of Globe Hill, and are out of cows bred at Cornell. They brought the top prices at the sale.

The bull, Barbara Corneller, which incidentally was champion bull at last year's New York State Fair, brought a most satisfactory price. It was \$1,700, top price at any Angus consignment this year. He went to Herbert's Hill Farm, West Chester, Pa. The top cow was knocked down to R. E. Bradley of Kings Ferry, N. Y., for \$750.

There was a total of 50 head in this sale and they went to seventeen buyers in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland for a total of nearly \$20,000 and an average of \$384. It is most gratifying to note that the biggest buyers were people forming new herds, or those who have only been in the breed for a short time. Noteworthy among these was Herbert Hill Farm, which, besides buying that good bull, purchased ten fine females for their foundation herd. Another newcomer to the Angus breed was H. D. Fox of Pen Yan, N. Y., who bought five fine cows. Still another was G. F. Strickland of Syracuse who went home with five cows and the bull, Rolling Ridge Henderson, which was senior grand champion at the Pennsylvania Farm Show last January, and half-brother to the grand champion female at the same show. He was sold by Rolling Ridge Farm, Danboro, Pa. Among other buyers were Mrs. Francis Ford, New Florence, Pa., Cannon Ranch, Woodstock, N. Y., Andelot Farm, Warton, Md., and Cornell University.

Another Angus sale, one which will be held just too late for a report to appear in this issue, but which gives promise of being most interesting and successful, is the Albemarle Angus Auction at Kes-

EASTERN STATES ANGUS SALE: PERCHERON AND GUERNSEY NEWS

wick, Virginia, May 19, 1941. This event is sponsored by the Virginia Aberdeen Angus Association. The sale cattle have been divided into classes and are to be featured in a show the morning of the sale day.

This event is to become an annual fixture and therefore the quality and health of the individual animals has been given considerable attention. At this writing it is announced that the cattle consigned are of the highest quality and in good thrifty condition.

GUERNSEYS

There have been big doings among the Guernsey people too. They recently held their 64th annual meeting, reelecting John S. Ames of Boston, Mass., president Dr. Wayne A. Munn of Jonesville, Wis., and Charles L. Hill of Rosendale, Wis., vice-presidents. William H. Caldwell was named Secretary Emeritus. J. M. McDonald of Cortland, N. Y., L. V. Milson of Excelsior, Minn., Wm. F. Fietz of Pipersville, Pa., were elected to the board of directors.

It was also brought to light at this meeting by Carl B. Musser, secretary of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, that the 1,000,000th pure-bred Guernsey will be recorded within a few months. He reported that a new high for the Guernsey breed was reached last year with a total of 95,415 animals recorded and the number

will soon go over the million mark. This total was made up of 57,796 registrations and 37,619 birth reports, an increase of over seven per cent for each.

Sales of registered Guernseys increased over nine per cent to a total of 38,853 head. Auction sale prices on over 4,000 head showed an average of \$225 per head as compared to \$195 for the previous year.

Testing of pure-bred Guernseys also reached a new high this year with 1,194 herds testing 10,267 cows. Musser also reported that 50 per cent of all the bulls being registered were either sired by bulls with five or more tested daughters or were out of dams having official records or on test.

More than 3,200 gold pins were awarded to boys and girls who began Guernsey club work during the year and over 6,000 rosettes were provided for Guernsey classes in the junior division at fairs throughout the country.

Golden Guernsey milk sales for the past year totaled 150,000,000 lbs. Increased consumer purchasing power due to defense activities was reflected in increased sales and new outlets were established in 70 cities and towns.

COVENTRY SALE

The day following the Guernsey meeting came the tremendously successful Coventry Sale at Trenton, N. J. at which 47 head of Guernseys sold for \$38,210, an average of \$812. This was an in-

crease of \$260 a head over last year's average. The top animal was purchased by William Neidner, Hillsboro, N. H., for \$3,100 from D. G. Tenney, Rockingham Farm, Salem, N. H.

PERCHERONS

The Percheron Horse Association announces that their National Conference of Percheron Judges and Breeders will be held at Frederick, Md., on July 21 and 22. There will be conference and discussion periods, led by experts in animal husbandry, and field day and judging activities at the Frederick fair grounds.

This conference is an educational project designed to bring about greater unity of opinion among those interested in the Percheron draft horse. Dr. C. D. Lowe, senior extension animal husbandman of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, will head the list of speakers.

Animal husbandry experts from Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, New York, Connecticut, North Carolina, Virginia, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Iowa, and New Hampshire have already signified their intention of attending. Some of these men will present topics for discussion while others will appear in the demonstration judging events.

In addition, a judging contest will be conducted for college agriculture and 4-H students in attendance as well as breeders who are present. Premiums totaling \$200 will be offered in this contest and a model of a stallion and another of a mare and foal will be awarded winners.

This conference is the third of its kind, previous meetings having been held at Carmel, Ind., and at Kansas City, Mo. This year is the first time that the conference has traveled East and it is of particular significance that Frederick County, Md., has been selected as the locale. There, within the radius of a few miles, are located some of the finest breeding establishments in the United States; the country is ideal for stock raising and interest in agricultural projects runs strong.

The Frederick Fair, sponsored by the Percheron Association of Frederick County, grew from a small show that ranked eighth in number of entries in the United States in 1937 and 1938, to sixth place in 1940, and is the largest and most progressive county show in the country. Its entries last year were exceeded only by the National Percheron Show, the International, American Royal and the largest state fairs.



HUMPHREY B. NEILL

Judging the bulls before the Eastern States Aberdeen-Angus Sale; Barbara Corneller, top bull of the sale is in this group

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KENFLEUR

(Continued from page 31)

For it is part of the story that Mr. Horneman made his own way in life. When he was graduated from the agricultural college at Ames, Iowa, and came to the Sugar Creek region to start a small dairy, he was poor. He rose to his present eminence by hard work and perseverance, coupled with keen business judgment.

One other thing remains to be spoken of—that father-son relationship upon which the future of many a purebred establishment and its breeding program must rest. And certainly no more poignant expression of the bond which links the father to his son can be found in the appealing letter which Mr. Horneman wrote to his friend Lincoln R. Lounsbury, managing editor of the "Guernsey Breeders' Journal", in 1937, informing him of his son's decision to farm for himself:

"On April 11, 1910, I recall my feeling when I was told 'It's a Boy.' The fullness in my heart swelled up into my throat, and I pictured a fine young man coming on who would be more than my son. He really was to be my friend and associate.

"I recall when a small child he was out to the farm with me and for the first time saw little pigs nursing the old sow. He came running to me with all the terror and anxiety in his face and voice you could possibly imagine with 'Dad, dad, the little pigs are eating their mother.' Then I recall one time when he was playing with a calf, the calf reached through the stallion and grabbed his necktie. He thought he was a goner and screamed for help.

"I recall his statement as a small kid in the grade school that he didn't want to be the smartest boy in the class, but he wanted to be the best fighter. Then came high school and college life, and the vacations when he was home that were so dear to me, and Christmas time that brought him home for a week or so. Then my anxiety when he didn't seem to show sufficient interest in the new calves that had shown up on the place since he had left and the development of these young things into cows.

"Then there began to show up a desire for the farm, for good cattle and the outdoors... finally his determination to farm and breed cattle. I held him away from it for a long time because I wanted to be absolutely sure that he was... definite and steadfast in his wish.

"WELL, Linc, he is going to move on to a farm June 1, so there will be two Kenfleurs, H. C.'s Kenfleur Farm at Danville, Illinois, and Kenfleur Farm, Cayuga, Indiana, Kenneth Horneman proprietor. It is my wish, of course, that there will be another son and that he will carry on, and I know he will carry on if his dad goes along day in and day out doing the job as it should be done."

And who would say that the lad who plays today upon the lawn of his father's farm near Cayuga will not one day carry on the splendid tradition which his grandfather has set—a love for the soil, a desire for the best of stock, a longing for the out-of-doors?

CONQUERING BANG'S DISEASE

(Continued from page 27)

the agglutination blood test used in detecting infected animals. Moreover, unlike the dangerous, virulent cultures, No. 19 did not localize in the udder.

To be doubly safe in the use of this culture, Dr. Buck decided to conduct his immunizing tests with calves about five or six months of age. At this age the udder has not yet developed.

While research for a successful vaccine was in progress to test the soundness of the concept of Dr. Buck and his associates, economic and political forces entered the picture. As a phase of agricultural adjustment, the Federal Government and the various States, in July 1934, undertook to reduce the number of cattle in the United States.

In any such plan it was obviously sensible to weed out diseased animals first, so a campaign to combat Bang's disease was established along the same general lines as the campaign that so successfully reduced the

ravages of bovine tuberculosis. Both involved a diagnostic test to detect the diseased cattle. Thus the tuberculin test for tuberculosis was paralleled by the agglutination blood test for Bang's disease.

The general administration of the plan, including the directing officials and field personnel, was much the same for the two diseases. The procedure includes in both cases the slaughter of reactors and the payment of a limited indemnity. As evidence of cooperation, so many cattle owners offered their herds to be tested that there have been waiting lists in most States.

From a national economic standpoint, the plan of testing and slaughter has proved to be highly effective. It accomplished the purpose for which it was primarily intended, namely, to reduce the number of cattle.

This plan also has been successful in reducing infection to a measurable degree. Besides pro-

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viding for the slaughter of reactors, it includes a number of valuable safeguards such as the cleaning and disinfection of premises to lessen the chances of reinfection, the purchase of abortion free replacements or keeping heifer calves for replacements. Citing benefits derived, hundreds of herd owners voiced their satisfaction.

During the first year of the Federal State campaign against Bang's disease, the percentage of cattle that reacted to the test was 11.5, whereas by 1940 this percentage was reduced to 2.5.

In this connection it is proper to state, however, that at first the testing involved more seriously affected herds resulting from requests from owners many of whom had suffered severe losses. Nevertheless the records show a marked reduction in the extent of infection, attributable to the plan of testing and slaughter.

IN 1940 about 7,000,000 tests were applied, some of which were retests. The United States now has more than 350 counties designated as areas in which infection has been brought under control.

In the course of this extensive testing, veterinarians have reported so-called problem herds,—those in which Bang's disease still persisted in spite of close supervision and periodical testing.

The test-and-slaughter method also is rather expensive when indemnity is paid year after year. Yet because of its general effectiveness, is still in operation.

Meanwhile the research conducted by Dr. Buck was temporarily interrupted by his death. To continue the unfinished investigations the Bureau of Animal Industry obtained the services of Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, widely known as a research pathologist, to direct the Animal Disease Station where Dr. Buck had been conducting his investigations. With the assistance of Dr. A. B. Crawford and other staff members, the work of perfecting and testing the vaccine went forward.

It is noteworthy, in disease investigations involving the breeding of livestock, that the normal gestation period must be completed several times in order to test results in a satisfactory manner. However, the vaccine prepared from culture No. 19, previously mentioned, has now been tested on approximately 260 infected herds in 24 States. The vaccinations involve more than 17,000 calves.

About 96 per cent. of the calves, when they matured and were bred, had normal pregnancies, and of the abortions that occurred only a small percentage could be traced to infection with Bang's disease. Abortions may be due to various other causes, including physical injuries.

There are many technical phases of research in the production of biological products. But

the field tests of the vaccine were so encouraging that the writer made a report of the research findings and field data at the last meeting of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, in Chicago, during December, 1940.

This body, composed of veterinarians, breeders, public officials, and others concerned with the livestock industry, unanimously accepted the recommendation that calfhood vaccination, under proper supervision, be officially recognized as an adjunct to the test-and-slaughter plan.

Many prominent veterinarians, including Dr. A. E. Wight, of the Bureau's staff, who for many years has had charge of the combined tuberculosis and Bang's disease campaigns, concur in the belief that the vaccine will be of great value especially in the case of problem herds.

Thus the test-and-slaughter method of reducing losses from Bang's disease is now being supplemented by calfhood vaccination. In other words, we now have two well tested methods instead of one.

Although the final eradication of a disease of such long standing and wide extent will be a long campaign, there are good prospects of ultimate success. This opinion is based on the success that has attended other activities against dangerous diseases.

Such enemies of livestock include contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, dourine, southern cattle fever, glanders, scabies, bovine tuberculosis, various injurious parasites, and other threats to their health.

Finally, it is proper and fitting to acknowledge the substantial aid of legislative bodies and the courts in dealing with animal-disease problems. Legislatures and Congress have provided useful and effective livestock laws in order that disease control may be conducted in an orderly manner.

The courts have consistently sustained livestock laws, although in justice to our citizens, I must add that challenges to laws of this kind have come from only a small minority. With the continued cooperation of live-stock owners, public officials, the agricultural press, and other influential agencies, there is reasonable certainty of reducing Bang's disease to the vanishing point.

DO NOT READ NOW ANSWERS

to question on page 66

1. Child's feet in stirrup leathers.
2. Not leading pony from near side.
3. Walking parallel to pony's shoulders.

Shame on Pop!

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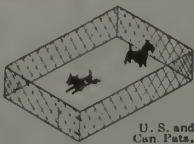
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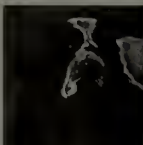
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BENCH SHOW GROWTH: STUDENT JUDGES NORTH WESTCHESTER

HERE we are at the peak of the spring season when everyone interested in dogs is pretty apt to turn his attention to the big outdoor shows, and with good reason. It's a lot of fun to hop in your car and drive to some nearby stretch of greensward where, amid tents, roped off rings, clustered spectators, and general excitement you can see some of the top individuals of your favorite breed, talk to other dog people, decide by comparison whether that puppy you have home is a good one or not.

If you are just a spectator, attending a bench show is a grand way to spend a soft spring or summer's day. If you show a dog, even one that's not very good, you will have a great deal more fun and learn ten times as much. Why don't you show that dog of yours some time this summer just for the experience?

One thing is sure, you won't have to travel far to attend a show this year, for with the phenomenal growth of the bench show game in the last decade there is scarcely a part of the country which doesn't have its own show or shows. The figures are really astonishing; 127 per cent more shows in May and June of this year than the same period in 1931; 42 per cent more than in 1936. Few fields of sport can point to a growth like this!

The show season is longer, too, than it used to be. Though a lot of the big shows have been held, including the huge Morris and Essex which will have brought fanciers once more to Mrs. Dodge's polo field just before this appears, there are many big and important ones still to come and not a week-end all summer

without several contests somewhere in the country. Curiously enough, however, in the old days—and in an active, growing sport such as this ten years ago can be considered the "old days"—fanciers would soon be saying good bye to judges, benches and competition and retiring to their kennels for the summer. For not so many years back there weren't any summer shows to speak of.

For instance, in May 1931 there were thirteen shows held under the jurisdiction of the American Kennel Club, and in June of that year there were sixteen; yet in July the number dropped to two and there were only six in August. It wasn't until 1936 that the story began to change. There were 24 shows that May, the same number in June, four in July and sixteen in August. This year there were 36 in May, will be 30 in June, thirteen in July and nineteen in August.

These summer shows, while only one indication of the growth of the bench show game, are quite important for the simple reason that many of them are small events in which the competition is not too keen to scare off inexperienced exhibitors. It is at these shows that people are apt to exhibit their one and only dog just for the fun of it. He may win a ribbon or so and get his owner excited enough to become one of the regulars.

Aside from the summer shows why has there been such a steady growth in the number of bench shows? Well, it is pretty difficult to put your finger on any one reason, and as a matter of fact, no one factor is responsible. Perhaps all the people who are moving to the country have had a lot to do with it. One of the first things people do when they move into their new country homes is to buy a dog, just any dog won't do either; it probably will be a pure-bred—maybe a good one.

When a lot of people own good-looking dogs it is inevitable that there will be more and bigger shows. It is only a matter of time before they succumb to the urge to find out how good their dogs really are, and the answer to this is bench show competition.

Another reason for the increase in the shows are "circuits." An isolated show hasn't much chance of drawing a big entry or top dogs, but if there is a show in a neighboring town a day or so later, and another nearby the next



Ch. Overture of Mazelaine, recent triple best in show winner

BY GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.



F. T. JONES PHOTOS

Mrs. W. Josten's Sealyham, Criterion of Hampton Hill was the best Terrier at the Delaware County Kennel Club Show

week end with still another with-in easy travel a day or so after that, it makes it worthwhile for dog owners and handlers to load their dog crates in the truck or a baggage car and invade the territory.

STUDENT JUDGES

The German Shepherd Club of America has a swell idea, and one that could be copied with profit by other breed clubs. In the past they have held classes to train



Moneybox Currency, eleven months old, won best in show

judges of the breed, and now they are carrying this plan a step further; they are going to give these embryo judges actual ring experience. The students are to be ring stewards.

The American Kennel Club has given its approval of this plan, and if the show-giving clubs agree the judges will bring these students along as their assistants. Certainly there is no reason why any clubs should object, for these students are thoroughly trained in the duties of a ring steward, and good ring stewards are usually pretty scarce.

Of course they won't interfere in any way with the judging, but will make their own notes and observations on the classes which they see. After the senior judges

have made the awards they will criticize the notations of the students and explain their own placings. This, incidentally, should make any judge more careful of his own work. While the students lack the opportunity to examine dogs closely in the ring it will probably be possible for steward and judge to go to the bench afterwards and clear up any points that are questioned.

NORTH WESTCHESTER

One of the shows to reckon with this season will be the North Westchester, held at Katonah, N. Y. on June fourteenth. As usual everything is being done for the comfort and satisfaction of exhibitors and their dogs.

This club, and the specialty clubs collaborating with it, offers a pretty attractive chunk of prize money too. There will be a sterling silver trophy and \$5 for the best in every breed and \$3 for the best of opposite sex regardless of entry. Even third and fourth winners will get their entry money back. Approximately \$5,000 is being offered in sterling silver trophies.

As to the specialty clubs, the Chow Chow Club has over \$500; the Eastern Irish Setter Association almost \$300; the Southern New York Beagle Club almost \$200; the Gordon Setter Club of America about \$200; the Cocker Spaniel Club of Connecticut over \$500; the American Miniature Schnauzer Club \$700; the Afghan Hound Club \$200; the American Boxer Club almost \$200.

Besides this the Hartford Obedience Training Club will have trophies for all obedience trial classes as well as more than \$300 in prize money, and the Pointer Club of America will donate \$100 to be added to the North Westchester cash prizes.

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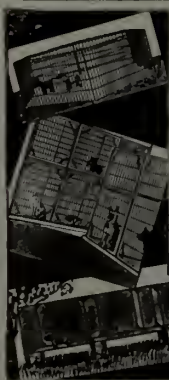
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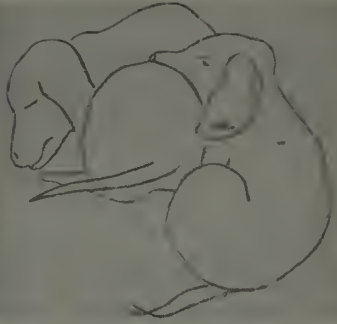
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The Young Sportsman

ANYONE who at the age of eight can draw as does this month's winner. Sylvia Bengston, is a promising young artist. Will you notice also what good composition and simplicity of line exist in Elmaise Turnage's drawing, and for an unusual sense of decoration look at Jean Hoesel's picture. Betty Frazier's drawing shows imagination and humor and Janet Okagaki's sleeping puppies are good.

For next month choose your own subjects of sport or country scenes.

Remember all contributors must be under 18 years of age and all contributions must bear your name, age, address and signature of parent or guardian that it is your own original work, neither copied nor traced.



Drawn by Janet Okagaki, San Jose, Calif.; aged 10



Drawn by Jo Anne Schmidt, Tinley Park, Ill.; aged 12



Drawn by Everett Ford, Albemarle, N. C.; aged 15



Drawn by Betty Frazier, Philadelphia, Pa.; aged 13



Drawn by Joyce Mulkey, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.; aged 12



Drawn by Howard Hodgken, Locust Valley, L. I.; aged 8½



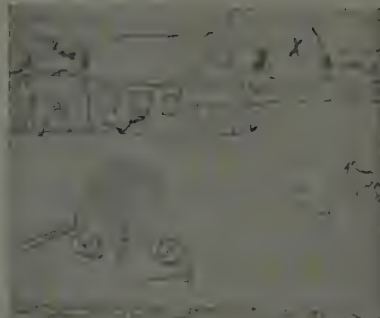
Drawn by Sylvia Bengston, Galesburg, Ill.; aged 8

WHAT'S WRONG WITH POP?



FIND TWO HIDEOUS ERRORS

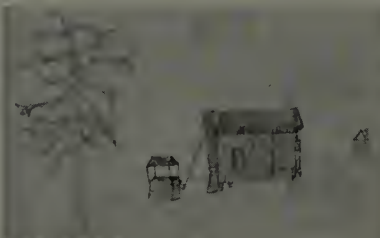
Answers will be found on page 63



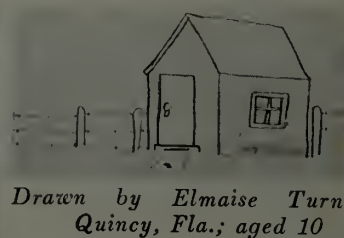
Drawn by Molly Joyce Swing, Quincy, Fla.; aged 10



Drawn by Ehrman Mitchell, Irlisburg, Pa.; aged 17



Drawn by Hal A. Davis, Quincy, Fla.; aged 10



Drawn by Elmaise Turnage, Quincy, Fla.; aged 10



Drawn by Norvelle McMaster, Winnsboro, S. C.; aged 14



Drawn by Nan Fullerton, New York, N. Y.; aged 13



Drawn by Einor Erickson, Ruth, Nev.; aged 12



Drawn by Jean Hoesel, Valley Stream, L. I.; aged 10½

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That was YOU!... Remember?

THE KID was standing on a street corner, in the rain. The crummy curled-up felt hat—left in the mess hall by the oldtimer who swiped the kid's new issue headpiece—was too small, let the rain trickle down his neck. The OD blouse had a size 16 collar that sagged in front. The rough field shoes would have fitted two other fellows. He looked more like a scarecrow than a soldier, and felt funnier.

It was his second month in the Army, and his second camp. In the shift, his service record hadn't arrived in time for payday, and a lone two-bits stood between him and the next. Main Street was lined with movie houses, dance halls, eat joints and banana-split dispensaries—all strictly no good to a soldier shy of folding money... He had come into town because he was fed up with the barracks; but even bunk fatigue was better than roaming around by yourself in the rain in a strange town... He wondered when the first truck would start back to camp...

THE kid soldier was YOU... remember? You've probably forgotten. Looking back, those were the best days of your life—but not all of them, if your memory tells the truth! Some of them were pretty sour, particularly at first. Later, you learned about the "Y" huts and service clubs where you could spend time when you hadn't anything else to spend. They tossed teas, and held dances, and you met some local girls and got invites to Sunday dinners, and felt like a human being once more!

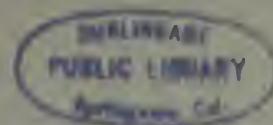
Now we have another citizen army, mostly kids like we were. Sure, the Army dresses them better, and feeds them better than it did us. But these boys get homesick and lonesome, fed up with formation and drill and routine, just as we did. They have the same old problem with their spare time—and twenty-one bucks a month doesn't solve it... That's where the USO comes in.

THE USO—United Service Organizations for National Defense—are all the old welfare outfits working under one big tent today. (See the list below.) Outside of camps and in nearby towns, they set up recreation centers for service men, and defense workers; places where the boys can loaf and play when off duty. They help out with problems, give directions and advice, arrange entertainments; may even put the boys up for the night or on weekends when they are out on passes. And they do a good job, as they always have!

The USO figure they will have to take care of 2,000,000 customers in the next year—men in the armed services, men and girls away from home on defense jobs. And they need \$10,765,000—a little over \$5 per person served... It isn't much to ask for. And where can a 5-spot buy more than in the USO?... Send your contribution to United Service Organizations, National Headquarters, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., or to your local USO Committee. Join the army behind the Army! Thanks...

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A FINE JOB of vivid writing on a theme which for some reason inspires most people to be dull.—*The New Republic.*

NEVER HAVE THE VALUES and attractions been more lovingly set forth than in this fine first number of a real magazine of our land.—*Folger McKinsey in The Baltimore Sun.*

THERE IS NEED in this country for a magazine that plows a little deeper than the ordinary farm journal, one that is not unmindful of literary merit on the part of its contributors while at the same time serving as a symposium for the exchange of theories and ideas. Great Britain has for years had such a magazine in THE COUNTRY-MAN.—*Phillip Wagner in the Baltimore Evening Sun.*

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FROM WALL STREET—It comes as a sweep of fresh air to the city-pent. I have told so many people here about it that the man who runs the newsstand in this office building is going to write you about stocking some copies.

FROM A FORESTER—It will prove very helpful in the advancement of our Forest Preserve Associations.

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JULY, 1941

No. 3

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THE AMERICAN RACING SCENE

BY BERT CLARK THAYER



INTEREST IN THE SOIL

In "The Editor's Cornucopia" of the May issue it was stated that 100 copies of Russell Lord's "To Hold This Soil" would be given away free to the first 100 subscribers writing in for one. It was further stated that a copy of the quarterly "The Land" would be given to interested subscribers, provided copies were available. The letters have been pouring in—and some of them are very interesting. A few of the most interesting are printed below.

TO THE EDITOR:

Your offer of a copy of Mr. Lord's book "To Hold This Soil" really appeals to me. I hope I got my request in before the deadline. We are bravely struggling to establish a thriving farm on the same site on which my grandparents nearly starved to death . . . or at least stayed one jump ahead of the sheriff. You can readily understand why, I'm sure, if you could see some of the former tenants and sharecroppers. They are the originals of "Tobacco Road" fame. Really, The Amasons.

I should also appreciate a copy of the news quarterly "The Land." Is it possible to subscribe to it or is its distribution limited to members of the organization?

I'm quite sure your magazine has no more enthusiastic subscrib-

ers than our family. Some of the ideas are a bit expensive but we think it best to aim too high rather than not aim at all.

FRANCES W. HILDRETH,
Keysville, Ga.

TO THE EDITOR:

Recently I read your article, "The Stream in the Pasture is Red and Overflows its Banks," while looking over the COUNTRY LIFE magazine. You suggested that if we would write to you that you would send us a copy of Russell Lord's book, "To Hold this Soil." I am very much interested in this problem of soil conservation and it is somewhat of a problem in Tennessee. I would appreciate a copy of this book very much. If possible, I would like to have a copy of his work entitled, "The Land."

W. C. ARNOLD JR.
Knoxville, Tenn.

TO THE EDITOR:

I would greatly appreciate it if you could get me copies of "To Hold This Soil" and "The Land." I think they would be intensely interesting and very useful.

We are amateurs just starting to work a two hundred acre farm in Massachusetts and I am sure

that we would benefit very much from information gleaned from the two booklets. Thanking you very much for your kind offer.

MRS. JOHN L. GREACEN
Scarsdale, N. Y.

TO THE EDITOR:

If I am fortunate enough to be among the first hundred kindly send me a copy of "To Hold This Soil" by Russell Lord, and also a copy of "The Land," by Mr. Lord. In some future issue of COUNTRY LIFE, couldn't you do us young men of a limited education a favor and give us some much needed advice as to how we can better ourselves by systematic study and what to study?

W. L. CATO
Beaumont, Tex.

TO THE EDITOR:

May I have a copy of Russell Lord's book, "To Hold this Soil"? My problem is on a farm near the Rock River, where a branch of that body of water is making inroads on farm lands.

I shall look on the magazine stalls for the quarterly called "The Land."

MAY E. McADAMS
Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH AMERICAN HEROES

TO THE EDITOR:

I read in the new copy of COUNTRY LIFE your article on South American horses, and found it extremely interesting. However, as long as horses sell for so much less here than in the States due to the difference in exchange rate (33 Pesos to \$1.00) there will be only exporting, no importing. I am speaking only of Chile, as I am not familiar with conditions in Argentina, Peru or Brazil. Ten to twelve thousand Pesos is considered a top price in this section for untried Thoroughbred race horses of good lineage.

The article regarding the Delaware Valley Hunt was excellent; the two boys deserve a tremendous amount of credit; also their supporters.

My sympathy to you in your trouble with the Telephone Co.

C. L. SHERMAN, III
Chuquicamata, Chile

SOUTH CAROLINA RACING

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been reading with interest your article "Racing Faces a Crisis" in the April issue of COUNTRY LIFE.

Are you not in error in stating on page 36 that the first South Carolina Jockey Club was founded in 1734?

I take it that the date was 1758, and it is so stated in p. 103

of the John's Island Stud 1941 by the late Fairfax Harrison, p. 103 in Chapter III. 1734 is really the date of the first mention in the press of racing in South Carolina (Harrison John's Island Stud p. 101).

Also is it exactly correct to say as your map does that South Carolina has no racing? I enclose an excerpt from the program of Futaw races at Belvedere and two cuttings. In addition to meetings mentioned there is the Carolina Cup, March, which has become a top class meeting for steeplechase horses.

ROBERT J. TURNBULL,
Yemassee, S. C.

COUNTRY LIFE's authority for statement about the start of racing in South Carolina is an article by Salvatore which appeared in the August 1940 issue of COUNTRY LIFE. We quote a passage from this article: "South Carolina claims the first Jackey Club ever formed in this country (1734), at Charleston." As to racing in South Carolina at the present time, it is quite true that there is racing within the state. However, our map only indicated where racing was carried on at large tracks. Please excuse the oversight.

KENTUCKY HUNT

TO THE EDITOR:

Read an article in your magazine not long ago in which you stated there was only one organized hunt in Kentucky. The enclosed article and picture shows the new one. Our other subscribers besides those mentioned in the paper are Miss Janet Van Winkle, Douglass Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Dinwiddie Lampton, Miss Polly Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Madden of Lexington, Kentucky, and Mr. C. J. Cronan, Jr.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

LOWRY WATKINS,
Louisville, Ky.

ON CROWS

TO THE EDITOR:

Never once in days gone by have I occasioned the happy privilege of delighting in such a wealth of inked repartee as in your COUNTRY LIFE essay on Corvus Americanus—horror or horrors that I have never encountered you in print 'ere now. What I have neglected in past times only you will know; yet let me pledge myself to your fandom henceforth and for aye—and may your pen never cease to put down for humble public consumption little literary gems such as this, clever a-plenty to extract a chuckle from even the most sordid of non-crowsters, hilarity in the raw for old hands at the game. Your prowess as an exponent of this most noble type of the hunt is assuredly no match for your ability to record in true artistry memorabilia of experiences under-

cover with a crow call. Permit me to impart my own avid adherence to an unapproachable pastime and pin on you an extra plaudit for the technical and tactical maneuverability so deftly set forth.

Yet, let me cease my crowing over your masterpiece and here with nominate you King Crow.

Bottoms up—that your coronation may exceed that of George's and your reign be as happy as that Merry Old Soul, Ole King Crow-le.

JAMES R. SHORT,
Newport News, Va.

P. S. Try it with a .22 sometime if you want real sport.

This letter was inspired by P. P. Pitkin's article in crow shooting in the June issue.

DOG FEEDING

TO THE EDITOR:

Here is an item of merit, which should be of interest to those feeding dogs.

I am feeding 10 couple of Walker Hounds and a few cur dogs. These are hard working desert dogs. This pack will do better, much better on this feed—60-40 mix white and brown shorts, 85% dry buttermilk added, and 15% fish meal—130% solids in protein to this I add 20 lbs. of carrot pulp. I also add 5 or 6 quarts of goat milk, as I happen to have the goats. Now the principally important item is this carrot pulp. I use it because of its great value for assimilation. I get it free from the firm which furnished carrot juice for personal use.

Now then, vegetable juice bars are becoming very common all over the country, and the pulp is going to waste.

I want your readers to know about this source of supply of the very best food, and the economy feature too. How their coats shine, how red their gums are, and how clear their eyes! And this pulp knocks the worms too.

I use it about four times a week or oftener, if I can get it free. If I buy carrot meal it costs \$7.50 per hundred. Of course I feed what I get from the slaughter pen, principally viscera and small carcasses.

These desert dogs will run on such fare and not show it, except in the feet, and nothing can be done about that. Do you know carrot juice is very good for the eyes. I have taken off my glasses after a couple of months of carrot juice diet. It must have a very beneficial effect on the dogs too for it quickens their senses, and conditions them to prime; and what good is a hound out of condition? After 3 months of this carrot pulp this pack sure enough is a cold nose outfit, if I ever saw any. I hope this information will help all those feeding strenuous dogs like huntsmen, hunters and breeders.

J. P. CREMIN,
Phoenix, Ariz.

and so this June I graduated to those Shur Shot shells with the New Remington Crimp. What a difference they made in my scores at skeet.



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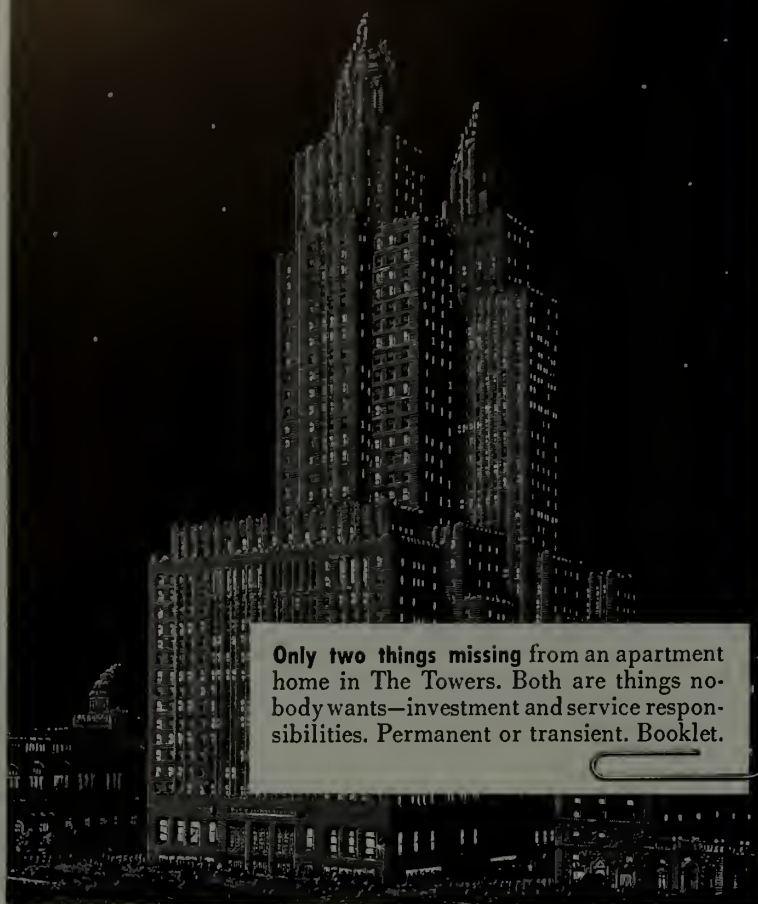
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THE CALENDAR

RACING

To July 2	AQUEDUCT, L. I.
July 3-26	EMPIRE CITY, Yonkers, N. Y.
July 4-19	FORT ERIE, Canada.
To July 5	DETROIT, Mich.
To July 5	DELAWARE PARK, Staunton, Del.
To July 19	SUFFOLK DOWNS, Boston, Mass.
July 21-Aug. 9	ROCKINGHAM PARK, Salem, N. H.
To July 26	HOLLYWOOD PARK, Inglewood, Calif.
July 28-Aug. 30	SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
To July 31	ARLINGTON PARK, Arlington Heights, Ill.
Aug. 1-31	DEL MAR, Calif.
Aug. 1-Sept. 6	WASHINGTON PARK, Homewood, Ill.
Aug. 2-9	HAMILTON PARK, Hamilton, Ont.
Aug. 11-Sept. 27	NARRAGANSETT PARK, Pawtucket, R. I.
Aug. 16-Sept. 1	STAMFORD PARK, Niagara Falls, Ont.

HUNT RACE MEETINGS

Sept. 6	FOXCATCHER HOUNDS, Fair Hill, Md.
Sept. 20	WHITEMARSH VALLEY HUNT, Flourtown, Pa.
Sept. 27	MEADOW BROOK ASSN., Westbury, L. I.
Oct. 4	HUNTINGDON VALLEY HUNT, Jenkintown, Pa.
Oct. 8 & 11	ROLLING ROCK HUNT, Ligonier, Pa.
Oct. 15 & 18	ROSE TREE HUNT, Media, Pa.
Oct. 18	MONMOUTH COUNTY HUNT, Red Bank, N. J.
Oct. 25	ESSEX FOX HOUNDS, Far Hills, N. J.
Nov. 1	PICKERING HUNT, Phoenixville, Pa.
Nov. 4 & 8	UNITED HUNTS, Belmont Park, L. I.
Nov. 8	MIDDLEBURG HUNT, Middleburg, Va.
Nov. 15	MONTPELIER HUNT, Montpelier Station, Va.

HORSE SHOWS

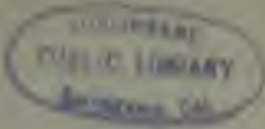
July 1-4	MCLEANSBORO, Ill.
July 1-5	WAVERLY, N. Y.
July 4	PENN YAN, N. Y.
July 4	HOOPESTON, Ill.
July 4	CHARLESTOWN, N. H.
July 4-5	CULPEPPER, Va.
July 4-6	CALISTOGA, Calif.
July 5-6	HUNTINGTON, L. I.
July 6	BURLINGTON, Wis.
July 9-12	ASHLEY, Ill.
July 10-12	VALLEY HUNT, Bradford, Pa.
July 10-12	DANVILLE, Ky.
July 10-12	LEWIS RUN, Pa.
July 10-13	RYE, N. Y.
July 11-12	PLEASANTON, Calif.
July 11-12	OCONOMOWOC, Wis.
July 11-13	CLARKS SUMMIT, Pa.
July 12-13	RESERVE LEAGUE SHOW, South Bend, Ind.
July 13	ST. CHARLES, Ill.
July 13	HEMLOCK, N. Y.
July 13	TONAWANDA, N. Y.
July 15-18	SHAWNEETOWN, Ill.
July 16-19	JUNIOR LEAGUE SHOW, Lexington, Ky.
July 17	PONTIAC, Ill.
July 17-19	HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.
July 17-19	RUMSON, N. J.
July 17-20	NAPA, Calif.
July 17-20	SALINAS, Calif.
July 18	BRAZIL, Ind.
July 18-19	WASHINGTON, Va.
July 18-20	CORONADO NATIONAL, Coronado, Calif.
July 19-20	CHILLICOTHE, O.
July 19-20	NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
July 21-26	GOLCONDA, Ill.
July 23-24	CHARITON, Iowa.
July 23-27	SANTA MARIA, Calif.
July 25-27	PETALUMA, Calif.
July 26-27	LAKEVILLE, Conn.
July 27	SPRINGWATER, N. Y.
July 28-Aug. 2	BELLEVILLE, Ill.
July 28-Aug. 2	HARRISBURG, Ill.
July 28-Aug. 2	SANTA BARBARA, Calif.
July 29-31	PADUCAH, Ky.
July 29-Aug. 1	PLAIN CITY, O.
July 29-Aug. 2	HARRODSBURG, Ky.
July 30-Aug. 3	SACRAMENTO COUNTY FAIR, Galt, Calif.

DOG SHOWS

July 5	SOUTHAMPTON KENNEL CLUB, Southampton, L. I.
July 6	EAST HAMPTON KENNEL CLUB, East Hampton, L. I.
July 6	NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN KENNEL CLUB, Fond du Lac, Wis.
July 12	GREENSBURG KENNEL CLUB, Greensburg, Pa.
July 13	FORT STEUBEN KENNEL CLUB, Steubenville, O.
July 13	MINNEAPOLIS KENNEL CLUB, Minneapolis, Minn.
July 13	SANTA CRUZ KENNEL CLUB, Santa Cruz, Calif.
July 13	TONAWANDA VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Batavia, N. Y.
July 19	WESTERN MICHIGAN KENNEL CLUB, Spring Lake, Mich.
July 20	SANTA BARBARA KENNEL CLUB, Santa Barbara, Calif.
July 27	SAN MATEO KENNEL CLUB, Bay Meadows, Calif.

(Continued on page 10)

The Editor's Cornucopia



There's an old trotter at the farm who combines pleasure and business with considerable deftness.

He looks pretty smart in front of the basket phaeton we have, one of those high wheeled jobs with a double seat in front and what you might call a rumble behind. I've even had the fun of driving him to a sulky and that's got quite a kick to it.

Most of the time he just roams the pastures, eating his belly full and enriching the soil in return. He does that so much that occasionally, generally about income tax time, we look down the valley and tackle with a fresh eye—and a fresher tongue—the academic question of how much it costs to have useless animals about the place.

Then he does his stuff. One of the Belgian mares drops a foal, as happened only the week before these immortal words were first put to paper, and the "use-



less" horse is Our Friend again. He comes up to the barn. He gets re-shod. The mud is scraped off him. The dust is rubbed out. His mane is combed. He gets grain—with vitamins added. And he goes into double-harness for a couple of weeks of good hard work.

Mind you, he's a bit embarrassed, tied up to a big Belgian mare nearly twice his weight. And he's obviously annoyed at having to do nothing but walk. (You can tell from his manner that he'd kinda like to get going.) But he behaves through it all like the gentleman that he is.

His name is Hollyrood Harrier and he isn't just an ordinary horse.

He holds a world's record.

In 1936, when he was ten, hitched with John R. McElwyn, and driven by my graceful friend, the ebullient Tom Walsh, Hollyrood Harrier set a new record for a tandem team (that is, one horse in front of the other). They went a mile that way at Goshen in 2:19 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Harrier's personal record, of course, is much better, for he is entitled to write 2:06 $\frac{1}{4}$ after his name. He has won \$2,699.15 during his career at the "trots," showing up in the winner's circle,

GOOD OLD HOLLYROOD HARRIER SHOWS WHAT HE CAN DO

if they had one, for the last time at Topsfield, Mass., on September 16, 1937. (Having written that I guess I won't tell you that somebody paid \$16,000 for him as a yearling.)

He is by Great Britton out of Janet Dillon, by Dillon Axworthy. We like Harrier.



Harrier came to us a gift, one of those delightful gestures that only imaginative people can think of and only charming people carry out. He was a present from Mrs. Florence Dibble Bushee via the aforesaid Thomas Fay Walsh. And it came about this way.

Tom was and still is an enthusiastic trotting horse man. He admired this honest, sturdy, typically American breed from the bottom of his heart. He loved it. He wanted it to get the public attention that he thought it deserved. And he decided that one way to bring it before the public eye was to think up some spectacular stunt and carry it out with efficiency and dispatch.

Now, Tom had the great advantage of having in his support Florence Dibble, whose famous Oldtown Hill stable of show horses and trotters he was managing. She caught the fever of his enthusiasm and together they decided that the thing to do was to break the record of a coach-and-four going from New York to Atlantic City with trotters in the traces, arriving, God willing, just in time for the opening of the great horse show there.

It may not have been a matter of cosmic importance, considering what has happened since, but it rocked the horse world with some minor shocks at the time. How could the Oldtown Hill trotters possibly do what real coach horses could only accomplish after years of study and preparation? How could they even get there, considering the concrete roads of the present day, to say nothing of the automobile traffic they would have to contend with? And what did Tom Walsh know about road work anyway? The whole thing obviously was silly and instead of bringing credit upon the trotters would only subject them to ridicule.

Well, to make a long story far shorter than it deserves to be, Tom Walsh and Mrs. Dibble made the trip and broke the record. They did the 118 miles in ten

hours, four minutes, 23 seconds as against the record set by Paul Sorg in 1910 of 12 hours, eight minutes; why, they trotted the last stage into Atlantic City at the rate of 16.2 miles per hour!

Not only that, but they provided an untold number of guests (the Venture kept taking on passengers and discharging them all along the route) with a sporting memory not one of them will ever lose.

I, for one, will never forget the curious tingling that went up and down my spine when we spanked down a shady road in New Jersey past one old fellow who was plowing a field. We could see him turn in our direction, bend forward as though to make sure he was really seeing what he thought he saw . . . then throw his hat in the air with a joyous shout that would have done credit to a Comanche Indian.

I've only had my backbone electrified quite that way on one other occasion and that was one November day a quarter of a century ago, when I was going down another country road and



another person was shouting at us. It was early morning, not evening, and she was yelling "Peace!" and carrying a homemade sign with the word crudely printed on it in big black letters. She was doing the riding then, in an automobile. I was marching, and carrying a gun.

There were only three people who rode every foot of the way from New York to Atlantic City; Tom Walsh, Gustavus Town Kirby, and I. Tom did most of the driving (tooling, if you want me to be technical) when Mrs. Dibble wasn't at the reins; Gus had a fine watch and was the official time-keeper and chief raconteur; I was simply glued to my seat because I was fascinated.

And that's why, not long after we bought Pleasant Valley Farm, one of the trotters that had made the historic trip from New York to Atlantic City arrived at the

place with a note from Tom:

"Florence sends her best wishes to both of you and hopes you will like Harrier and get real pleasure and enjoyment from him, both on the farm and off . . . We think you will find that getting this farm is the smartest thing you ever did. It means health and happiness."

Harrier arrived on Thanksgiving morning. It was both thoughtful and accurate of Florence Dibble and Tom to arrange it that way.



SKETCHES BY GORDON REED

When we take Harrier on the road hitched to the phaeton it creates just a bit of public excitement. We really didn't realize how much until one day the phone rang and an angry voice came sizzling over the wire.

"Are you," it inquired scornfully, "the man who drives that trotter around the neighborhood, the strange fellow with the peculiar green hat that has a shaving brush tied to it?"

I allowed meekly that, while the description was hardly accurate, I might be the one.

"Well," he said, "you'll have to stop it!"

"Stop what?"

"Stop driving around that way!"

By now, as you can gather, I was getting a bit mad myself. I controlled myself admirably, as I now remember it, simply inquiring icily, "Pray why?"

"Why?" he said, "because you're scaring all the station wagons off the road!"

BUBBLES FOR COCKERS

We have found a new and quite delightful way of cleaning the dogs. All you need is an egg beater, elbow room, a bowl, water, and an amazing new liquid called Magitex.

You put some of this stuff in the bowl, add water, go to work on it with the egg beater until it lathers, and then you rub this into the coats of the dogs. They seem to like it better than immersion into the soapy depths of the bathtub we got down at Finkle's junk shop, the method we used to use.

Paul J. Fisher



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THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 8)

Aug. 2	LACKAWANNA KENNEL CLUB, Mt. Pocono, Pa.
Aug. 3	LAKE MOHAWK KENNEL CLUB, Sparta, N. J.
Aug. 3	SILVER BAY KENNEL CLUB, Coronado, Calif.
Aug. 9	BUTLER COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Butler, Pa.
Aug. 9	OCEAN CITY KENNEL CLUB, Ocean City, N. J.
Aug. 16	MOHAWK VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Menands, N. Y.
Aug. 16	TURLOCK KENNEL CLUB, Turlock, Calif.
Aug. 16-17	ILLINOIS STATE FAIR KENNEL CLUB, Springfield, Ill.
Aug. 17	MARIN-NORTH BAY KENNEL CLUB, San Rafael, Calif.
Aug. 23	NORTH SHORE KENNEL CLUB, Hamilton, Mass.
Aug. 23	RAVENNA KENNEL CLUB, Ravenna, O.
Aug. 24	CHAGRIN VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Gates Mills, O.
Aug. 24	FRAMINGHAM DISTRICT KENNEL CLUB, Framingham, Mass.
Aug. 24	SAN JOAQUIN KENNEL CLUB, Stockton, Calif.
Aug. 30	CHRYSLER KENNEL CLUB, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 30	LENOX KENNEL CLUB, Lenox, Mass.
Aug. 30	WALLA WALLA KENNEL CLUB, Walla Walla, Wash.
Aug. 30-31	RIVIERA KENNEL CLUB, Santa Monica, Calif.
Aug. 31	GREAT BARRINGTON KENNEL CLUB, Great Barrington, Mass.
Aug. 31	OAKLAND COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Royal Oak, Mich.
Aug. 31-Sept. 1	ST. PAUL KENNEL CLUB, St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 31-Sept. 1	SPOKANE KENNEL CLUB, Spokane, Wash.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS

July 5	SOUTHAMPTON KENNEL CLUB, Southampton, L. I.
July 6	NORTHEASTERN WISCONSIN KENNEL CLUB, Fond du Lac, Wis.
July 6	EAST HAMPTON KENNEL CLUB, East Hampton, L. I.
July 13	FORT STEUBEN KENNEL CLUB, Steubenville, O.
July 13	SANTA CRUZ KENNEL CLUB, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Aug. 3	LAKE MOHAWK KENNEL CLUB, Sparta, N. J.
Aug. 23	NORTH SHORE KENNEL CLUB, Hamilton, Mass.
Aug. 23	RAVENNA KENNEL CLUB, Ravenna, O.
Aug. 24	CHAGRIN VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Gates Mills, O.
Aug. 24	FRAMINGHAM DISTRICT KENNEL CLUB, Framingham, Mass.
Aug. 30	CHRYSLER KENNEL CLUB, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 30	LENOX KENNEL CLUB, Lenox, Mass.
Aug. 31	GREAT BARRINGTON KENNEL CLUB, Great Barrington, Mass.
Aug. 31	OAKLAND COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Royal Oak, Mich.

FIELD TRIALS (Pointers and Setters)

Aug. 29	BROOME COUNTY SPORTSMEN'S ASSN., Binghamton, N. Y.
Aug. 30	CONNECTICUT SPORTSMEN'S ASSN., East Hartford, Conn.
Aug. 31	BRADFORD FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Mt. Alton, Pa.
Aug. 31	SASKATCHEWAN FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Moose Jaw, Sask.
Sept. 1	DOMINION FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Pierson, Manitoba.
Sept. 1	MANITOBA FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Melita, Manitoba.
Sept. 6	NEW BRITAIN FIELD TRIAL CLUB, New Britain, Conn.
Sept. 6	TIAGA COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Owego, N. Y.
Sept. 8	ALL-AMERICA FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Brownsville, Tenn.
Sept. 12	NEW HAMPSHIRE FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Manchester, N. H.
Sept. 13	FRIENDSHIP ROD & GUN CLUB, Friendship, N. Y.
Sept. 13	OSWEGO COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Fulton, N. Y.
Sept. 20	ROCKVILLE FISH & GAME ASSN., Rockville, Conn.
Sept. 20	COOPERSTOWN FISH & GAME ASSN., Cooperstown, N. Y.
Sept. 21	KEYSTONE SETTER & POINTER CLUB, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sept. 27	SEWICKLEY KENNEL CLUB, Sewickley, Pa.
Sept. 27	WARREN COUNTY FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Lander, Pa.
Sept. 27	CONNECTICUT VALLEY FIELD DOG CLUB, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 27	MONROE COUNTY FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Rochester, N. Y.
Sept. 27	I.B.M. COUNTRY CLUB, Johnson City, N. Y.
Sept. 27	OREGON FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Harrisburg, Ore.
Sept. 27	CAMDEN COUNTY FISH & GAME ASSN., Camden, N. J.

SKEET TOURNAMENTS

July 4	LITTLE RIVER SKEET CLUB, Hopkinsville, Ky.
July 4-5	PASCAGOULA SKEET ASSN., Pascagoula, Miss.
July 4-5	RADIO SKEET CLUB, Hingham, Mass.
July 4-5	WILSON SKEET CLUB, Columbus, Ark.
July 6	JOPLIN SKEET CLUB, Joplin, Mo.
July 6	DENVER MUNICIPAL TRAP CLUB, Denver, Colo.
July 6	CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
July 12	MASON CITY GUN CLUB, Mason City, Ia.
July 12-13	CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
July 13	NORTHWEST GUN CLUB, Chicago, Ill.
July 13	PACIFIC ROD & GUN CLUB, San Francisco, Calif.
July 13	PORTLAND SKEET CLUB, Portland, Me.
July 13	AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.
July 13	SLINGER SKEET CLUB, Slinger, Wis.
July 19-20	ARNOLD TRAIL SPORTSMAN'S ASS'N, Fairfield, Mo.
July 25-26	HOT SPRINGS GOLF & TENNIS CLUB, Hot Springs, Va.
July 26-27	PACIFIC ROD & GUN CLUB, San Francisco, Calif.
July 27	CHICAGOLAND GUN CLUB, Chicago, Ill.
July 27	OWENSBORO SKEET CLUB, Owensboro, Ky.
Aug. 3	FAYETTE SKEET CLUB, Lexington, Ky.
Aug. 3	MIDDLEFIELD SKEET CLUB, Middlefield, Conn.
Aug. 6-10	CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind. (National Championships)
Aug. 10	JEFFERSON SKEET CLUB, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 10	HICKAM FIELD SKEET CLUB, Hickam Field, T. H.
Aug. 10	AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.
Aug. 16-17	MAJOR WALDRON SPORTSMAN'S CLUB, Dover, N. H.
Aug. 17	BOURBON SKEET CLUB, Paris, Ky.
Aug. 17	WAVERLY SKEET CLUB, Winnipeg, Canada.
Aug. 17	ELIZABETHTOWN GUN CLUB, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Aug. 17	PASCAGOULA SKEET ASSN., Pascagoula, Miss.

Aug. 17 RIVER INN GUN CLUB, Glenview, Ill.
 Aug. 22-24 WASHINGTON GUN CLUB, Washington, Ind.
 Aug. 23-24 MINNETONKA SKEET & TRAP CLUB, St. Paul, Minn.
 Aug. 23-24 SHENANDOAH SKEET CLUB, Richmond, Va.
 Aug. 24 OWENSBORO SKEET CLUB, Owensboro, Ky.
 Aug. 24 JIM CLARK SKEET CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Aug. 24 ARNOLD TRAIL SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., Fairfield, Me.
 Aug. 30-31 AGRARIAN VALLEY GUN CLUB, Wichita, Kan.
 Aug. 31 JACKSON GUN CLUB, Lakewood, Miss.
 Aug. 31 NEW HAVEN GUN CLUB, New Haven, Conn.
 Aug. 31-Sept. 1 CLARKSBURG SKEET CLUB, Clarksburg, W. Va.

FLOWER SHOWS

Aug. 7-8 ANNUAL GLADIOLI SHOW, Wheeling, W. Va.
 Aug. 9-10 17th ANNUAL GLADIOLI SHOW, Salt Lake City, U.
 Aug. 9-10 MIDWEST FLOWER SHOW, Chicago, Ill.
 Aug. 15 ANNUAL GLADIOLI SHOW, Meriden, Conn.
 Aug. 16-17 IOWA GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Algona, Iowa
 Aug. 16-17 WASHINGTON GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Auburn, Wash.
 Aug. 16-17 MARYLAND GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Havre de Grace, Md.
 Aug. 16-17 INDIANA GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Wabash, Ind.
 Aug. 18-19 SOUTH CAROLINA FLORISTS' ASSN., Columbia, S. C.
 Aug. 23-24 10TH ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW, Inglewood, Calif.

GUERNSEY SALES

July 19 AFTON HURPER SALE, Trenton, N. J.
 Sept. 5 CENTRAL ILLINOIS PROMOTIONAL SALE, Peoria, Ill.
 Sept. 9 VERMONT STATE SALE, Rutland, Vt.
 Sept. 19 CHESTER GUERNSEY SALE, Kennett Square, Pa.
 Sept. 20 WALTER KERR DISPERSAL SALE, Spring House, Pa.
 Sept. 25 SOUTHEAST KANSAS BREEDERS' ASSN., Patrons, Kan.
 Sept. 27 CAYUGA COUNTY SALE, Auburn, N. Y.
 Oct. 1 MAINE BREEDERS' SALE, Fryeburg, Me.
 Oct. 3 OHIO STATE CONSIGNMENT SALE, Wooster, O.
 Oct. 3 SILAS THOMAS & SONS DISPERSAL, Middletown, N. Y.
 Oct. 4 FOREMOST GUERNSEY SALE, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
 Oct. 6 ILLINOIS STATE SALE, Walnut, Ill.
 Oct. 6 TOPSFIELD SALE, Topsfield, Mass.
 Oct. 8 ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND SALE, Cordaville, Mass.
 Oct. 8 ANNUAL INDIANA STATE SALE, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Oct. 10 DARKE COUNTY CONSIGNMENT SALE, Greenville, O.
 Oct. 10 PENNSYLVANIA STATE SALE, Doylestown, Pa.
 Oct. 11 NEW JERSEY STATE SALE, Trenton, N. J.
 Oct. 13 CALIFORNIA STATE SALE, Fresno, Calif.
 Oct. 15 RIEGELDALE FARM, Trich, Ga.
 Oct. 17 EASTERN OHIO CONSIGNMENT SALE, Canfield, O.
 Oct. 20 LOUIS MERRYMAN'S SEMI-ANNUAL SALE, Timonium, Md.
 Oct. 27 VIRGINIA STATE SALE, Richmond, Va.

JERSEY SALES

Sept. 2 NORTH CAROLINA JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, N. C.
 Sept. 20 PARISH SALE, Mattoon, Ill.

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES

Sept. 22 W. A. KIRSCHBAUM, Defiance, Ia.
 Sept. 25 EASTERN ILLINOIS BREEDERS' ASSN., Danville, Ill.
 Sept. 27 CENTRAL IOWA BREEDERS' ASSN., Marshalltown, Ia.
 Sept. 29 DUTCHESS COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSN., Pine Plains, N. Y.
 Sept. 30 MINNESOTA BREEDERS' ASSN., Blue Earth, Minn.
 Oct. 6 EVANS-LARMER SALE, Maryville, Mo.
 Oct. 7 HAMILTON BROTHERS, Good Hope, Ill.
 Oct. 8 TOM COLEMAN, Rushville, Ind.
 Oct. 9 MERCER COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSN., Medo, Ill.
 Oct. 13 VIRGINIA BREEDERS' ASSN., Watterton, Va.
 Oct. 13 PETERS-ROBERTS-EATON-McLAIN SALE.
 Oct. 16 CENTRAL ILLINOIS BREEDERS' ASSN., Congerville, Ill.
 Oct. 17 MILLER & COLE, Peru, Ind.
 Oct. 18 CENTRAL ILLINOIS BREEDERS' ASSN., (4-H Club Calf Sale), Congerville, Ill.
 Oct. 27 NORTHWEST BREEDERS' ASSN., Fargo, N. Dak.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING

To July 11 TOLEDO, O.
 July 14-26 OLD ORCHARD, Me.
 July 28-Aug. 2 HISTORIC TRACK, Goshen, N. Y.

ART EXHIBITIONS

July 1-30 PRIMITIVE AMERICAN PAINTINGS, BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Mass.
 July 1-30 14TH ANNUAL OHIO PRINTMAKERS' EXHIBITION, NEVILLE PUBLIC MUSEUM, Green Bay, Wis.
 July 1-31 WORKS OF ALBERT STERNER; OLD MASTER DRAWINGS; DRAWINGS BY CARL PICKHARDT, BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Mass.
 July 1-Aug. 3 "THE MUSEUM IN EDUCATION" (EXHIBITS OF 20 MUSEUMS); CHINESE BUDDHIST PAINTINGS, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Boston, Mass.
 To July 6 ARCHITECTURE OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY; PAINTINGS BY ELEANORE BATES; SCULPTURE BY ZYGMUND SAZEVICH; MURALS BY CANDIDO PORTINARI, SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF ART, Calif.
 To July 12 PAINTINGS OF THE HUDSON RIVER, CONTEMPORARY ARTS, N. Y.
 To July 31 LITHOGRAPHS IN COLOR, BARBIZON-PLAZA ART GALLERIES, N. Y.
 To July 31 WILLIAM T. WALTERS RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION, WALTERS ART GALLERY, Baltimore, Md.
 July-Sept. 28 ART OF CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN AND PERSIA; CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN & EUROPEAN SCULPTURE; PAINTINGS BY SEATTLE ARTISTS, SEATTLE ART MUSEUM, Wash.
 July-Sept. 21 THE CHINA TRADE AND ITS INFLUENCES, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, N. Y.
 July-Sept. 14 DEFENDERS OF THE REPUBLIC, BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.
 July-Sept. 29 PRINTED ART, BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.
 July-Sept. 21 VOLLARD PUBLICATIONS, BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.

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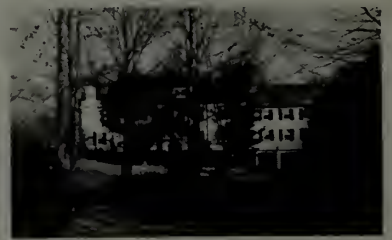
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Farm Labor—Where is It?

by *PETER FISHER*

THE problem of greatest seriousness to farm owners of all classes at the present time is the labor problem.

So evident is this that the statement hardly needs to be documented. Nevertheless:

The draft has already taken a half-million young men.

New army camps are drawing "carpenters" from the farm sec-

tions at \$ as high as \$12 a day.

Trade schools, particularly in the airplane field, are successfully advertising for students with the lure of factory jobs at high wages.

New aluminum plants are offering 60c an hour.

Shipyards and mines are looking for workers.

A new arms plant is being built in Denver to employ 100,000 men—and no one knows how wide a radius will have to be combed.

In Oregon there is a shortage of 4,000 berry pickers, so serious a matter that 280 ministers appealed from their pulpits for men, and women, to help save the crop.

In Virginia is a farm which has



JOEL—GRAPHIC HOUSE

employed eleven negroes since time immemorial; only three are left and there are no replacements.

In Maryland, on a farm where 27 men were employed in peak seasons, there has been difficulty in getting six and at higher wages.

In Massachusetts farm prices are up 17%, costs only 3%—but the harvests may rot in the fields.

In Connecticut one out of every three farmhands has quit.

In Georgia towns the police have been rounding up loafers, according to "Time," and giving them their choice of working on farms or going to jail. Moaned one farmer: "I'm begging now for the same sorry type of workers I would have run off my farm three years ago."

New Jersey and Pennsylvania need farm help.

In the New York milkshed, some farmers are switching from dairy to beef cattle because of the lower labor requirements and the impossibility of getting skilled dairy help.

In Utah, farmers are organizing cooperative groups, exchanging labor, to help solve the problem.

One young man in Minnesota who had no industrial ambitions advertised for a farm job in "The Farmer" and got 60 replies, some by telephone.

The National Farm School reports that its boys have had their summer jobs, sometimes difficult to arrange in the past, settled for months.

If any further evidence is needed of the seriousness of the problem, it may be found in any newspaper or on any telephone, if it isn't already present at home.

Many people think that the farm labor problem we are now facing has been caused by the war abroad and by our defense program. But this is not so. The problem is an old one, only brought into much sharper relief by our suddenly accelerated industrial efforts.

Prof. Herrell F. DeGraff, of the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, brought figures before the Farm Club of New York at its June meeting to show that the cost of labor has been rising continuously for the past century.

In 1866, a man's monthly wage on the farm was equivalent to 600 lbs. of milk; in 1941, it had risen to 1800. Similarly, 100 years ago a day laborer could be hired for the equivalent of $\frac{3}{4}$ bu. of wheat; in 1941, it required three to three and a half times as much wheat to get the same amount of work done.

Further evidence that the present shortage is not a new ogre may be found in the fact that its old familiar companion, a glut of labor, is still pres-



R. I. NEFSMITH

Farm and factory, not to mention Army and Navy, compete for our young men

ent. California, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma all have too much unemployed labor.

It just happens, as all who have read or seen "Grapes of Wrath" know full well, that this labor is difficult to move or house. These new migrants—unlike the working hobo of yesteryear—are equipped with wives, grandparents, children.

FURTHERMORE, sensible northern farmers do not believe that the displaced share-croppers, dust bowlers, Arkies, Oakies, negroes, are competent by experience or disposition to work the more intensively farmed operations of the present day. They remember the axiom that "a poor hand can break more machinery in a day than a farm can earn in a year."

No, the little transient labor that is available is not tempting. What farms want from one coast to the other is the very same mechanically-minded bright intelligent youth that industry wants. (And that the Army and Navy are taking.)

With farm wages at \$36 per month

in New York State on April 1, 1941, for a dawn-to-dusk day, and with the factory offering that much a week for an eight-hour day, there can be little doubt which most laborers will choose. "Never again," said one farm boy of whom I have heard, "will I get up in the dark, pail the cows, work all day in the fields, and do chores by lantern light."

The situation presents an especial problem, and a possible solution, for farmers of the COUNTRY LIFE readership.

Ordinary farmers cannot hire labor at 35c an hour, which is the minimum rate for unskilled labor established at the first "closed shop farm" of which we have heard and stay in business. It is inevitable that the labor which does remain on the land must move toward the bigger operations.

Again, with labor so difficult to get, more machinery will of necessity be installed and most ordinary farmers can't do that either. (Sales of agricultural machinery are up 20% so far this year, may set a new all-time high . . . and combines cost (Continued on page 61)

REVOLUTION in the SOUTH

by J. SIDNEY CATES

AN amazing series of agricultural discoveries promises to transform the South, which the President has called the nation's economic problem Number One. Any one of these discoveries would be startling in itself; together they seem certain to lift to a new plane the ways of farming, and therefore the ways of life, below the Mason and Dixon Line. Thanks to developments wrought by patient agricultural experts within a single decade, we are about to witness the greatest unshackling and expansion ever to come to a rural region of America.

In each of agriculture's three main divisions—soils, crops and livestock—the South has been handicapped by natural lacks and difficulties. If its people have seemed backward, it was largely because land and climate put so many discouraging obstacles in their path. These obstacles have now been conquered. And the nation's number one economic problem bids fair to become its number one economic opportunity.

In spite of plentiful feed, cattle have never done very well in the hotter and more humid parts of the South. One important reason for this has only recently been discovered: our cattle, of species imported from Europe, are ill-equipped to stand the long, hot, damp summers without serious upset.

Under the heat and humidity, their blood count drops very low. They do not sweat, but can cool themselves only by radiation and rapid breathing. This limited cooling process is insufficient for the southern climate, and so during hot weather the animals build up a high body temperature. Recent studies have shown that beef breed cattle in southern Louisiana develop a body temperature of $107\frac{1}{2}$ degrees and a breathing rate of 140 per minute, when left in the

sunshine for six hours on a medium hot day.

But along with this discovery came the hopeful finding that Indian cattle, of a species known as the Brahma, have a cooling system which enables them to thrive in the hottest and most humid climate.

IN studies at the U. S. Government station at Jenerette, La., during the hottest summer periods Brahma cattle not only showed no appreciable rise in either temperature or breathing rate, but displayed their disdain of heat by standing contentedly in the broiling sun to chew their cuds, though shade was available a short distance away. First crosses of the Brahma with our beef breeds not only showed the same disre-

gard of hot weather, but as three-year-olds weighed about 300 lbs. more than their ordinary half-brothers.

Leading cattlemen are taking advantage of this discovery. The great King Ranch in south Texas, which is rapidly being stocked with a Brahma hybrid breed of their own development, reports that the new type animals not only weigh much more, but that the calf crop is up nearly 50 per cent, and that the runts and culls which used to constitute 25 per cent of each year's increase are now unknown.

The hybrid cattle can be fattened to a fine finish during the hottest months of the year. Brahma bulls now command a price four or five times that of ordinary beef breeds. In other days this would have slowed down the



This eleven-months-old Santa Gertrudis bull typifies the Brahma cross developed on the King Ranch; below, Hereford-Brahma cross-bred steers



shift to Brahma hybrid cattle, but thanks to the newly developed technique of artificial insemination, one male can now take care of a harem of several thousand breeding cows, thus cutting sire cost to a negligible figure.

The implications of this were fully realized by the more philosophically inclined agricultural scientists. Dr. John R. Mohler, the distinguished head of the Bureau of Animal Industry, told me that it "put the outlook for southern cattle production in a new and hopeful light."

Cattle did not flourish in the South for another reason: the scourge of ticks and internal parasites, which took a terrible toll. The latter were four times as bad as in the North. Through one of the most colossal eradication campaigns in the history of the world the fever tick several years ago was practically eliminated. But until just recently no such progress had been made against internal parasites.

Medicines to clear these vermin out of the alimentary canal had proven only feebly effective. The trouble was that the digestive system of the animal either broke down or absorbed the dose

before it got much beyond the stomach. The animal might be made sick, but the vermin in the lower part of his system remained unscathed.

In despair, parasitologists had almost ceased to experiment along this line, when an entomologist, entirely ignorant of veterinary tradition, opened the road to an answer. This entomologist was not interested in internal parasites but was trying to control the blood-sucking horn fly that scourged cattle on west Texas ranches. He found that the fly reproduced only in the droppings of its victims. From this lead the entomologist hit upon the idea of feeding an insecticide to the cattle, and thereby poisoning the droppings so that the fly larvae would not develop in them. The insecticide used was the new sensational synthetic, phenothiazine.

Of course any trained veterinarian would have laughed at his experiment. But it worked. The droppings were thoroughly poisoned and the horn fly was destroyed. Obviously, in the journey through the animal, little or none of the potency of phenothiazine had been lost.

Veterinary parasitologists then took

up this lead, and repeated tests with every sort of domestic animal showed this new drug to be an undreamed-of panacea for practically all the vitality-sapping internal pests that have plagued southern livestock.

I asked Dr. Benjamin Schwartz, head of the Zoological Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to give me a statement on this amazing new development. Here are his words:

"The use of phenothiazine enables the South to raise healthy calves even in regions where parasites were so bad that they could not be kept alive to maturity. It will enable livestock growers in all sections of the South to put the health of their animals on a revolutionary new basis. It is also a specific for the most debilitating form of parasites that so commonly infest horses and mules in the South. Its use should result in a quality of horsepower heretofore unknown in southern states."

But even with these seemingly last barriers removed, there can be no expansion of the South's livestock industry without an abundance of cheap feed. And cheap feed comes from rich lands and healthy crops. Here again science has made exhilarating discoveries.

The South was not blessed with natural fertility. Southern soils are timber soils. Trees do not lavish organic matter on the earth; forest residue forms only a thin top coat. These lands have always washed terribly, not only because of the texture, but also because of open winters and torrential rains. And until relatively recent days there were no easily cultivated sod crops that would bind and build these lands.

Now the South has a series of new sod crops, natives of Asia and the tropics, which grow with great vigor, stop erosion, yield rich forage and as though by magic build riches into the land.

The main job of American farming is that of feeding animals. This requires cheap feed produced in volume. Yields of grain and hay in the South have been pitifully low, and until lately no cheap way had been found to lift them. (Continued on page 45)



Forage crops which hold and enrich southern soil; lespedeza sericea (top left), kudzu (top right), sweet potatoes (lower left), and crotalaria



SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND ERNEST GRAHAM PHOTOS

LIFE

begins

when you buy a farm



Hospitality: Mrs. Rubicam

The Story of Rolling Ridge Farms Danboro, Pa.

THERE is developing in this land a group of "business man farmers" that is growing in size and influence with astonishing strides.

Frankly, I'm not satisfied with the term business man farmer, but I've raked the dictionaries and threshed the Thesaurus and can find nothing more to the point. Perhaps "city farmers," a more popular description, is better; at any rate that's what their rural neighbors call them.

I do know that they wince when you call them "squires," and they aren't really squires in the strict sense of the word for they haven't been on the land for generations. And they are ready to stand up and fight, these hard-headed settlers, if you try to call them "country gentlemen."

Call them what you will, it is becoming evident even to the most casual observer that they are bound to exercise a decided influence upon the general economy: successful business men, and women too, they are already powers in many industries, in business, in the professions; they know the ways and uses of politics and propaganda; they already exercise leadership in a variety of affairs and over a host of people and it is clearly only a matter of time before some sign of their accustomed imprint will become evident in agriculture, too.

How significant is this free-willed movement back to the land on the part of men and women of standing and character, men and women who have already given a demonstration of their



Association with the problems (as well as the pleasures) of country living has given Raymond Rubicam a fresh outlook on life

SUPPLEMENT
PUBLIC LIBRARY
ROLLING RIDGE, ILL.



F. T. JONES AND G. F. VANDERBILT PHOTOS

See how the business man farmer influences the farming community in which he lives, quite as he is accustomed to influencing the business circles in which he works: 11 boys studying cattle at Rolling Ridge Farms

ability and strength, may be determined from the fact that since the beginning of American history—starting with The Father of Our Country—our outstanding leaders have come from the land.

It is curiously fascinating to some that this group should apparently arise at the very moment when a mass of newly "rich" folks is being created just above the subsistence level by the flood of money released in Washington for our defense efforts.

Actually—and fortunately for all of us—the farm trend is more important in the long run and far sounder. In the first place, it preceded the present war and will continue long after it; there always have been and always will be people living on the land better than others. And in the second place, its leaders will no doubt be the guides and mentors of the masses in the prompt expenditure of their new-found riches.

Now, these business man farmers are not primarily farmers, though they shyly appreciate the compliment when called that. *But* they are useful to farmers: they insist on the rebuilding of worn-out land; they believe in modern equipment; they provide more remunerative employment and better living

conditions than the average farmers can; they are interested in better blood-stock and make it more generally available; if nothing else, they bring to farming a more experienced viewpoint on the all-important matters of marketing and merchandising. They see everything connected with agriculture with a fresh eye.

These men and women are not technical agriculturalists. *But* they have

the good sense and the money to hire technicians, they are accustomed to dealing with technical experts—and they know how to learn from them quickly. For example, they are the first to take advantage of, rather than to resent, the helpful advices of the county agents on their various livestock and crop problems.

They are, in brief, intelligent men and women who try to look at their



One of the combination cattle-horse-hay barns as seen from the front door, with machinery sheds, garage and quarters



Owning a farm isn't all work, even in these strenuous times; Rolling Ridge has a residential area separate from the farm, charming inside and out, with equipment that makes for pleasant living

farms through the same cool microscope through which they are accustomed to regarding their everyday business affairs.

True, they are extravagant in the matter of capital investment; but they believe that doing everything as well as you can makes sense over a period of time. They like to keep their places

looking as though they were trying to accomplish something important; put that down, if you must, to enthusiasm. True, too, they may be fumbling in some of their efforts; only time and practical experience can possibly change that.

But, to their credit, they insist that their farms be well located, generally

near enough to their business to enable them to keep an eye on both.

The tasks must be well chosen; they have made a study of local conditions and the nearby public demand.

Their farms must be properly equipped; they have recognized for years, as a result of their work in the cities, the serious labor difficulties that this country is facing.

Their farms must be well managed: they are accustomed to success (otherwise they would hardly be able to go to the country in this manner) and they know the part that competent management plays in any successful enterprise.



View from the residence toward the cheerful house occupied by Harold P. Hamilton, manager of Rolling Ridge and its herd

TYPICAL of the business man farmer movement is the Rolling Ridge Farms undertaking of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rubicam, at Danboro, Pennsylvania.

The site was chosen because it is in Bucks County, by Government standards one of the lushest sections of the United States, and on the map the one nearest New York, where Mr. Rubicam has his office. (It's a two-hour trip from farm to office.)

The foundations of the house were laid in 1809, restored and extended by Mr. Rubicam in 1935. It's a lovely place of field stone, as you can see from the photograph, in accordance with Pennsylvania Dutch lines—partly because of Mr. Rubicam's own background and partly because it is the style of that delightful rolling country.

The farm buildings were designed after consultation with agricultural authorities at Pennsylvania State College and the nearby National Farm School, then revised and extended to suit changing conditions.

The original purchase consisted of 83 acres. This was soon increased by the purchase of more land to 240. Lately another 110 acres were rented; experience indicated that the additional acreage was advisable in order to make the whole a more rounded, therefore, more economical, operation.

The principal task of the farm depended on a number of considerations, somewhat as follows:

Mr. Rubican found himself in a typical dairy country. The first thing he did not want to do was get in competition with his thrifty hard-working neighbors. Also, the dairy business had no attraction for him; he did not want to set up an extra business consisting of many small transactions and an endless amount of bookkeeping if he could find something simpler, that required less hired labor, that might be successful year by year with comparatively few transactions of larger dimensions.

He decided, therefore, to go into beef cattle.

He decided then to go into the breeding of beef cattle because he was fascinated by the possibilities of building up a good herd, as he had built up a great business, instead of just buying feeders and selling finished steers, trusting to the vagaries of the market to determine whether he could make a profit or not.

The question then remained, which breed?

He chose Aberdeen-Angus¹ because his studies of the nearby markets—New York, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia—convinced him that here was the premium beef of the present day. He knew from consulting his cheek-stubs that Rolling Ridge Farms was a premium organization; it would, therefore, have to deal in premium products and get the higher prices possible for them in order to justify its existence.

(Don't forget, this modern group consists of "farmers" whose farms must justify themselves, not only in the minds of their owners but in their account books as well. They have no desire whatsoever to be "country gentlemen" gazing dreamily over their vast "estates!"')

Mr. Rubican decided further that the stocky Angus breed would never go out of style, so to speak, so far as the big city markets are concerned. In these days of smaller families and smaller homes, with smaller stoves, there is a ceaseless demand—particularly in the cities—for (Continued on page 62)

¹The advantages of Aberdeen-Angus were first brought to Mr. Rubican's attention by one of the executives of his own business, artistic Vaughn Flannery, who has an outstanding herd at his delightful Cockade Farms, Darlington, Md. Another evidence of the influence of the business man farmer.



Good pastures, shade trees, running water all help to make the cattle from Rolling Ridge winners at the nearby shows



The herd sire is Rolling Ridge Black Major R., bought in dam in 1936, a descendant of famous Aberdeen-Angus sires



Manager Hamilton, whose nickname is Happy, is pleased to present Rolling Ridge Esthonia, who is everything you see listed

P. T. JONES AND G. E. VAN ANDA PHOTOGRAPHS



Breath of

FLIGHT!

THE COMING COUNTRY SPORT

by *COMMANDER E. F. McDONALD, JR.*

IF you like to ski, if you like to bobsled or toboggan, if you like sailing or iceboating, if you like to fly and if you like a group sport, particularly one in which the demands on your pocket-book are not too heavy, then you will surely thrill to America's newest and most fascinating sport, gliding and soaring.

From the first time you take your seat in a glider and are towed across the field, waddling like a fat duck looking for water, and whether after that, you limit your motorless flight to straight gliding with perhaps a touch of ridge or thermal soaring; or whether you go in for cross-country cloud catching you will find it one of the finest

sports you have ever encountered. You will know why it is beginning to boom in America as the supreme thrill of the air.

Essentially, gliding is the art of piloting a light airplane that has no motor or propeller. You have the same controls, and similar instruments. You are subjected to the same law of gravity, although your craft is lighter and more efficient than a power plane, and therefore glides farther from the same height.

Since you have no motor to carry you along you must master the movements of the air, use wind to carry you on your course, and learn about the ascending and descending currents

of air that can either sustain flight for hours or land you ignominiously in somebody's cornfield. You are like a sailor operating in three dimensions instead of two.

Learning to glide is both safe and easy. Your craft looks like any light plane with the conventional landing gear replaced by a single center wheel half concealed in the fuselage. You are strapped in by the safety belt, and wait until your instructor gets set in his car, 50 to 60 feet ahead of you. He gives you the signal, and moves slowly ahead until the rope connecting the car to your glider is taut. Then he tows you down the field, just fast enough so that by proper manipulation of stick and rudder you can bring up the tail, keep the wings level, and maintain a straight course behind him.

As soon as you can keep your ship level he will increase speed enough so you can ease back on the stick and sail along a foot or two above the ground. As your skill increases he tows you higher and higher, five, ten, fifteen feet, constantly signaling to you. Finally he will tell you to pull the release and glide straight forward to the ground. From this point on it is largely a question of practice.

While you are learning these fundamentals you are soaking up soaring meteorology. You watch soaring birds, see how they circle endlessly in thermals, learn that a thermal is nothing but an ascending column of air which has been heated by the sun. You watch other soaring birds high over the windward side of a ridge.

Now you are ready for a sailplane, which is nothing but a glider with very high performance characteristics. In general, gliders have a gliding ratio of from twelve or fifteen to one, and a sinking speed in normal flight of from three-and-a-half to four feet per second. That is, from a height of 100 feet they can glide forward from 1,200 to 1,500 feet before landing. Sailplanes, with their long tapered wings and superb streamlining, have much greater efficiency; some have gliding angles as flat as 30 to one, and sinking speeds as low as two feet per second. It is in ships of this type that men have soared cross-country hundreds of miles, climbed higher than 20,000 feet, and stayed in the air for as long as 50 hours.

Let's suppose you have joined a soaring club. You started out with fifteen or twenty members and one medium glider or fairly high-performance sailplane. You either hired an instructor, or had one member of your club qualify for an instructor's rating. Perhaps you bought a sailplane "package" as offered by one manufacturer: a ship with its two-wheel trailer on which it is packed for transit, and a complete course of instructions, costing about \$1,300 all told.

You picked up an old car for towing, and either built or bought a winch built up from an old car. Your total investment will be less than \$100 each, and it is possible even to finance this over a period of one year. From now on you can operate for from \$.50 to \$1.50 per month; the only expenses are for tow rope and towing fuel, unless you have to pay rent for your field.

One by one you and your fellow members have learned the fundamentals of flight. It took you perhaps two hours, spaced over several days, to learn proper gliding angles and begin making turns. By the time you had had ten hours instruction you were probably ready for soaring, and already knew more about pure flight than you would have learned by flying a power plane 100 hours. Every minute you have

been in the air has required precision flying; you had no motor to get you out of trouble if you found you had misjudged your glide and were going to sit down a mile from home. Every landing was a forced landing.

Let's assume that your glider sinks at about three feet a second and has a forward speed of about 40 miles per hour in its most efficient gliding angle. With a half-mile of rope on the winch you can easily reach an altitude of from 500 to 1,000 feet before cutting loose. Then if it is a still day you can cruise around the field for several minutes before landing, covering a total distance of from three to five miles.

But there is a ridge behind your field, and a moderately strong wind is blowing right against it. You know that the wind is deflected upward, so you glide in that direction. Sure enough, your rate of climb indicator variometer changes from a fall of three feet per second to zero; then it shows you beginning to climb. So you soar back and forth on the windward side of the ridge, sinking a trifle at times, rising a trifle at others. You carefully avoid the down draft on the lee side. When you get tired you toboggan down through the buoyant air and let somebody else try it.

Suppose it is a hot day. Sun beating against the earth has heated the low lying air; the temperature six inches from the surface may be ten degrees higher than it is a few feet higher. That warm air expands, grows lighter, and pushes against the air above it. At one point it breaks through the blanket of cooler atmosphere and begins to rise. The rest of the warm air flows along the ground to this hole in the blanket, and rises like a giant bubble. A thermal current has formed, which may rise as rapidly as ten or fifteen feet a second: the rising air is replaced by the gentle sinking of cool air over a much wider area.

As you cruise around over the field you feel a gentle bump, and watch your variometer change to show that you are climbing several feet a second. If you keep going straight you soon fly out of it. So you turn back, find the thermal again, and circle in tight spirals while it carries you up, perhaps, for thousands of feet.

But the (Continued on page 42)



H. GROENHOFF PHOTOS

A meet at the Elmira, N. Y. gliding field, and some soaring atmosphere



Seduction at



THAYER PHOTOS

The yearlings on sale at Saratoga form an endless parade under the watchful eyes of prospective buyers

"SEDUCTION at Saratoga" is not the title of a mystery story or a melodrama. It is a standing topic, never old, for all writers on sport; more especially still, all who have "gone racing" at The Spa.

From high-priced feature writers with by-lines nationally known down to obscure purveyors of local (and other) items, Saratoga is always good for "copy." The public loves it. At least, it seems always ready for more.

The explanation is easy. The seduction is real. It classifies among the temptations to which it is wiser to succumb than to resist. The philosopher who remarked that the best thing about being tempted was the yielding assuredly had been to Saratoga. Just as assuredly, also, he had gone back. They all do.

The act is habit-forming. To those who have formed it, there is none other that they so rejoice in. August at Saratoga—the month dedicated to racing—finds the same assemblage gathered whose forms and faces have been familiar not merely for years or seasons, but for decades and generations. If anything kept them away they might expire of broken hearts.

If it be necessary to justify the pilgrimage, there are two perennial and perfect alibis. Either (1) you go to see the horses race or (2) you go to buy one. And the height of felicity is attained when you can say that you are

going this season to see a horse perform that you bought there last summer.

This animal was then a yearling and is now a two-year-old.

Of course!

For Saratoga is the great American yearling sales mart, because of which it is also the great American center of two-year-old racing.

This statement brings up the classic problem of the chicken and the egg: Which produced the other—the sales the races or the races the sales?

It is just as difficult to be dogmatic one way as the other. As racing at The Spa began long before yearling sales were held there, one might jump to the conclusion that cause and effect had been thus produced.

But, on the other hand, since the sales moved in and took possession, the ascendancy of the two-year-old upon the racing program has vastly increased. Today, one hand washes the other with the maximum efficiency. Those in attendance gravitate between the two with the regularity of a pendulum.

There are other attractions, of course. They are only feeders to the

The world's greatest Thoroughbred marketplace today is Saratoga. There, during the month of August, the crème de la crème of American breeding will be offered at auction.

Since the World War, 11,666 horses—mostly yearlings—have been sold at Saratoga under the hammer. A total of \$27,202,865 has been paid in cash.

The greatest bargain was Man o' War, sold in 1918 for \$5,000.

The greatest flop was New Broom, sold in 1928 for \$75,000.

The most active buyer has been Mrs. Ethel V. Mars, who bought 102 yearlings for \$598,400 from 1935 to 1940—and is still at it.

Last year, 693 head brought \$1,226,725, with \$18,000 top price.

What will 1941 bring?

Saratoga

by SALVATOR



A well posed horse helps the sale

big show; the auctions held under electric light in the Arcadian pavilion of the Fasig Tipton Co., at the hour of 8:30 p. m., and the two-year-old stakes run in the afternoons at the race track next door, which, commencing with the Flash, on opening day, end with the Hopeful on the closing one.

Between these, hardly an afternoon goes by that is not featured either by some famous fixture or else a purse event in which some of the leading juveniles are being tuned up to go for the big money later on.

If one has attended the sales the previous season, and made note of those which brought the high dollar, or were the most gorgeous to behold, or had the purplest pedigrees, even if unable to invest in any of them, he thrills with the knowledge that a year hence he will see them perform in the stakes. The interest added by this fact can hardly be computed.

While not polite openly to say so, it is really bad form to win a two-year-old stake at The Spa with a colt or filly that did not pass through the sales the year before. There are owners who breed their racers, hence what they start is home-grown, but in a sense they are transgressors of the code. They are outsiders—the colts, we mean—that have barged in and are poaching upon others' preserves.

Those who stand for the rigor of the game do not approve of this, but as it cannot, under the rules of racing, very well be helped, they grit their teeth and stand it, with not always repressed indignation.

Racing began at Saratoga while the Civil War was still in progress. The sport had been suspended for several years while the North and South were swaying in the death-grip, but when, after Gettysburg, it was evident that the southern cause was lost, the reaction among the New York turfmen was immediate and an experimental meeting was put on at The Spa, which, together with Long Branch was then the great favorite among the northern watering places.

Its success was so emphatic that the next season a much more pretentious one was given, over a greatly improved track accoutered with what were then the most up-to-date improvements. The rest, down to this writing, is history.

PREVIOUS to the Civil War the racing of two-year-olds was frowned upon for the most part. The beau-ideal of the old-school turfite was the four-mile-heat horse, four years old and upward, and it was considered unwise to "overdevelop" colts at two, thereby injuring their chances to train on into the Marathonian heroes that ruled the course.

But the war swept that away, and in 1864 Saratoga gave the first stake event for two-year-olds staged there. It was named the Saratoga Stake, and may be said to have established the precedent which, through years and generations, has resulted in the condi-

tions of today, when Saratoga and the juveniles have become synonymous in the public mind.

The Thoroughbred type has been immensely influenced by the elevation of the two-year-old to the high position that he now and for long has occupied. Extreme early speed and individual precocity are today the goals for which most breeders strive—with the yearling sales at The Spa their objective.

Every August, when it rolls around, sees 500 or more of their choicest products coming up from Kentucky and elsewhere to find new owners there. In 1940, the offerings numbered 693 head and they brought the imposing sum of \$1,226,725 under the hammer, with \$18,000 the top price.

When two-year-old stakes became the fashion at Saratoga, such functions as the modern yearling sales were unknown. At that time and for long afterward, it was the custom of the individual



The horses get what might be called Elizabeth Arden attention

breeder, in Kentucky or elsewhere, to hold his vendues at his farm, either *solus* or in combination with one or two brother-breeders, who pooled their interests for the common profit. And in those days a \$1,000 yearling was a sensation—something to be trumpeted far and wide.

Then, gradually, with the steady development of juvenile racing and the great success and importance of the New York tracks, there grew up the custom of shipping the cream of the crop to that city to be sold, instead of expecting the buyers to make the long trek to the stud farms. These vendues were held in the leading repositories and sales arenas of that day, mostly in the heart of the Metropolis itself, at the outset.

Then a new tack was taken by locating them in the paddocks at the leading race tracks. Of the latter the favorite was Sheephead Bay, Coney Island, which for about 40 years was the most popular with race-goers, as it was also the most attractive and well-conducted. There, season after season, many consignments were auctioned.

The New York auction sales of yearlings were in the beginning conducted by the late Col. S. D. Bruce, famous as the founder, compiler, and first publisher of the American Stud Book; but soon he was deprived of most of his customers by William Easton, also long since dead, an Englishman who had located in this country and became its premier horse salesman, either in or out of the arena.

Easton had great talents for such a role—an arresting personality, a wide knowledge of horses, pedigrees and performances, the gift of winning and holding a following and a real genius with the gavel. Until his health failed him, with his death ensuing, he monopolized his field.



Looking at young horses—and guessing their future—is one of the principal pleasures of the month of August in Saratoga



Mr. Fitz gets a close-up



This is one of the best ways to do it: sit in the shade while the stable boys pose and move the horses out in the sunshine

When he passed, the Fasig-Tipton Co. emerged to begin its long career. Originally it was William B. Fasig & Co., its founder and motive power having been the gentleman of that name, an Ohioan by birth and then a resident of Cleveland, where he was secretary of the Gentlemen's Driving Club, which gave Grand Circuit trotting meetings there. He began holding combination sales of trotters back in the 1880's and, gradually increasing his success, formed a connection with the great English firm of Tattersalls, which he represented in America for some years.

Retiring from this he went from Cleveland to New York, where from sales of harness race horses exclusively he branched out into those of Thoroughbreds as well. He also took into partnership Ed A. Tipton, another man long identified with the trotters, a Kentuckian by birth and for years the secretary of the famous "Trots" at Lexington.

Tipton, like Fasig, was ambitious for a wider field and big things and left Kentucky to engage with Marcus Daly, the "Copper King," of Montana, who was then breeding and racing both trotters and Thoroughbreds on a grand scale. In this way Tipton became interested in the gallopers and, being a man of great ability and a high-class horseman, was soon as well versed in them as in the harness breed.

As Marcus Daly's adviser and agent, Tipton had much to do with the great success that the man from Montana scored, and in return he made Tipton well-to-do. The latter then bought an interest in Fasig's business and it was made the Fasig-Tipton Co.

That was around 1900 and one reason why Fasig took Tipton into partnership was because his health was failing. In 1902 Fasig died and Tipton took over the business.



This is a view of the ring during one of the auction sales held evenings in connection with the racing at Saratoga

Just at that time racing and breeding were booming and the affairs of the Fasig-Tipton Co. expanded so rapidly that Tipton felt the need of a partner to assist in handling them. His selection was E. James (familiarily "Jim") Tranter, a young man of English birth who had been brought to America as a small boy and, like both Fasig and Tipton, had grown up among the trotters.

A natural horse salesman, he had made several successful ventures into the auction field and his rapid headway convinced Tipton, who was now well on in middle age, that in him he would find just the partner, the up-and-coming assistant, he was looking for.

The guess proved one of the happiest ever made. Tipton and Tranter in double harness rapidly assumed an almost complete monopoly of everything "big" in the way of both Thoroughbred and Standardbred horse sales. And, in addition to their public auctions, held in New York, Lexington, and other cities, became the chosen agents of many turf magnates in their private purchases of great horses, their importations from abroad, etc., etc.

They were going ahead at a record-breaking pace when just preceding 1910 the Hughes anti-racing crusade succeeded in closing every race course in New York through the years 1911 and 1912 and paralyzed the sport through the greater part of the country.

Tipton became alarmed at the outlook, which to him seemed to spell ruin for the Fasig-Tipton Co., and he decided to "get out while the getting was good," as he had amassed a competence and could retire if necessary.

Tranter, on the contrary, being younger and more optimistic, was willing to hold on and face the future, confident that there was a golden lining to the clouds. Tipton therefore sold out to him for a sum never disclosed but



Small man, bigger horse



These Thoroughbred yearlings have been sold; they are on their way to the railroad station to be shipped to their new homes

known to have been a bagatelle in light of later developments.

The judgment of Tranter proved superior to that of Tipton. The clouds did pass—and the Fasig-Tipton Co. entered upon a new era of prosperity which eclipsed everything of the past. Barring only an occasional and temporary recession it has held throughout the entire intervening period to the present hour, having outlived Tranter himself, who died June 12, 1938, aged 63, leaving the business intact to his widow, who became its sole owner. She had been in former years her husband's confidential secretary and chief assistant and may be said to know the entire business from every angle.

Since his passing she has consistently refused all offers to sell and has maintained its supremacy unimpaired, her chief adviser in its conduct being Thomas B. Cromwell, of Lexington, Ky., a gentleman long and well known throughout the American horse world.

The Saratoga yearling sales are so completely and exclusively identified with the Fasig-Tipton management that the popular supposition is that they always have been; but such is not the fact.

Just when auction sales of race horses were first held at Saratoga during race month it would be difficult to state, for in the beginning they were merely incidental and unpretentious affairs such as exigency made necessary.

The first great vogue and popularity of the meetings at The Spa, which took its rise in the latter 1860's, held for about 25 years. Then they entered a period of decadence, which finally reached such a low stage that the plant fell into the hands of "Gus" Walbaum, famous—or infamous—as the man who had for years promoted the malodorous "merry-go- (Continued on page 55)

THAYER PHOTOS



LEE WULFF

Home-made Bass Fishing

by H. WILLIAM MAIER

IF your pond is large enough, and deep enough, and warm enough but not too warm, and gravelly enough but not all gravel, and if it supports some vegetation but is not full of vegetation, then perhaps—

Well, yes, you can stock your pond with black bass. No, it shouldn't be an expensive job. What's that? Can you feel sure that the stocking will be successful?

Aye, there's the rub. In that strange interaction between vertebrates and insects and crustacea and worms and

vegetation known as aquatic life, you can never feel very sure about anything, even about what will *not* make a bass pond. And then there's the question of what you mean by "successful stocking." There are thousands of records of successful stockings of ponds with black bass, but most of them do not contain a definition of success.

It might have consisted of catching out again the brood stock which was originally introduced, which is success in the same sense that paying dividends out of capital is, and just as pleasant

while it lasts. Or it might have consisted of catching fish, a year or two later, much larger than when introduced. But there are various ways that bass grow: sometimes by seeking out their natural food of minnows and crustacea and frogs; and sometimes, as does the Third Reich, by gobbling up their smaller neighbors.

Of course a big fish is a big fish, regardless of how he got that way, and to the angler whose rod is shaking as a fighting bass does his Salome-dance over the water, it doesn't really matter where he was born and brought up. If fishing is what you want, then any stocking that gives you fishing, even if only temporarily, might be called successful.

It might also be called futile since, unless the fish you put in propagate, your sport will consist entirely of catching the same fish twice. You see, the best way to stock a bass pond is to go to the nearest body of water which contains bass, catch a few adult fish, hurry them back to your own pond and dump them in.

If you are lucky, they will produce young and your pond will become a bass pond. If not, and if the water is not so hopelessly ill-adapted that they die, you will undoubtedly have some fun catching your brood stock over again. You could go on doing that indefinitely, catching them and letting them go and catching them again, but eventually you might find yourself wondering whether this was fishing for bass or merely playing tag with them.

According to the hard-boiled standards of fish culturists who spend their lives trying to improve the game fishing in this country, successful stocking means only one thing: a self-perpetuating stock of fish of which a certain number reach legal size each year. Probably we had better stick to their definition, remembering, however, that there's little to be lost by putting bass into a pond even if the stocking does fall short of complete success.

After you have caught the adult fish—you'll have to go elsewhere for instructions on how to do that—the job of introducing them into your pond presents few difficulties, since bass are sturdy fish and not difficult to transport. Of course, the sooner you get them from their original home to your pond the better, and the larger the container in which you carry them the better. Buckets are too small; old-fashioned milk cans are satisfactory but not so good as clean, galvanized ash barrels.

If you have to carry them any great distance, especially over smooth roads—bumpy roads keep the water agitated—stop once in a while and make sure the fish are not coming to the surface for air. If they are, aerate the water by dipping it out and pouring it



This is the best way to get the bass to transplant in your own pond

back in again with a watering can. Avoid abrupt changes of water temperature; on a hot day keep the containers in the shade and control the water temperature with a cake of ice on slats over the top.

If the water in your pond is warmer than their native home, choose the coolest, shadiest part of the pond for releasing them. In catching them and releasing them keep them out of the direct rays of the sun. And when taking the fish off the hook, be sure your hands are wet and avoid scraping off scales.

There are, as you know, two species of black bass, large-mouthed and small-mouthed. The large-mouthed occurs over a much wider range in the United States and appears to thrive in a much greater variety of conditions. To quote Dr. James A. Henshall, who wrote a book on bass 60 years ago which is

still timely, "While the small-mouthed bass is naturally restricted to cold and temperate waters, the large-mouthed bids defiance alike to the ice-bound streams of Canada, the tropical lagoons of east Mexico, and the sunny streams of southern Florida." In waters where the small-mouthed would never survive, waters that are warmish and shallow and full of vegetation and even slightly muddy, large-mouthed bass will often do very well.

Obviously, then, the chances of success in stocking are better with the latter. But that does not mean that it would always be wise to go 100 miles for large-mouthed when small-mouthed are available at hand. A great many ponds and lakes have been successfully stocked with small-mouthed bass, and fishermen generally consider them gamier than their more easily satisfied cousins. And if the small-mouthed is common in your vicinity, you will know that the climate, at any rate, is adapted to them.

The requirements of a good small-mouthed pond, however, are fairly rigid. Paraphrasing the opinions of two of the country's best-known authorities, Carl L. Hubbs and Reeve M. Bailey, they are: area of 50 acres or more, preferably over 100; depth of 30 feet or more; water clear and not dark colored; vegetation present but scanty; large shoal areas of rock or gravel, or of sand with patches of gravel; ample supply of such food as small fish, crayfish, or insects; moderate summer temperatures.

These requirements, as we said, are fairly rigid. Fairly. You may also remember that we said you could never be very sure about anything concerning aquatic life, even about what will not make a bass pond.

The writer recently had a talk with

two gentlemen who have devoted many years to propagating and distributing small-mouthed bass: J. Arthur Kitson, biologist, and Arthur Merrill, fish and game culturist of the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Game. After agreeing in general with the ideas of Messrs. Hubbs and Bailey regarding the minimum requirements of a small-mouthed bass pond, including the one about a depth of 30 feet or more, they began to remember various ponds which they were familiar with where stocking had been very successful.

Mr. Kitson remembered one in Tewksbury, Mass., a 200-acre pond where the bass fishing was excellent, and its maximum depth was fifteen feet. And then Mr. Merrill remembered a 64-acre pond in Worcester County where small-mouthed and large-mouthed flourished side by side, and its maximum depth was five feet.

All of which seems to be bringing us back to the conclusion that, since the stocking itself consists mostly of going fishing, we might as well try it and see what happens in almost any pond. But to save ourselves from a project that will be foreordained to failure, we might amend that to say: any pond where there is a reasonable chance that the bass will find food and suitable breeding grounds.

The effect of the food supply on the survival of bass is, as Mr. Merrill pointed out, double-acted. There is the direct effect, the same as with all living species, and the indirect effect which comes from the fact that bass have a strong tendency toward cannibalism. So long as there is a generous supply of minnows and crayfish and insect larvae, they will form the chief items of diet; but (Continued on page 61)



CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS PHOTOS

Food supply, breeding areas, water temperature are important considerations when stocking bass; and you want them to propagate so you won't just catch the same fish over and over again

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

June 16, 1941

Monday

Fishing for school tuna has become a great American sport in recent years. Each summer when these gamy, fighting fish appear off our north Atlantic coast hordes of fishermen go out after them; troll Japanese feather lures in the wakes of their boats. School tuna run from ten to 150 pounds and are tough, speedy fighters when hooked. They grow into "giant" tuna weighing hundreds of pounds but fight as hard in proportion to their size at this smaller stage. It takes strong arms to pump in a school tuna, and as you are 25 miles or so offshore in a small boat it takes a strong stomach too! It's a lot of fun though, and it won't be long before you can do it.



The end of the fight! The boatman is gaffing a 25 lb. tuna after it finally succumbed to the strain of rod and reel



Preparing the feather lures which are favorite tuna bait



"Pumping in" a big one; notice the bend in that rod!



A tuna, impaled on the gaff, goes into the fish box



Part of the day's catch; notice the perfectly streamlined, torpedo-shaped bodies of these fish



And sometimes this happens! There are some big bumps and holes offshore on the Atlantic

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

June 8, 1941

Sunday

To-day a land-hungry bunch of sailors were taken to the farm of a *COUNTRY LIFE* subscriber where they milked cows, rode horseback, played with calves and puppies and generally had the time of their lives. You can imagine what a kick these boys, most of whom came from farms, got out of this holiday! It was arranged by the United Service Organizations, a group formed to furnish "extra-curricular" entertainment for service men. It is building clubhouses outside of military and naval bases, and also arranges entertainment such as this. They are anxious to hear from people with country homes who would like to give a few soldiers or sailors a day of fun.



The whole crowd of sailors swarmed into the car that met them at the station and took them out to the farm



The sailors and their girls went for a wagon ride through the hay fields



These pictures will give you an idea of how these sailors spent the day; they certainly knew how to have fun in the country!

In spite of the seagoing uniforms, some of these boys knew a lot about farming



Buckin' Horse Man

by WANDEN LA FARGE

IT was a hot day in Butte, Montana. The telephone rang in the stuffy hotel room and Leo Cremer said, "Hello".

"I just came in the house to get a drink of water" said the telephone, "and heard over the radio that you want buckin' horses. Now, I got the greatest bronc you ever seen, there can't nobody ride him and if you'll give me a pass to the rodeo, I'll bring him in."

"OK" said Cremer, "where is he now?"

"Hitched to the hayrake," replied the telephone.

Cremer sighed; this was old stuff. everybody in the West thinks he owns a bucking horse if it does more than prick its ears forward. A rodeo contractor has to have consistent buckers, or he won't land contracts and draw the top cowboys to his shows. So, he tries out hundreds a year and is lucky to find two that can be added to his string.

Before the rodeo that afternoon, a farmer, leading a big bay gelding with harness marks all over him, found his way back of the bucking chutes. The bronc riders looked skeptical and disgruntled when they heard the horse was to be tried out. They pay entry fees to ride broncs, and if they don't get a tough horse, they can't win prize money. "I'll put his number up, and if he don't buck" promised Cremer, "the boy who draws him can have a re-ride."

Doff Aber, one of the best riders, drew the work horse. He got down on him, settled his hat, and said superciliously to the boy opening the chute gate,

"I'm ready, turn this dog loose." Out they came, one jump, two jumps, and on the third Doff hit the ground hard. The crowd yelled and the cowboy dusted himself off with an apologetic grin. "How much?" inquired Cremer of the farmer.

"Seven hundred and fifty bucks."

"Guess again," said Cremer, "this may be a freak, tomorrow he'll probably trot out of the chute instead of bucking out."

"Listen, Mister," said the farmer, "he's a good, gentle, work horse. You can harness him anytime, but you can't put no saddle on him no time." And so it proved. Melrose, as the horse was christened, cost Cremer \$250 and five Brahma cows. Now he is priceless.

There would not be any rodeos without rodeo contractors. And rodeos are America's second national sport—all told, there are about 350 a year, mostly West of the Mississippi. When a town decides to have a rodeo, the first thing it does is to hire a contractor to furnish the stock. On the appointed date, broncs, Brahma bulls, calves, bull-dogging steers, and wild horses are unloaded in an otherwise peaceful town. In a day or two, the cowboys arrive and the fun begins.

Rodeo stock contracting is big business and takes considerable capital. Cremer, who is typical of the major stockmen, has about \$150,000 tied up in his string. They have to be shipped all over the country to the different rodeos and, being valuable, travel in special cars attached to fast passenger trains. Cremer figures that their transportation costs around \$15,000 a year with feed bills running as high as \$750 a show.

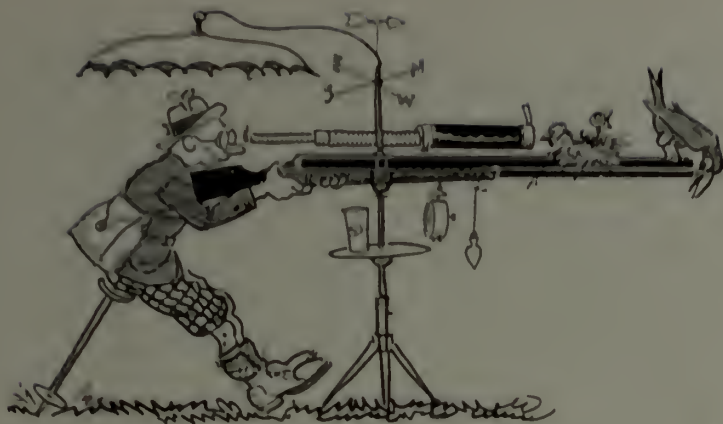
Rodeo stock doesn't grow on trees. Cremer has to go to Mexico for his bull-dogging steers which cost \$60 a head there, but considerably more by the time they arrive at the home ranch in Montana. These steers have longish horns which the steer wrestler can grasp like bicycle handle bars when he dives from his horse. Ordinary white-face steers will not do, they haven't the horn spread.

Brahma cattle come from Texas, and Cremer goes to Houston every year to collect outlaw (*Continued on page 56*)



R. R. DOUBLEDAY PHOTOS

It hurts when a wild, bucking steer dumps you on the ground! Good bucking horses, outlaw bulls and bull-dogging steers are expensive and hard to find



On Becoming a Better Shot

by GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.

THE fact of the matter is, most American gunners aren't very good shots. The average of us, the man who takes a pocket full of shotgun shells and starts forth on the first day of the season, following this excursion with perhaps six days or at most two weeks of shooting per year, will if he is courageous enough to compute averages, find that the ratio between shells fired, money spent and birds bagged is not a very happy calculation.

To top off his misery he probably has discharged his shotgun at a sheet of paper tacked to the barn door at some time or other so he has an unhappy realization of what he is missing *with*. It seems incredible sometimes that you can miss a bird surrounded by nothing but air with a mass of shot as big as a beer barrel . . . but you can. We all do it.

And the modern gunner, poor soul, has excuse enough for not being the man with a shotgun his grandfather was. Game is scarce, seasons are short these days. If most of his shooting is done in the upland he will fire mighty few shells in the month or so allowed him. If he is wildfowler the good days when the birds really fly and powder is burned are still few and far between. The only time he does much intensive shooting is at clay birds and he probably doesn't do that very often.

His grandfather, and yes, his father too, were faced with an entirely different situation. Late in the summer they could shoot shorebirds—snipe and plover. For a disgracefully long time in our history they could, if they chose, start shooting woodcock on the Fourth of July. Wildfowling lasted from early autumn until late in the spring and bags of 100 ducks or 30 geese were nothing out of the ordinary. At the same time there was all sorts of upland shooting with few restrictions and little competition. Good roads and automobiles hadn't congested our covers and marshes with gunners as they are now.

So no wonder the old boys could handle shotguns. They had practice, and practice and more practice of the very best kind—on living, flying targets.

Yes, the modern gunner has a good excuse for miffing shots—if he wants an excuse. If he really wants to be a skill-

ful shot however, there is no reason why he shouldn't be better than his grandfather; if he's willing to work at it.

Look at it this way. Supposing you hadn't touched your golf clubs or tennis racquet for ten months or so and you started right off in a tournament without any preliminary practice. You wouldn't expect to make much of a showing would you?

Yet thousands of people do practically the same thing with their shooting each year. They grease their guns and put them away at the end of the season, and, nine times out of ten, don't even look at them until the night before the next season opens. Certainly a day's shooting at fast flying, wary game birds

can be compared to tournament competition; especially if you are tense and excited as you are bound to be the first of the season or when a shot presents itself after a long wait or walk. Certainly shotgun shooting requires as much skill and coordination as golf for instance—as a matter of fact it resembles golf in many ways—yet you will take golf lessons, buy matched sets of clubs, practice for days on end to improve your game. And when you go shooting you use a gun which may only vaguely fit you and that in any case is a stranger to you because of disuse. You try for long and difficult shots (far beyond your skill at best) and then wonder why you don't kill more birds. It doesn't make much sense does it?

All right you say, all this is very true, but what am I going to do about it? I get three or four week-ends of shooting a season. If I am lucky I get a consecutive week or two. Maybe a trip to where there is really good shooting once a year. How can I practice beforehand, get in shape for the season without breaking the game laws or shooting the neighbor's pigeons? Clay birds? Why a friend of mine is one of the best trap shots in the country and he can't hit the proverbial black bull when it comes to ducks or grouse.

Well, there is plenty that you can do. The reason your father and grandfather were good shots was practice pure and simple. Their guns and the loads they shot in them were nowhere near as good as yours. There is as much difference between a modern streamlined shotgun of medium or light bore plus the loads these guns will handle, and the old mule-eared, black powder shooting ten bores the old timers swore by as there is between a 1941 and a 1912 model automobile. It was merely that they got to know their guns and what to do with them in the old days.

The first step is to stop putting your gun away as soon as the season ends. You will find that you can burn more powder and get more practice when game birds are protected than you can when they may legally be shot. How? Why with clay pigeons. It is true that Skeet and straight trap shooting will not make a good game shot out of you. These forms (Continued on page 42)



P. T. JONES

It takes a lot of constructive practice to become a really good wing-shot



FREDERIC LEWIS

The Versatile Jersey

by JESSE MARY HILL

POLLS here, and polls there, give trends in voting, in automobile buying and perfume preferences, but every morning without benefit of a poll verification the statisticians of agriculture say 1,000,000 men begin a full day's work tending the 24,000,000 cows in the United States. Exactly how many of these milking cows are Jerseys is not revealed, but there are around 10,000,000 Jerseys, young and old, male and female, in the United States, more than any other single dairy breed.

Small, highly efficient manufacturer of the richest milk produced by a dairy cow, the Jersey has attained a blue ribbon position on estates and practical dairy farms around the world. Her history goes back through the centuries. On the Island of Jersey, just off the

coast of France where her breed originated, she was treasured for her vital contribution to the physical well-being and financial independence of the Islanders.

Because of the isolation of its original habitat Jerseys probably have been a distinct breed for 500 years. While it is not definitely known what kinds of cattle constituted the parent stock it is believed that they were cattle brought over from the nearby coasts of Brittany and Normandy. Climate and soil conditions of the Island, plus careful selective breeding have developed the breed to its present status.

Sir Hugh Calveley, the Warden of Gorey Castle and the defender of the Island of Jersey from 1376 to 1393, wore over his armor a white shirt em-

broidered with three calves instead of the lions or tigers more frequently used on coats of armor.

Royalty, too, has favored the Island cow. Napoleon is reported to have bought a prize Jersey bull and four cows in 1815 at a cattle show held in Scotland and for three generations the British Royal family, Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V, have been breeders of Jersey cattle. More than 60 Jerseys of the Royal herds at Sandringham and Windsor were registered with the English Jersey Cattle Society in 1934.

The late Floyd Gibbons, once told the story of Clochette, the old Jersey cow which, after the Armistice of World War I, lived in a little French town along the Chemin des Dames front and

was the only source of milk for all the babies. Daily, the children of the little town took turns leading her to the tiny spots of grass that were left. Then came tragedy when Clochette stepped on a buried hand grenade. Injured, for days she could not provide milk for the babies. There was a hush over the town, everybody talked about the condition of Clochette. Her life meant life for the babies.

The old ladies of the village, Gibbons said, took their sheets and made a sling so that Clochette could be swung safely from a barn rafter until she could get well. There was no money for veterinary care for Clochette. The Red Cross, Gibbons said, could not get another cow for the village and then, in a day or two, came the check that meant renewed life for Clochette and milk for the babies.

Gibbons told of Clochette in a tribute to the late Mrs. Whitelaw Reid as an incident in the story of her widespread and understanding philanthropic work. But the same qualities of strength and endurance that enabled Clochette to survive in the little French village, are the qualities which enabled the Jersey cow to endure the long and dangerous sailing ship voyages which brought her to America almost a century ago.

The late R. M. Gow in his breed historical study, "The Jersey," states that it is not definitely known when the first Jerseys were brought here, but it probably was in the early years of the nineteenth century. In the early days both Jersey and Guernsey cattle were often known as Alderneys. The earliest known record of an Alderney being imported into this country is 1815, and the description indicates that she was a Jersey.



Jerseys, because of their beauty and the richness of their milk, have often been called the "country estate cow" in America

The first definite information on the introduction of Jerseys into this country is to be found in the records of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the date of the first recorded importation being 1850. By 1867 the breed had spread throughout the Eastern seaboard, and the next year the American Jersey Cattle Club was formed to establish a herd book and safeguard the purity of the breed.

This organization was a tremendous stimulus to the importation of Jerseys. As a matter of fact, in the next four years, that is from 1868 to 1871, almost 1,000 head were brought to this country. From 1850 to the end of 1940, 26,938 head were registered. These, plus a few brought over prior to 1850

and a small number imported through Canada, have been the foundation stock for the 1,665,480 registered Jerseys born in the United States.

EVEN as the German invasion of World War II crushed down on the tiny Island of Jersey, perhaps the last of the purebred Jerseys of generations of known ancestry that will ever come from their home to the United States were in boats that made their way through the dangerous mined areas to the open Atlantic.

America has many great Jersey herds today, among them the famous Biltmore Farm herd on one of America's most magnificent country estates. This herd was started in the nineties by the late George W. Vanderbilt. Today, part of the vast acreage is operated as a great dairy farm with almost 600 head of Jersey cows producing over 3,000,000 lbs. of milk yearly. Here, in barns that are equipped with the most modern dairying apparatus, these cows, some descended directly from those personally selected and exhibited at major dairy shows by Mr. Vanderbilt, have become a real factor in the agricultural progress of North Carolina through Biltmore's cooperative dairying project carried on with the farmers in the area.

Few owners have enjoyed the breeding and ownership of Jerseys more than P. H. B. Frelinghuysen of Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J. For about twenty years no major show of dairy cattle has been without an entry of prize-winning Jerseys from this herd. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, Twin Oaks Jerseys have won blue ribbons with Mr. and Mrs. Frelinghuysen as interested ringside spectators. Their beautiful Lonely Crag, was twice winner of the cov- (Continued on page 63)



STROHMMEYER & CARPENTER PHOTOS

Because of the isolation of its original home, the Island of Jersey, the Jersey breed probably has had its identity for over 500 years



The Swiss rider, Miville, training a horse according to the Rodzianko theory of natural balance



Capt. Serge Rodzianko, the author's brother, jumps off an Irish bank at a show in England



The Russian rider, Pantchulidzew, demonstrates that one need not be young in order to ride exceedingly well

The author of this article, while new to the United States, is a horseman of an extraordinary reputation in Europe. A graduate of Russian, Italian and French cavalry schools, he rode in his first international show in 1902. Before the world war he and his brother were members of the remarkable Russian team which won the King's Cup at Olympia three years in succession. He won more than 500 prizes and held the Russian high jump record, 7 ft. 1 3/5 in. During the war he commanded a cavalry division. After the war he studied horsemanship in Germany, taught Swedish and Belgian international teams (his brother taught the Irish), trained race horses. Now he has come to America to begin his work anew; we are proud to present the interesting commentary of this virile

figure on his varied experiences and feel that you will find it interesting and instructive.

IT is seldom that one meets a person who understands that riding is an art—"a system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, esthetic, or practical result." Actually it is an art of a high order, though most riders think it no more than a pastime, for its medium of expression is a living organism.

I had some knowledge of horsemanship at an early age before the turn of the century; in 1899, at the age of 20, I was graduated as a cavalry officer in Czar Nicholas's Corps of Pages at St. Petersburg. There I had the great good fortune to be a private pupil of James Fillis, then chief instructor of our Cavalry School.

Both an Art

by GEN. ALEXANDER

Fillis is generally acknowledged, even today, to have been the greatest haute école rider and teacher of all time. But now I think that his system of schooling, which requires an extraordinary degree of collection, is very one-sided. The artificiality of the position Fillis required of his horses is to my mind inappropriate for a hunter or a show ring jumper.

In a hunter or a jumper, the natural balance of the horse should be developed to the utmost; an artificially enforced position interferes with the natural balance and does not allow the horse to use his capabilities while galloping or fencing.

Mind you, when I first learned to ride, all the cavalry schools of the world still taught jumping with the rider's body leaning back—just as you see them in the old English hunting prints. It was not until I went to the first International Horse Show ever to be held in Italy, at Turin in 1905, that I learned there was another way of doing it—a way that was to revolutionize riding.

At Turin I first saw the forward seat. I saw its founder, the exceptionally talented rider Major Federico Caprilli, demonstrate it himself. Naturally, along with the other visitors to Italy, I was very much interested in it and held many long conversations with him concerning it.

He put his system in this nutshell. "When schooling a horse, one has to utilize its natural balance in order fully



Capt. Menten de Horne, one of the best Belgian riders, who was trained by General Rodzianko



Mme. Hasselbalch, probably the best lady rider in Europe, a Rodzianko pupil

and Science

RODZIANKO

to develop its inborn qualities. The rider must urge the horse, constantly and incessantly, along the lines of its natural ability."

Caprilli considered that many small obstacles placed close together provided the best means of teaching a horse how to use and develop his natural balance, at the same time making it supple and obedient to the will of the rider.

Caprilli required the rider to follow the natural balance of the horse with the weight of his body. To make this easy, to provide the rider with the necessary support, he shortened the stirrups. But he did not require the exaggeratedly short stirrups we see so often today.

What he did ask was a leg slightly back of the perpendicular, an immobilized knee, pressed against the saddle, a heel pulled down, pressure in the stirrup, and a toe turned somewhat away from the horse. This position was required because it made possible the mobility of the lower leg, which is necessary for a supple control of the horse.

The thighs must be immovable, for on this depends the strength and security of the seat. Indeed, when schooling or jumping low fences, the rider should not even leave the saddle, in my opinion, and should instinctively catch with his body only the changes in his horse's balance.

When schooling or jumping, the rider should have a constant light contact between his hands and the horse's mouth. His torso should be supple as



Mrs. Wallis demonstrates what Gen. Rodzianko calls a perfect ladies' seat at Canada's famous Seignior Club

any athlete's should, and to achieve this the snall of the back should be slightly caved in, erect you might say, and the shoulders opened without any stiffness. The impression should be one of alertness.

This, then, is the "forward seat" of today as Caprilli, its inventor, designed it in order to make the execution of his system of riding easy for horse and rider.

Not long after my first contact with Caprilli and his revolutionary new method of riding, I entered the renowned French Cavalry School at Saumur to increase my knowledge of horsemanship. There they taught dressage superlatively well, but they still required students of jumping to lean back—and, incidentally, most of their horses jumped badly.

Naturally I met most of the good French horsemen—not only the excellent dressage riders, but also the race and horse show riders. They were not unaware of what was going on in Italy and they frankly considered the Saumur system of schooling jumpers, horses and men, definitely old-fashioned.

So great was now my enthusiasm for Caprilli's teaching that I went back to Italy after being graduated from Saumur. I visited the Italian Cavalry School at Pinerolo, where (even though Caprilli had since died, ironically, as the result of a fall from a horse) his system was now being taught to the entire Italian cavalry. I was soon convinced, after studying the Italian system under Caprilli's pupils, that this is the best method for jumping or riding across country. (Continued on page 58)

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SOIL & MAN

THE PROBLEMS OF PUERTO RICO—AN INTRODUCTION TO AN ISLAND

WHEN Malthus predicted that the increase of population would overtake and exceed the food supply, and that the people of this world would accordingly dwindle and suffer by reason of malnutrition and famine, he may not have called the present turn of events for the world as a whole correctly. But Malthus, were he still alive, could point to parts of the world where his prophecies are proving cruelly true. And nowhere on earth, I think, would he find a nastier example of population pressure, racked soils, and terrific poverty than on that "pearl of the Antilles," perhaps our most important possession in the Caribbean, the island of Puerto Rico.

The island is roughly rectangular, about 100 miles long and 35 miles wide. Its total area is roughly that of Connecticut, but its arable area is much reduced by a rocky spine of mountains down the middle. If Puerto Rico were placed in our continental United States and called a state, it would take 880 such states to cover the mainland, and our country would be beyond doubt the most densely populated land of a like extent anywhere on earth. If the continental United States had to support as many persons per arable acre as Puerto Rico does, it would be supporting considerably more than 1,000,000,000 (1000 million) men, women and children, not the mere 132,000,000 that we have now.

No one knows how many Indians there were in Puerto Rico when Columbus put in there in 1493. The estimates range from 30,000 to 600,000. For more than 400 years these islanders dwelt and labored under the yoke of an increasingly weary and corrupt Spain. Toward the close of the nineteenth century, with the tide of manifest destiny running high, the armed forces of the United States smashed their way into Puerto Rico. We set up governors, and took the first census which may pass as accurate. We found 800,000 people there at the time.

In the 40-odd years of American occupation the island's population has more than doubled. The latest official count shows 1,800,000; and many believe that another 200,000 escaped compilation. An uncountable swarm subsist in small hidden huts up the mountainsides, in the matted depths of tropic jungles, and in the indescribable and stinking clutter of city slums.

It is at base a simple and terrible equation. An ever-increasing number of sucking, gnawing human mouths seek sustenance from a diminished and eroded soil. You feel the pressure and see the consequences as you come to the island by air from Miami on the Pan-American Clipper. The fields and roads, as compared with our fields and roads at home, are aswarm with people. And farms no larger than a garden-space at home have been pushed up the mountains to locations which, with us, would be utilized only as scenic lookouts.

You feel and see the pressure if you come to Puerto Rico by boat from New York and land at San Juan, the metropolis and capital. As your taxi toots and squirms its way through the throngs by the dock you see hundreds of emaciated, patient peons standing there hopelessly, herded behind a rope barrier by insular policemen. They have heard there is work at the docks, unloading and loading tourists, Government men and their belongings and defense supplies.

This is true. There is work here, far more work than there used to be, but not enough for all, even now. Here are some hands left over. And you find if you talk with them and check up by the accounts of social workers in San Juan that most of them are agricultural refugees, starved off of little holdings far up the slopes and mountain-sides. They have starved off for many reasons, but for one reason particularly: erosion. Rains in the upland beat down, furiously. Steep little pieces of land there, farmed off the contour and without terracing, wash out fast. Then the people, starving, follow their soil and look for a living in the fatter bottomlands and also in the cities.

BLESSINGS OF PROGRESS

Stemming out, as usual, from the richer bottomland cities we find places of modern enlightenment of which any North American may be proud. Ever since we took over Puerto Rico, the insular university and experiment station, the land grant agricultural college and experiment station, and the Institute of Tropical Medicine have turned out more and more trained people, skilled in meeting the fundamental difficulties of the island.

A new generation of natives trained in research and in its

application is beginning to make its influence felt. This is an influence of far greater hope than all the good new roads, the filling stations, the wayside dance halls with canned music, the hooting throng of cars and trucks, and the substitution of bottled pop for coconut juice as a popular beverage.

But even here the record is perplexing and mixed. The greatest demonstrable advance is in general health and hygiene. It is hard to believe that the death rate has been much lowered. You still see so many funerals.

Nevertheless, statistics show a marked reduction in the death rate, especially in the infant death rate, since we North Americans took over; and in this we come to the very heart of the enigma. The birthrate is just about what it has always been, but the population of the island is virtually doubling every 40 years, and the thinned land can not support the increase. The pressure is such that the Island, largely Catholic, has legalized birth control. But the knowledge and the devices are not being used, spread, or, as sociologists say, "implemented." The central problems, land hunger, malnutrition, and a gnawing general poverty become more crucial each year.

GROUNDLINE RECONSTRUCTION

Widespread efforts to combat soil erosion on this island date, as in North America, only from the decade of the nineteen-thirties. Interest has been intense because need is intense. Puerto Rico offers a swarming crucible not only of experiments to hold the soil, but in adjustments of soil and human relationships, viewed in the stark terms of getting more to eat. As

one of the commission assigned to report how an Act of Congress, passed in 1900, and limiting corporate farm holdings to 500 acres, should be enforced, I spent two months of the past spring on the island, and I saw a lot of good work being done by the U. S. Soil Conservation Service and its auxiliary arms.

At the insular experiment station, just outside San Juan, are rough foothills completely carpeted with a thousand different "rugs" of a thousand different kinds of grass. You never saw such grass growth as some of these tropical strains make on a soil closely resembling our southern redlands, under the fierce sun and warm rains of this tropical isle. The idea, of course, is to measure runoff and see which of these various mats of grass is best for preventing it. Some of the grasses give, when you stand or sit on them, more nearly the feel of a mattress than a rug, they are so thick and springy. Some of them stop all runoff, even on the nearly perpendicular walls of bench terraces.

These terraces, like giant staircases, are considered economically indefensible in our States. In Puerto Rico they are absolutely necessary. Many a farming family high up the mountains now is raising cash and feed crops on the flat, narrow bands of earth between such terraces, and raising forage for oxen, goats or other livestock wholly on the "riser" or wall of earth between. The grass is cut with machettes and carried to the stock by hand. A lot of work, but there are a lot of hands; and each inch of soil must be used.

For an island as small as one of our smaller States at home, Puerto Rico offers an astonish-



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Speaking of Defense...

**"An army marches on its stomach,"
But WHAT does a STOMACH march on?**

TODAY all America, its people and its resources are on the march... hurrying to reach a common objective... all-out defense, on a scale never before attempted in our history.

And by the same token, we all—each and every one of us—not only *must* be, but in truth we are, in the defense army just as much as if we'd shouldered a gun and started out to meet the emergency whenever and wherever we might find it.

What is more natural than to measure all our efforts... to gauge all our progress or lack of it, *solely* in terms of how many tanks we can build... how swiftly we can put new ships on the ways... how fast new planes can take the air... how speedily we can turn out countless other products for defense?

Yet, what a fallacy!

Just as Napoleon is credited with saying "an army marches on its stomach," so, today great scientists, leaders in the medical profession... yes, even high governmental authorities, all agree that food... good food... nourishing food... food that is high in vitamins, minerals and other essential nutrients for building health and fighting-morale, is as necessary as bullets and tanks and ships and planes.

The greatest danger, ultimately, may not come from a *blitz* against the ships, the planes, and other materials that make a modern army, but rather from a *blitz* against the health, the morale, and the strength of the men who must direct our policies and handle our weapons.

It is difficult to conquer or to undermine the courage and stamina of a well-nourished people. It is far easier to bring about chaos when the reverse is true.

Plain facts, these—not spectacular or dramatic... that's the pity of it. Too often these simple fundamentals are lost in the whirl of larger events, until it is too late to benefit by them.

Ponder Britain! Consider France!

The cry is for *Food, Food, and more Food*. What if, by some form of magic, the nutritional value of the foods available could be doubled in the twinkling of an eye by the simple expedient of a governmental decision.

There is a system of cooking known as FLEX-SEAL that is doing just this in thousands of American homes today. And in foreign countries as well.

Flex-Seal belongs to America

It was born of the type of imagination and genius for development, so common in America, that points the way to meeting and besting any economic situation that we may in the future be called upon to face, *without resorting to war*.

This is not an advertisement to sell anything. In the three years that this product has been on the market it has never been possible to catch up with the demand brought about as a result of the wonders performed by FLEX-SEAL in enhancing the nutritional value of food.

We repeat! This is not an ad to sell anything!

It is an ad to tell... to tell the American people what is available to them for national defense, not only on the fighting front, but also on the all-important home front.

The story of FLEX-SEAL is well known. Suffice it to say that it has received the acclaim and enthusiastic endorsement of experts in the branches of science, medicine, and home economics... and the grateful tributes of American women, as the one and only system of cooking that makes more food values available to them. The U. S. Government has recognized its importance by using FLEX-SEAL on Navy Patrol Planes. *Flex-Seal is VITAL*.

We know that it requires metals to make FLEX-SEAL... metals that are used for other defense purposes. We say, "other defense purposes" advisedly, because the conservation of food, and the ability to increase its value is a defense necessity as important as the manufacture of bullets, bombs, or bayonets.

THE QUESTION NOW IS:

What is going to be done about it?

It is for America to decide

★ ★ ★

VISCHER PRODUCTS CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ing array of soils and climate. Except for absolute desert, every stage of rainfall scarcity and overabundance is noted on the precise maps by which soil conservation technicians make plans for a groundline reconstruction of agriculture. As for soils, the strictest technicians have described 120 varying "series" and 37 types, virtually all that may be located over the extent of our States as a whole. For practical purposes, however, the 37 types may be reduced to four main ones; and the main point for purposes of these field notes is that the dominant soil types of the island are remarkably non-erosive. Again and again you see practices

on hill land here which in our Southern Piedmont would yield gullies deep enough to hide a house. Here the washout has slashed down only a foot or so. But such losses are even more serious here than they are in the States.

Like our South, Puerto Rico is cursed with a domineering one-crop economy: sugar. But unlike cotton, the plague-crop to the North, sugar is naturally a crop which resists soil-washout stoutly, *especially if it is planted on the contour*. This we shall see when we consider hilly experimental plantings at Mayaguez, in the island's western coastal country, next month.

BREATH OF FLIGHT

(Continued from page 25)

thermal has been moving along with the wind, and you may be several miles from home. If you have no cross country intentions that day, you will glide back toward the landing field, losing altitude as you glide at a steeper angle to gain speed, gaining it again when you find another thermal. On some days you can play around for hours this way, staying within a radius of ten or fifteen miles; under similar conditions you can soar cross country for many, many miles.

There are many things that other pilots will tell you and that you will learn from experience. Thermals can be spotted by watching the clouds or soaring birds; you can make a good guess at finding one by watching the topography beneath you. The position of plowed fields, heavily timbered areas, large bodies of water; the wind direction and the hills and valleys; these, and many other things, will speak volumes to you.

As time goes on, your club will expand. One ship is sufficient for training up to twenty adults, and an even larger number of youngsters, but when there are twenty competent pilots, all anxious to soar, one ship is not enough. Because different people work at different hours, and because it takes three or four helpers to launch you and help you dismount the ship and tow it home if you have landed far afield, congestion is not as great as it might appear, but the time will come nevertheless, when you and your fellow members will want

another ship so that all of you can spend more time soaring.

Some clubs handle this by maintaining dues of \$5 or so a month; when the kitty builds up enough they buy another ship. Some pilots sell their club memberships and buy a private plane, either alone or in partnership with two or three others. No matter how it is handled, soaring is far less expensive than most sports.

Until a few years ago nobody realized the importance of thermals to soaring, and most gliding was done only at sites where good ridge soaring was possible. Now, however, it is known that there are good thermal conditions all over the country. Clubs are springing up too rapidly to count, sponsored by sportsmen; by youth, civic, and service clubs interested in giving American youth a safe and economical method of continuing beyond the model building stage of aviation; by local groups made up of such diverse elements as bankers, dry cleaners, railroad brakemen, and stenographers; by patriotic organizations who have seen how Hitler cashed in on the development of soaring in Germany during the 1920s. There are bills pending in Congress to help develop the sport in schools and private clubs. New manufacturers have entered the field, and schools of gliding and soaring are opening in all parts of the country. Americans in 1941 are embracing this sport on a scale that would have seemed fantastic only a year ago.

ON BECOMING A BETTER SHOT

(Continued from page 35)

of shooting are fine games in their own right but quite apart from what we are discussing. However, they *will* teach you to know your gun, help you learn the fundamentals of shooting, and correct faults.

The best thing however, is a hand trap. With one of these a

skilful thrower can duplicate the flight of nearly every type of bird, and he can also make use of natural hazards such as trees, rocks, etc., just as a wild bird would. Both shooter and thrower can have fun with a hand trap, because the thrower, like the pitcher in a ball game, tries to make

you miss. Obviously it's wonderful practice for bird shooting. After you have brushed up a bit with clay pigeons try crow shooting. Preferably with someone who knows how and where to lure them. You can't eat crows it is true, though some people profess to like them, but they are plentiful, may be shot the year through, offer a remarkable variety of shots, and you help to conserve game and crops by destroying them. If you call crows properly and are well hidden you can burn a deal of powder and improve your shooting amazingly.

It has often been said, and it is still true, that you cannot learn to shoot from a book, any more than you can learn any other sport or game that takes physical and mental coordination from a printed page. No one, for instance, can tell you how far to lead a target. Ten good shots would all tell you different distances and they would all hit it. This is something you have to feel in your bones; you can only get it through practice.

BUT there is a book that will tell you how to lead and how to do everything else connected with shooting. It is technical in spots. It will make you get out a pencil and paper and scratch your head. But if you study it you will understand the mechanics of shotgun shooting as you never have before. It is the "Handbook On Shotgun Shooting" published by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute. It is by far the best text of its kind ever published and should be studied by everyone who does, or plans to do, any shotgun shooting.

One aid advocated in this little book is what the experts call "dry" shooting. In this you substitute a broomstick or a cane for a gun. Mount this stick to eye level and follow moving targets with it—birds flying across the lawn, pigeons in the park, your dog as he romps around you—and never mind the strangers who whisper and stare behind your back. You are learning smoothness of swing without muscular tenseness or mental strain, and it doesn't harm the creatures you are pointing at in the least.

I quote from the Handbook regarding this dry shooting: "Shooting is a game of controlled relaxation. The obvious purpose of relaxation is to assist co-ordination. A blocked brain, fixed eyes and frozen muscles defeat co-ordination by preventing relaxation. . . . Smoothness must characterize your every mental process and physical reaction. Thus the proper way to approach your shooting is to resolve, first of all, not to do anything that will interfere with smoothness of swing.

"One way to acquire smoothness of swing . . . is to practice a little dry shooting with a walking stick or some similar tubular object three or four feet long . . .

If later on you experience difficulty in lining up your shotgun on a moving target remember your experience with the stick. Then there was no difficulty whatever in keeping the target and the point of the stick in perfect alignment. . . . You were not worrying about releasing a trigger. . . . No thought of "pointing out" or "swinging past" . . . The smooth following of a moving target with the muzzle of your shotgun, if you do not strain mentally or physically is really a lot easier. Your shotgun has a crook in it to make it line up easily with your eye. . . .

"If you never learn anything else about wing shooting beyond following the target with the front sight you will break a lot of targets and kill a lot of game."

It is a tremendous help if your gun fits you. Indeed it should be adapted to you as perfectly and personally as a well tailored suit of clothes. You can learn to shoot with an ill-fitting gun with plenty of dogged practice, but why handicap yourself? The advice of an expert is needed in the fitting of a gun to be sure you have the proper amount of drop, length of "pull" and type of stock you need. "Try guns," guns on which every dimension is adjustable, are featured in the gun department of one of our leading sporting goods stores and are most valuable in choosing a new gun or in the correction of faults in your old one.

Perhaps the greatest crime committed by an ill-fitting gun is that it may cause flinching that unconscious gunshyness that bedevils so many people particularly at the traps. It is obvious that a gun that doesn't come up properly may bang you somewhere every time you fire it and your subconscious mind resents it. This usually can be cured by having your gun adjusted to fit you. If the habit continues try shooting light loads in a .410 until you forget about recoil.

However, this habit gets deeply ingrained in some people and if so the Handbook suggests a solution: Have a friend load your gun for you, out of sight. Sometimes he puts shells in and sometimes he doesn't and when you flinch to an empty gun it will make you feel sort of silly, and you laugh yourself out of the habit.

So it looks as if the average gunner can improve his shooting considerably if he takes the time and trouble. He will find that every minute of it is fun too; even pointing a stick at birds and things. And he will get many times more fun out of shooting when the season rolls around again, besides helping the cause of conservation by killing his birds more cleanly and leaving fewer cripples to die unrecovered.

Remember that practice is the thing, but learn what to practice and how, and do it with the right gun and the right load . . . and don't forget to read that book!

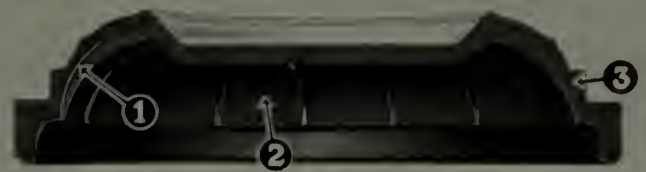
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Twice as Easy to Break!



1 SCORED DOME MORE EASILY BROKEN

Score marks reduce thicknesses along 16 strips on dome. Just as glass scored by a glass cutter will break along the score line, so this new target shatters even when lightly hit by a few pellets.

2 EASIER FOR REFEREE TO CALL "DEAD"

Grooves on dome of the new WHITE FLYER target divide it into 16 segments. When target is hit by only a few pellets at least one segment will fly out in a piece large enough to be scored "dead."

3 ACTUALLY LESS TRAPPING BREAKAGE

Segments are much thicker than strips at score marks. Redistribution of weight adds strength where needed for trapping. Tumble tests with packed cartons show less shipping breakage.

TOO often you've seen targets sail out apparently untouched, when you've sworn you were "on" them—and you were. The targets were hit, perhaps by only a pellet or two, but didn't even throw a chip!

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Target

The adaptability of one story houses is seldom fully appreciated. Size, design, arrangement and shape of rooms, and many other details are much more flexible with one story than with the necessary limitations of two. Also this type is especially suited for ranch houses, shooting and fishing lodges, and other dwellings which should fit into an environment of outdoor work and sport. Furthermore this type of house should appeal to those who have to face a budget because they don't have to be built all at once. A nucleus of the necessary rooms can easily be added to as circumstances permit.

In this issue Mr. Delehanty discusses a splendid example of a one story house well adapted to a specific purpose and exacting surroundings. Feeling that this subject deserves further discussion, we have asked him to follow through in future issues with a series of one story houses, showing their suitability to a variety of environments.

Who said the day of the pioneer is dead? We have come upon a time when nearly everyone is thinking about moving to the country, and a lot of people are heeding this urge to get away from city life with its uncertainties and humdrum business days. We are constantly meeting people, business men, men who have been practising lawyers, architects, engineers, who have decided that life holds greater rewards and have found themselves secluded places in the country.

Many of them still have to commute to keep up with their city jobs of course. Others are blessed with independent incomes which permit them to become country squires, pursuing whatever sports and modes of life suit their fancy. If their land produces vegetables and feed for their livestock they are content.

There are still others however, of a more daring nature, who, like their ancestors, are today pioneering in ranch life, and among these are Mr. and Mrs. John Newell of Mentor, Ohio.

They are going to drop everything they have been doing and start a cattle ranch on the West coast of Florida, in a state that, you may be surprised to learn, has reached a high place in beef cattle production in the last seven years. The Newell's are entering upon this ranching venture not as a hobby but as a business, and though the possibilities and advisability of ranching in Florida has been pointed out by others who have gone before them, they are

BUILDING A ONE STORY HOUSE FOR A MODERN PIONEER



The scale model and the plans of the Newell's house show its suitability to the semi-tropical climate of Florida

settling in a wild and undeveloped section and they needed a house.

In January of this year they arranged for me to meet them in Florida to go over the land and select a building site. This was not difficult as they had gone over their property so thoroughly that we reached an agreement a very short time after we arrived. The house was staked out on the crest of a gradual slope fringed with pine trees of unusual size, and the entrance of the house was centered between two groups of live oaks which will form a most effective frame for the patio.

The word "patio" may sound like Palm Beach, but the house has not been designed with any of this character in mind. On the contrary, the fact that the building is to be a ranch house has been the constant inspiration behind the planning.

However, because of the semi-tropical climate, certain specific elements had to be considered. And the patio has a very definite purpose. It is a simple space paved with native stone and will eventually be vine-covered. A most pleasant, attractive and useful spot when the weather is hot. Another feature is that most of the rooms are entered from corridors or covered passageways giving secondary light and excluding the sun during the hot seasons.

For the most part the help will live in small cottages, located with the farm group at some distance from the main house.

As this ranch is to be a business proposition, it is desirable that the owner's office should be separate from the affairs and possible distractions of the main part of the household. Therefore, as you can see from the plan, the

workshop and office is in the garage building, remote enough so that accounts can be studied and business transacted away from the living part of the house, yet conveniently located and accessible by covered passages which form shelter from the blazing sun or during rainy weather.

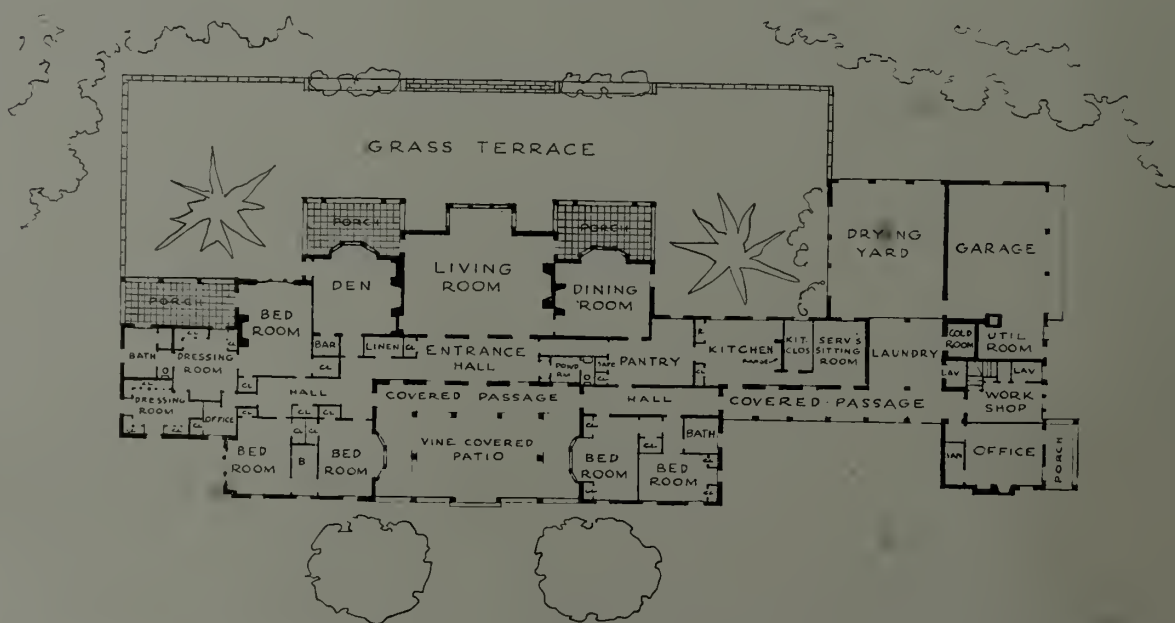
Practically all the materials used in the construction of this ranch house will be those that can be obtained within the state of Florida. Porch floors, covered passageways, and the patio floor will be of local stone; the floors of the entrance hall, corridors and dining room, of cement tile.

The Florida tiles are most unusual and beautiful in their color range, having pastel shades of moss green, sea green, yellows, and there are even some with ornamental designs suggesting those used in Cuba, Central, and South America. In this particular case, plain colors will be used and will have a wax finish.

Exterior walls will be of masonry finish in stucco and tinted in soft colors. The window sills, cornice of the building, and masonry piers in the patio and supporting the covered passages will be of native stone having a cream-white finish. Exterior walls and ceilings will be insulated.

One of the special features of this establishment will be a cold room for the storage of meats, game, etc., and this is an item of manifest value in such a climate and situation.

Only a small amount of the grounds immediately surrounding the house will be under cultivation. The rest will be left to the natural rugged country and fenced off so that the cattle may graze within a short distance of the house.



REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH

(Continued from page 10)

Years ago an almost illiterate southern farmer sent me a letter with a simple, classic statement of this whole problem. He wrote: "I am pore and my land is pore. Won't you tell me a cheap and easy way to git it up?"

The cheap and easy way has now been found. It is a plant imported from Asia, a friendly vegetable genii as magic as Aladdin's lamp, a plant that in some fashion yet unexplained strikes directly at soil poverty, and builds soil riches instead. Its name is lespedeza.

Last summer, at a big farmers' meeting held at the West Tennessee Experiment Station at Jackson, Tenn., Doctor Mooers, the learned head of the state's agricultural research, scored a triumph over the perennial critics of state research institutions.

"Heretofore," said Doctor Mooers, "when I have shown a road to better farm practice, your reply has often been a shrug of the shoulders and the statement, 'I could do that too if I had the State of Tennessee and the National Government to pay the bills.' But you can offer no such alibi today."

And then Doctor Mooers led the group out to an experimental field where *lespedeza sericea* has been growing for ten years. It had been a notably poor piece of land, on which a ton of hay per acre would have been a splendid crop, even though heavily limed and fertilized; from which 30 bushels was a normal yield of corn.

In 1930, the new oriental soil-maker was planted on this land. No fertilizer or lime has been used, and all the growth, consisting of either two hay crops, or a hay crop and seed crop, has been removed each year. The *lespedeza sericea* hay crop has varied from three to five tons per year. Each year for the past seven years a section of this *sericea* field has been plowed and put to corn. A prospective 80-bushel corn crop was waving in the breeze as Doctor Mooers lectured.

Lespedeza sericea is a perennial legume from Japan. It is much like alfalfa, save that it grows in carefree fashion on supposedly poor and decidedly sour lands and makes them rich.

By some strange magic, *sericea* is able to wrest mineral nutrients loose from soil that does not surrender them to ordinary plants. It confounds soil chemists by its ability to double or treble the yield of crops that follow. It is camel-like in its drought-resistance. It has seed habits so good that every farmer can raise his own. Insects and diseases do not bother it, and it can wrest more nitrogen from the air than any other poor-land forage crop.

A group of other legumes tolerant of acid soil have come into

the South from foreign lands and are doing a herculean job in fattening southern soil. Crotalaria has been coaxed up from the tropics and has become a beloved benevolent weed. I have seen it make a growth of 30 tons green weight on almost pure sand.

A Japanese bean vine, kudzu, long grown merely as a porch vine in the lower South, is another recent sensational addition to agriculture. It, too, apparently grows as well on guillicies as in rich fields. Kudzu has a deep perennial root system, and sends out a heavy growth that will clamber 40 feet in a year. For gully stopping, nothing to equal it has ever been found. Its growth of forage, head high each year, is a delicacy for grazing animals. And since the invention of an ingenious mower attachment by an engineer of the Alabama Agricultural College, kudzu is coming into extensive use as a hay crop.

It is to be noted that each of these rampant-growing legumes, once planted, persists on the land. This fact cuts soil improvement costs to a new low.

A group of new low-growing, naturally reseeding, annual lespedezas, two from Japan, and one from Korea, are used extensively in short rotation farming, and have already spread out to cover some 30,000,000 acres south of the Ohio and Potomac.

Even these new sensational developments would mean little but for one last link in this chain: a supply of carbohydrate feed. Cereal grains, or something to take their place, would be needed in greater and greater volume. Apparently we now have an answer to this problem, also.

Government experiments on a huge scale already testify possibilities of the sweet potato as a carbohydrate feed crop. But even more spectacular and of greater direct practical value to the southern farm is the new magic in small-grain breeding. Wheat, oats, and barley have always been particularly subject to rusts and mildews in the South. Plant breeders have learned how to conquer these pests and already the new rust-free small-grain varieties are coming into everyday use.

During the past five years, research appropriations for southern states have more than doubled. Expertly trained scientists are now at work following through the new leads. They are developing varieties of vegetables and small fruits which are immune to old besetting diseases and of a quality heretofore unknown in the South.

With a cheap and easy way to make poor land into rich land, and with the barriers to plant and animal health broken down, southern agriculture sees on the horizon the glow of a new dawn.



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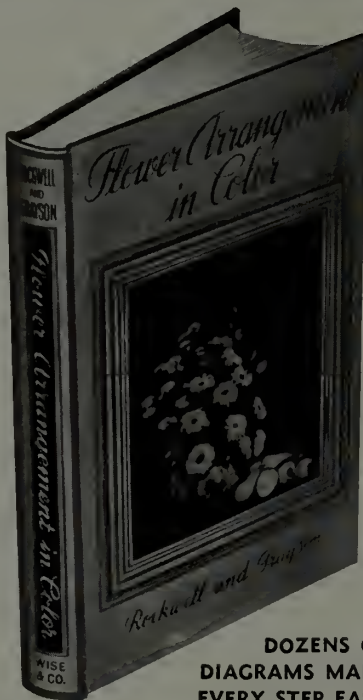
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GARDENS

HINTS ON APPROPRIATE PLANTING FOR THE FRONTS OF COUNTRY HOUSES

Do you feel the way I do about the planting around the front of a country house? When you drive or walk up to the front door, are you conscious of registering the thought that it is forbidding, or fussy, or characterless, or does it immediately give you the conviction that you are entering a charming, gracious place? Most of us certainly feel this way, either consciously or unconsciously, so I think it should be a subject for thought and study.

Of course the first thing to study is the architectural type of the house. Obviously it would be ridiculous to have a little flower border leading to a large Georgian house. Equally ridiculous would be a formal French allée, leading to a New England farm house.

To be sure you would rarely see anything as incongruous as that; but alas, how often do we see a house of simple, lovely lines ruined by planting just about as unsuitable as the French idea! A house smothered by evergreens that hide the pretty window casements, and spoil the contour of

the entire building. In other words, the proverbial foundation planting which is apt to be so unfortunate.

So, if you have a new house and are confronting this planting problem, or if you are not happy about your present layout, the first thought is—how should the planting look to complement the architecture—and the second—how simple can the planting scheme be and still be effective. Then offer a prayer for strength of character to plant only the right material, even if for a few years things look a little bare.

Good taste and simplicity are synonymous, and it is never more apparent than "in the front of the house" planting. Unfortunately perfect simplicity is apt to be an expensive form of a luxury. To complement a farm-house type, for example, a large elm tree, big bumpy box bushes, and tall lilacs can of course be obtained over night, if the bank account can master it. If not, patience is the only substitute.

Patience to plant a smaller elm,



A fine example of planting which blends with the house; in this case it is long, low and simple to fit the French Provincial

BY DOROTHY NICHOLAS



Above, a typical American house with charmingly simple planting to match; below, the path to a Revolutionary farmhouse

moderate box and lilac bushes, and then wait for the perfect effect you long for. Don't, please don't capitulate and throw in some arborvitae and blue spruce, because they are inexpensive and will give you something green and what is known as "an immediate effect."

If evergreens are indicated, as often they are, you will be rewarded if you use only the aristocrats, like hemlocks, hollies, yew, and box; even if they are only baby aristocrats when you put them in. This applies to deciduous material also. Draw on that character I mentioned, and throw out any idea of using inferior trees and shrubs.

The first picture depicts a most entrancing entrance. The house is a copy of French Provincial. It is long and low, made of rough stucco, with wood details of old oak beams and has an enchanting steep roof.

The planting, like the house, is long and low, and extremely simple. English ivy as a ground cover, *taxus brevifolia* on either side of the steps, and two espaliered pear trees against the wall of the house. For color, there are gay flowers in window boxes, and always a few big pots of flowers standing on the top step. A tall old oak tree is in the corner of the courtyard, and a long branch

stretching along the front of the house, casts cool dappled shade on the plants below.

The second photograph shows a typical American house, charming in design and simplicity, and the planting matches it. The elm throws its shadows over the well arranged little courtyard, a large hemlock and tall shrubs hide the service entrance, two box bushes grace the front door, and a few well-placed lilacs complete the picture.

The last picture is of the path to an old Revolutionary farmhouse. Could anything be sweeter or more inviting than the border of flowers on either side of the uneven brick walk? But remember, no one but a fine, conscientious gardener must attempt this little scheme, as it must be kept dainty and full of bloom throughout the season. A mussy, poor attempt would be fatal.

It is delightful to find these charming front entrances, and I wish there was space in this article to enlarge on many more. I hope these examples, however, may be a help to some of my readers, remembering that the reason for their success is due mainly to these golden rules: study your architecture, make your scheme in accord, make it simple, only be satisfied with the best, and have patience!

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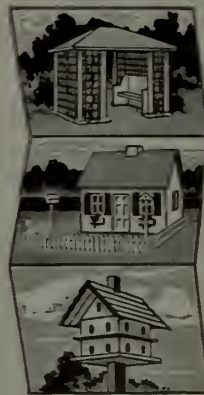
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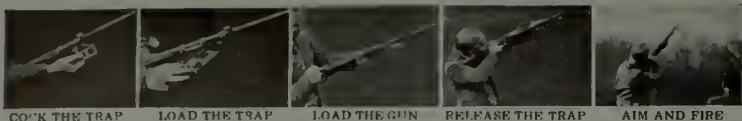
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GUNS & GAME

THE STATUS OF THE WILD TURKEY: THE WILY PARFUMIERES

"TURKIES there are, which divers times in great flocks have sallied by our doors; and then a gunne (being commonly in a readiness) salutes them with such a courtesy, as makes them take a turn in The Cooke room. They daunce by the door so well. I had a Salvage who hath taken out his boy in a morning, and they have brought home their loads about noon. I have asked them what number they found in the woods, who have answered Neent Metawna, which is a thousand in that day; the plenty of them is such in those parts. They are easily killed at roost because the one being killed, the other sit fast nevertheless, and this is no bad commodity."

The spelling, punctuation and alas, the turkeys, belong to Thomas Morton who resided in Massachusetts prior to 1637. I would gladly exchange with Tom my radio and a few of my spelling bee honors for the opportunities he had to observe wild turkeys dauncing before the door.

The turkey's original range covered about two-thirds of what is now continental United States and there is a mass of evidence to prove that the bird was once so numerous as to amaze men who were more accustomed than we are to the spectacle of abundant game and wild life.

The turkey was a food supply of major importance to Indians and settlers alike. Sometimes a pioneer family, deprived of cereal food while waiting for the first crop of wheat or corn to mature used the white meat sliced from the noble breast of the wild turkey, as a substitute or pretense for the wheaten bread. To a modern sportsman who has spent days and even weeks of strenuous and often fruitless effort in attempts to bag a single turkey there is more than a tinge of irony in the thought that anyone would wish to pretend that wild turkey breast is anything but what it is—the most savory, rare and hard-

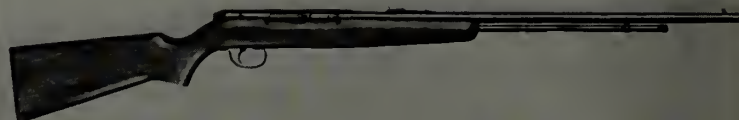
to-come-by of any native delicacy.

As late as 1870 or thereabouts, the turkey was sufficiently plentiful in the middle and western states to attract market shooters. These extremely practical gunners wasted no time in unprofitable shooting and they depended upon quantity rather than quality for their profits. Captain Bogardus shot turkeys for the market and it is interesting to note that at the same time he found the ruffed grouse too hard to hit to be profitable or, as Tom Morton would have said, "lacking in commodity."

Within a few miles of the District of Columbia there are thousands of acres of cover that is as well suited now to the uses of the wild turkey as when the first white man came up the Potomac and saw bison feeding peacefully on the spot where politicians and statesmen now are wont to graze and bellow. In my rambles about the countryside I find turkey signs occasionally on the ground beneath the oaks and hickories overshadowing the quiet creeks and have some times had a glimpse of birds vanishing in the thickets of cat-briar and laurel, but they do not increase from year to year.

No doubt predatory creatures take some of them but I am convinced that the gunner shooting out of season is principally responsible.

I am afraid that the turkey is too fine a prize ever to be free of mischievous plots against its life, but the losses caused by poaching can certainly be reduced by vigilant police work supplemented, as it should be, with persistent but tactful and unobtrusive efforts to encourage local interest in the problem. I have no faith in the efficacy of mass revivals as a means of making Christians of sinners or sportsmen of game hogs. The hysterical elation of purity suddenly acquired through mob psychology rarely lasts until the convert gets home from the camp-meeting and when it is gone



The Remington model 550 autoloading .22 rifle will shoot all three sizes of cartridges automatically without adjustment

BY COL. H. P. SHELDON

he feels merely that he has made a damned fool of himself in public. On the other hand I have seen whole communities of tough outlaws brought into the fold of conservation by a single man who went about speaking quietly and casually and reasonably.

For years sportsmen have observed the shadow of extermination drift slowly down upon the wild turkey. Efforts to preserve the bird on private preserves have met with considerable success but these had little or no effect in checking the decrease of turkeys throughout the great area that must be repopulated before it can be said in truth that the status of the wild turkey is satisfactory.

During the past three years the

restore wild habitat; to control natural enemies; to restore depleted areas and to re-establish the original wild stock.

The wild turkey is much more than our greatest game bird; it is a symbol of all wild America. Word of its extermination would fill me with a hopeless melancholy as profound as would be occasioned by news that the Great Lakes had been drained or the Green Mountains leveled to make room for new apartment houses.

As if we are not already sufficiently harassed by war, taxes, pestilence, and a threatened shortage of aluminum sauce pans, the wily parfumiere has developed a more or less secret weapon of great potential menace to all males. I came across the announcement of the device while dallying among the pages of advertising in one of our great journals.

Those clever rascals, the parfumieres, have manufactured an essence, scent, fragrance or odor that is practically indestructible and at the same time, like catnip, is irresistibly alluring. A lady who uses the scent can be assured that she will continue to smell the same way for days after the original application.

It has that quality which manufacturers of gunpowder refer to as flexibility. One can use a light charge for small game or a heavy one for a big stubborn brute.

The Colt revolver is said to be the weapon that finally put men upon an equal footing. Before its advent a little runt had no chance at all against a big powerful antagonist, but with a Colt in his hand the small fellow is a match for Joe Louis or anyone else. This new fragrance equalizes pulchritude in a similar manner, I take it, and in her conquest of the male gives to the spindly, freckled, wire-haired maiden an attractiveness and allurements equal to that of the most beautiful.

There are going to be, I opine, some strange sights and sounds to be seen and heard when the use of the stuff becomes general.

But after all it is the durable quality of the fragrance that interests me most. It prompts me to think of things I've never thought of before. Would I, I ask myself, wish to smell like a rose if I must always thereafter smell like a rose? Or would I prefer my ineluctable fragrance to be that of the trillium or nosebleed blossom? The scent of the nosebleed bloom is less cloying, certainly. Or am I right after all in my original opinion that the best way for a person to smell is not to smell at all, like the shy anemone or windflower?



The new easy-to-break Western target will help your score

prospects for the turkey have considerably brightened, thanks to an inspired piece of Federal legislation commonly known as the Pittman-Robertson Act. I will not now attempt to describe the act in detail.

It is sufficient to say that it provides Federal funds for the state conservation agencies to use upon wild life restoration projects of a nature generally beyond the range of the financial resources of the individual states. Moreover the act established a pool of information assembled from all sources and from which any agency may draw the most comprehensive and up-to-date knowledge concerning its special problems. In three years \$5,000,000 have been appropriated to state aid and hundreds of approved projects have been started. These affect nearly all classes of upland game birds and animals including the wild turkey.

Twelve states, all lying well within the original range of the bird, have inaugurated wild turkey restoration projects. These include projects to improve and

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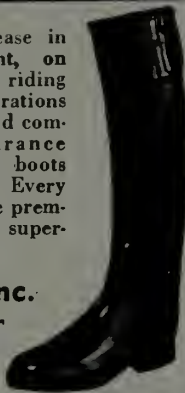


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"AUGUST IN THE SHOPS"



YOU will find many new and interesting articles suitable for gifts, as well as practical things for the country home and outdoor activities, illustrated and described in

COUNTRY LIFE

August issue

July

DIANA THE HUNTRESS
with her bow, can be trusted with your most precious liqueurs in this crystal decanter made by Kjellander of Sweden. She and the figures in the glasses, a fox, pheasant, deer, rabbit and so on, are copper wheel engraving. Bottle, \$22.50; glasses, \$30 a dozen. Sweden House, 6 West 51 Street.



WE HAVE A WORD FOR
these iron urns, made by the same American foundry which cast the originals, many now held by collectors. Once used as ornaments on stoves, they now make attractive flower and plant holders. Small size, \$5; large, \$7.50, in black. Any other color, \$1.50 extra. The Mayhew Shop, 603 Madison Ave.



CHEER UP YOUR SUMMER
table with Mosse's "Americana" doily set of oatmeal colored cotton, plaided in red, blue, green or yellow. Service for four (9 pieces) \$3; for eight (17 pieces) \$5.75. This design is also available in dinette sets, with a cloth 54" x 72", and six napkins, \$6. Mosse is at 650 Fifth Avenue.



THE DUDE CORRAL AT
the Miller Harness Company's new shop, 123 East 24 St., has an assortment of ranch equipment that will fascinate you. These are real Western riding boots, for the gals. The top is red kid with white inlaid decoration, the square toe is black perforated calf, soles and heels are black with white welt. \$8.95 a pair.



THE MAPLE LEAF FOR-
ever may now adorn your dinner table. This delightful pattern, on Mintons newest "fife" shape, has a delicate fluted rim with gold edge. The quaint floral groups stand out beautifully against the frosty white background. It is of the finest English bone china. The service consists of 56 pieces, for eight persons. Henry Birks and Sons, Ltd., Montreal. \$83.20.



in the Shops



HAND WROUGHT PEW-ter bowls, with a monogram in your own handwriting, are now being made by Kalp, the Pennsylvania Dutch designer. And he's found a way to give them a soft subdued lustre. They come in sizes from four inches to eight, from \$2.75 to \$8.50. W. G. Lemmon, 820 Madison Avenue.



TRY VOGEL FOR YOUR new riding boots. They've been making boots for army and civilian riders for sixty years and can do a good job for you. The field and hunting boots shown are \$27.50 a pair. They're made to measure and produced, from start to finish, at the same shop the first pair was made, 21 Warren Street.



THE CORN WON'T AL-ways be green, and when the time comes, be ready with a set of individual crystal corn dishes, with plenty of room in the bottom for butter. \$4 for 8. The corn holders, with sterling silver handles, fashioned in the form of corn, are \$6 for a set of 8 pairs. Scully & Scully, 506 Park Avenue.



THIS PORTABLE BROILER and oven has a complete cooking unit always ready for use for lawn parties, picnics, or even your porch. Just add charcoal and light attached wick. 30" high, 16" wide, 34" long, 14" diameter cooking surface. There's plenty of room for rolls, dishes, etc. And it has a stainless steel top. Stumpp & Walter, 132 Church St. \$19.75.



YOUR DRESSING TABLE will take a new lease on life if you treat it to Shulton's Mystite containers. They are plastic so they can't wear out and come in a delicate pink, called Desert Flower, with hand-carved flowers inside the covers. There's perfume, dusting powder, toilet water, soap, face powder, rouge, a compact and lipstick. Refills are available for almost all.

CONSTANCE HAYES



ROBERT THE DEVIL

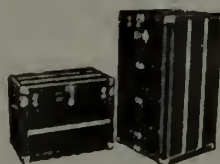
Bay colt foaled in 1877 by BERTRAM—out of CAST OFF with T. Cannon up
Painted by A. de Prades, signed and dated 1881
Size, including frame, 43 3/4" by 54", Price \$500

Mr. C. Brewer's bay colt, *ROBERT THE DEVIL*, was beaten a head by the Duke of Westminster's colt, Bend Or for the Derby. *ROBERT THE DEVIL*, however, beat him easily in the St. Leger (1880) and in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket which he won by 10 lengths. In addition to these victories, he won the Grand Prix de Paris in 1880 and the Ascot Gold Cup and the Alexandra Plate in 1881.

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Dk b c, by Gallant Fox.....	Jabola, by Amberjack.
B c, by Alcazar.....	Again Agnes, by Gainsborough.
B c, by Alcazar.....	Merry Singer, by Singapore.
Br f, by Boswell.....	Gallant Betty, by Gallant Fox.
Dk b f, by Snark.....	La Rambla, by Sir Gallahad, 3rd.
Dk b f, by Alcazar.....	Happy Gal, by Sir Gallahad, 3rd.
B f, by Alcazar.....	Flying Song, by Sir Gallahad, 3rd.
B f, by Alcazar.....	Filon d'Or, by Sir Gallahad, 3rd.
B f, by Gallant Fox.....	Fleam, by General Lee.
Dk b f, by Gallant Fox.....	La Palina, by Ambassador, 4th



NOTES ON HORSES

PRESS AGENT

One of the minor phenomena of the modern racing scene is the modern press agent (or public relations counsel, as he is more likely to be called) who comes with every modern racetrack.

There are two reasons for this: (1) racing is definitely Big Business today and follows, therefore, in the footsteps of other industrial enterprises; (2) a bright and energetic young man named Dave Woods did an outstanding job at Pimlico, and now also at Belmont Park, supplying thirsty newspapermen with the knowledge for which they were parched.

But let us see how Lochinvar from Baltimore is being followed, or should we say surpassed, by his younger and fresher competitors. Let us glean a few items from the pile of press releases sent out every twenty minutes from Hollywood Park:

"Over hallowed ground," says the important and no doubt accurate release dated May 23, "Thoroughbred hooves clatter and crash to a crescendo climaxed..."

"Now that Whirlaway has become the Prime Minister and Lord High Mogul of the entire turf world, many will be bidding for the Blenheim boys. . . ." Up to then he had been known only as the Blenheim Bomber; probably Bomby, for short.

Here's an item that tells how the turf world is a-tiptoe trying to figure out if Whirlaway could beat an animal named Battle Colors, described as a horse who "runs without being pushed."

A story labelled "Special," which goes on for about a mile and a half, right through the mud, so to speak, says that the newly arrived Peruvian horse Meissner, "stands a trifle over six feet at the withers," which makes him a bit over 18 hands. Another interesting item is to the effect that Man o' War was the first horse Samuel D. Riddle ever owned, which somehow makes it practically a lead-pipe cinch that "the Peruvian prince" will win something or other for A. T. Jergins, the Long Beach millionaire oil sportsman.

Another item, titled "Intimate Talk About Horses," states that "it is axiomatic that racing is betting, a few other things, too, of course, but in the last analysis, betting."

Well, we're only partway through the pile of manuscripts that accumulates during the course of a month. Let's quit on this one: "Froth confronts one on

every hand." Or would you prefer: "Hollywood marches forward in true Hollywood style."

Gentlemen, please!

RACING

Racing, particularly in the East, continues to boom.

Belmont Park, which used to be described by captious critics as "too big," had a crowd of 53,904 on Decoration Day, which bet \$1,881,160 through the machines. The spring meeting closed on June 7 with the staggering daily average of \$929,639, the highest ever reached anywhere. Whirlaway, completing his "Triple Crown," was the outstanding horse.

On June 9, racing in New York moved to Aqueduct for a 21-day meeting with the Dwyer and the Brooklyn the principal features. Then comes Empire City and Saratoga, both now under the direction of George H. Bull.

In Massachusetts business has been very good, with daily averages approaching the half-million mark. Rhode Island looks forward to an excellent meeting. Delaware is ahead of last year. Lincoln Fields, outside of Chicago, prospered. California showed decided profits, despite an investigation of charges that caffeine had been used to stimulate horses.

POLO

The most cheerful news in the polo world at the moment is the excellent intercollegiate tournament won by Yale at the popular Blind Brook Turf and Polo Club, in Westchester County, N. Y. The Blue brought forth a team that might well be compared with the best of the past.

Yale beat West Point easily enough in the opening round. Yale then beat P. M. C., 12 to 2, while Princeton was disposing of Harvard by a score of 11 to 5. The final resulted in an overwhelming Yale victory.

A salute, then, to Yale: J. H. Daniels, D. C. Wilhelm, G. H. Mead, Jr., and R. DeL. Johnson.

High-goal polo is now on the program at Meadow Brook. The spring tournaments are on there, with eight teams in the 20-goal events. On July 4 a special match has been scheduled for the benefit of the British War Relief. These teams will compete: Meadow Brook (Peter Grace, Michael Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, Jr., Charles von Stade) vs. Texas (G. H. Bostwick, Cecil Smith, E. T. Gerry, Alan Corey, Jr.)



by PETER VISCHER

COLORADO SALE

Something new in horse sales is to be held in Colorado. On August 9, the Colorado Springs Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association will hold their first sale at the Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo.

This sale, the result of months of planning, should prove an outstanding event of its type in the West, for under the guidance of Major Henry Leonard, chairman, and Donald Isaacson, vice-chairman, every detail of bringing the breeder and the buyer together has been thoroughly worked out.

Realizing that many sales throughout the country fill their catalog by listing horses that the present owners no longer want, the Colorado Springs organization has reversed the tables by appointing a selection committee made up of Walter Paepeke, Lawrence Phipps, Jr., Major Leonard, Donald Isaacson and Jack Widmer, upon whose shoulders rests the responsibility of the selection of animals of high enough quality to warrant their entry into this event.

A round-robin trip was made by this committee which, after careful selection of the hundreds of animals owned by the members, finally selected fifty head that they thought good enough to offer to the public under the name of their association.

These fifty head include horses of all ages, from Thoroughbred broodmares with foal at foot,

yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and up, both Thoroughbred and half-bred. They have been selected for blood lines, soundness, type, quality, manners and (in the older stock) for training. Various types have been included so that no matter to what purpose the prospective buyer may wish to put his animal, he may be found in this splendid offering.

The committee also thought it wise to insist on a veterinary certificate on each animal so that no unsoundness may go unnoticed by the bidder, and to have all offerings on the grounds no later than the morning of August 8, so that the public may have an opportunity to inspect the offerings at their leisure.

The sale is to be held in conjunction with the "horse weekend," a highlight of the Colorado Springs season. On the morning of August 9, the breeding classes of the Colorado Springs Horse and Colt Show will be shown, the afternoon devoted to performance classes.

Then that same evening the Colorado Springs Thoroughbred Horse Breeders' Association will hold their annual sale, while the next day will witness the Pine Valley Steeplechase and race meeting held on the Pine Valley Course. The weekend should be of vast interest to visiting horsemen, as it has always been in the years of the past.

A catalog listing all horses offered, as well as other informa-

Claiborne-Ellerslie YEARLINGS

Property of

Arthur B. Hancock

to be sold at

SARATOGA, AUGUST 8

By such sires as:

***BLENHEIM II:** Sire of Whirlaway, champion 2- and 3-year-old, winner Derby in record time, Preakness, Belmont Stakes, etc., from his first American crop; winner Epsom Derby, sire of *Mahmoud (Epsom Derby in record time), Donatello, many other stakes winners.

HYPERION: Winner of Epsom Derby, St. Leger, etc., and outstanding sire in England; sire of the 1941 English Derby winner, Owen Tudor, from his third crop; also sire of other crack horses, including Godiva, Admiral's Walk, Golden Penny, Hippius, Hypnotist, Heliopolis, etc.

***SIR GALLAHAD III:** America's leading sire in four of last 11 years; sire of Gallant Fox, Fighting Fox, Tintagel, etc.; leading broodmare sire in 1939; sire of dams of Galatea (Oaks, Thousand Guineas), Johnstown, Sky Larking, Jacola, Challedon, many others.

GALLANT FOX: Winner of 11 races and \$328,165, including the Kentucky Derby, Preakness, Belmont Stakes; sire of Omaha, Flares (Ascot Gold Cup), Granville, Perifox, Calumet Dick and others.

POMPEY: Sire of Ladysman and Pompoon, both 2-year-old champions; Osculator, Polonaise, Masked General and other stakes winners.

***MAHMOUD:** Winner of English Derby; head of 3-year-old handicap; second in 2-year-old handicap.

FAIRWAY: Leading English sire in 1936 and 1939; second in 1935 and 1937; sire of Derby winner, Blue Peter also of Pay Up, etc.

STIMULUS: Sire of Risque, Merry Lassie, Dinner Date, Riskulus, Clang, Strange Device and many other stakes winners.

And other outstanding stallions, including:

OMAHA, NEDDIE, BURGEO KING, *RHODES SCHOLAR, *BOSWELL, FLARES, *FORAY II, KING SALMON, DASTUR, *GINO, TINTAGEL, *EASTON, *JACOPO, FAIR TRIAL, *QUATRE BRAS II.



BELMONT NEWS BUREAU

Whirlaway wins the triple crown of Derby, Preakness, and Belmont; he is seen with Eddie Arcaro up, and B. A. Jones, trainer

8 Yearlings by sons of Pharos offered for sale by Keystone Farm at Saratoga, August 19



* FANAR, by Pharos out of Camouflage

*FANAR Chestnut, 1931	PHAROS	Phalaris	{ Polymelus by Cyllene Bromus by Sainfoin
		Scapa Flow	{ Chaucer by St. Simon Anchora by Love Wisely
	CAMOUFLAGE	Picton	{ Orvieto by Bend Or Hecuba by Isonomy
		Mystery	{ Troutbeck by Ladas Vampire by Galopin

1. br. filly by *FANAR out of *Solustina, by Lustucru (by Negofol) out of Sun Shadow (by Son-in-Law). Sire and dam both winners.
2. b. colt by *FANAR out of *Grand Moment, by Birthright (by Swynford) out of Grand Cheer (by Grand Parade). Sire and dam both winners.
3. iron gr. filly by *FANAR out of *Town Talk, by Callonby (by Hurry On 2nd) out of Fast Fanny (by Steadfast). Sire and dam both winners.
4. ch. filly by *FANAR out of *Birthday, by Santorb (by Santoi) out of Pomology (by Pommern). Sire a winner.
5. dk. ch. colt by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of *Alpenstock 2nd, by Snowboy (by Tredennis) out of Herodias (by Roi Soleil). Sire a winner.
6. br. filly by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of Genona, by *Tchad (by *Negofol) out of Artist Model 2nd (by *Allumeur). Sire a winner.
7. ch. filly by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of Miss Bodie, by The Clown (by Hessian) out of Elizabeth Bean (by Meridian). Sire and dam both winners.
8. rn. or gr. colt by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of Bryn Athyn, by John P. Grier (by Whisk Broom) out of Helsingfors 2nd (by Ramrod). Sire and dam both winners.

*ST. ELMO 2nd Grey, 1932	PHAROS	Phalaris	{ Polymelus by Cyllene Bromus by Sainfoin
		Scapa Flow	{ Chaucer by St. Simon Anchora by Love Wisely
	FRISKY	Isard 2nd	{ Le Samaritan by LeSancy Irish Idyll by Kilwarlin
		Vierge Blonde	{ Gardefeu by Cambyse L'Orangerie by Accumulator



* ST. ELMO 2nd, by Pharos out of Frisky

The above-named yearlings, sires, dams, and other horses may be inspected at any time prior to the sale at

KEYSTONE FARM

MRS. D. V. KELLOGG

PENNINGTON, New Jersey

Telephone: Pennington 232

tion that may be desired may be had for the asking by addressing the secretary-treasurer, Jack Widmer, Julesburg, Colo.

INTERCOLLEGE MEET

Representatives from nine girls' colleges came to Milton, Massachusetts, to participate in an Intercollege Riding meet, which was held at Miss Linington's Stable on May 3. The purpose of the meet was to bring together students of equitation that they might receive the criticism of experts, exchange ideas and return to their schools with a sharper definition of horsemanship.

Horsmanship classes were held in the morning and were judged by Major-Gen. Guy V. Henry of Chevy Chase, Maryland, and Capt. T. Fred Marsman of Seekonk, Massachusetts. Instead of the usual method of judging riders in comparison with one another, each one was carefully graded and later given a certificate containing constructive criticism: This method of judging is called the "Danish System." It was found to be very satisfactory.

There were two forward seat classes and two "classical." The first two were judged on the position and the second two judged on control in these positions.

In the afternoon all those who wished to went on a trail ride. This gave the girls an opportunity to become acquainted and to exchange ideas.

In the evening supper was served, after which the judges spoke, presented the certificates for the horsemanship classes and answered any questions the students had, and they certainly did think of plenty!

Those colleges which participated were: Vassar, Skidmore, Russell Sage, Mount Ida, Radcliffe, Regis, Wheaton, Bouve-Boston, Colby-Junior and Miss Linington's School.

This is an annual event, held last year at Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y. All are hoping that each year it will become bigger and better.

HARNESS RACING

Saratoga, America's summer racing capital for the past three-quarters of a century, has a brand new racetrack. Upon it, at this writing, a meeting of 27 knights of harness racing is well under way with a patronage that relates the growing popularity of the sport.

Nearly half a century has elapsed since the "high steppers" were last seen in actual track action at the Spa, when sporadic meetings were held at Judge Henry Hilton's Woodlawn Oval. Prior to that time, back in the late seventies and early eighties, meets of more importance are a matter of trotting horse history at the famous old Glen Mitchell Driving Park.

Under the direction and through the promotion of William Ellis

Gilmour, Saratogian, a prominent figure in trotting horse circles, a half-mile oval track has been constructed on Nelson Avenue directly opposite the Saratoga Racetrack, on the site of the acreage formerly known as the C. V. ("Sonny") Whitney Farms but now owned by Mr. Gilmour. Horsemen attending the present meet are, to a man, enthusiastic in their comment on the new development, pronouncing the track itself to be the best of its distance in the State.

The plant, costing in the neighborhood of \$150,000 and bearing the engaging title of "Saragota Raceway," completed but a few days before the opening on June 26, holds a grandstand seating 1,750 persons, an attractive canopy-topped clubhouse terrace, a roomy paddock with two rows of paddock stalls, a commodious administrative building, a huge "tote" board designed by the American Totalisator Company and modern quarters for the men in charge of the mutual handle.

There are fifteen acres of parking space for cars on the grounds within three minutes walk of the track while the flood lighting system, a \$15,000 item, designed by General Electric engineers, creates a veritable "curtain of light," shedding vertical instead of horizontal illumination.

It is claimed that this installation is the first of its kind to be used in the racing world and will not only improve the spectator visibility but also the horse performance. According to Mr. Gilmour there is ample room within the enclosure for 10,000 patrons.

The new sporting enterprise, an incorporated New York State stock company, is chartered with the approval of the State Harness Racing Commission, under the name of the Saratoga Harness Racing Association, Inc., with Mr. Gilmour as President of the company, which carries a capitalization of \$75,000.

Milton Danzinger, who for a period of eighteen years served in the same capacity at the Springfield Exposition in Massachusetts and at one time was in charge of the entire Bay State Circuit, is the track's manager. Mr. Danzinger rates the Saratoga "set-up" as a "natural." He has always held the Spa as the most popular racing center for the running Thoroughbred in the country and sees no reason why, within a few years, its trotting meetings should not rival, in popularity, those of the fleetier steeds at the big track.

The site of the Saratoga Raceway is on a part of property which was owned by the Whitney family for nearly forty years. At the turn of the century, William C. Whitney, when he and other prominent sportsmen of the day assumed control of the Saratoga Racetrack, bought the acreage for farm and stabling purposes.

At his death it descended to his son, Harry Payne Whitney who

MORVEN STUD, Charlottesville, VIRGINIA

Thoroughbred Yearlings consigned to Saratoga Sales, Thursday Evening, August 7th

B.c. by *SIR GALLAHAD III—BONNE ETOILE by *WRACK

B.c. by TINTAGEL—RAYNHAM ROSE by STIMULUS

Dk.B.c. by GALLANT FOX—TINAMOU

by *LIGHT BRIGADE

Ch.c. by OMAHA—BE CAREFUL by JIM GAFFNEY

B.c. by *FORAY II—FAIR STELLA by *WRACK

B.c. by *FORAY II—PLUCKY POLLY

by *SIR GALLAHAD III

B.c. by HARD TACK—RIVA by *WRACK

B.c. by POMPEY—BLUE EAGLE by CAMPFIRE

B.c. by POMPEY—FLICKAWAY by CAMPFIRE

B.f. by POMPEY—EAGLETON by CHATTERTON

B.f. by POMPEY—GALAROSE by GALLANT FOX

Ch.f. by POMPEY—MARGIE C. by FAIR PLAY

B.f. by POMPEY—PEPLUM by SICKLE

Ch.f. by POMPEY—POLA NEGRI by *NEGOFOL



Bay Colt by *SIR GALLAHAD III—BONNE ETOILE

Brother to the stakes winner BONGO, and the good winner BONSOIR. Three-quarter brother to stakes winner GILES COUNTY, and the winners SCOUT ON and JEUNE ETOILE. Half brother to the winners STIPPING SISTER and CLACK.

BONNE ETOILE is full sister to FAIR STAR (Pimlico Futurity, Selma Stakes, etc.).

2nd Dam, ETOILE FILANTE, also produced HIGH QUEST (Preakness, etc.), SARI, EVENING TIDE, NOBLE STAR, EVENING SHADOW, ASTRALOE and KING'S IDYLL.

3rd Dam, CHIT CHAT, produced the successful stallion CHATTERTON, and also FAIR BALL, CHECK and CHATTERER.

Full information from

STONE FARM ASSOCIATION

90 Broad Street

New, York, N. Y.

willed it to his son, C. V. Whitney. Some five years ago, Mr. Whitney disposed of the plant, Mr. Gilmour thereafter acquiring it.

Mr. Gilmour, in his early forties, is the grandson of the late Edward D. Ellis, one time President of the American Locomotive Company, of Schenectady, from whom he inherited a considerable fortune. For the past twenty years he has been a harness racing enthusiast and at various times has owned, trained and driven several top-notch trotters.

In 1937, his Calumet Eblis broke the then world's mile record for trotters on a half-mile track at Syracuse, in 2.01 $\frac{1}{4}$. Later his Princess Vonian, entered in several events at the present meeting, broke another world's record for a mile on the ice over a kite-shaped half-mile track at Lake George, negotiating the distance in 2.03 $\frac{3}{4}$. This record still stands.

The elm-shaded streets of the old town are fairly buzzing with life and an activity that for years has been conspicuously absent until the opening of the thirty day meeting of runners. The sixty day sporting season at the Spa which the Harness Racing Meet makes possible is hailed with joy and thanksgiving by local merchants, innkeepers, restaurateurs and house renting owners. A marked increase in the patronage of the famous Saratoga State

owned mineral baths is noted.

Furthermore the construction and maintenance of the Raceway has furnished employment to scores of local workmen. All in all Saratoga is looking up. Perhaps one of the most significant indications of the success of the new venture is shown by the presence of Caterer Frank Stevens on the grounds. Frank, who seldom if ever overlooks a good thing has the sandwich, hot dog, ice cream and beverage concessions and to all appearances is doing a thriving business.

CLARENCE H. KNAPP

EXHIBITION

An exhibition and saddlery gallery bearing upon the history and development of the horse has been opened to the public and will run through August at the Los Angeles County Museum in Exposition Park, Cal.

A "biographical sketch" is presented of the horse, beginning some 45,000,000 years ago when he was a little toy creature with four toes roaming through the forests of America up to the modern Thoroughbred.

The exhibit is termed "The Ascent of Equus" to record the origin of the horse in this country. Three mounted skeletons from successive pre-historic periods show the development to present-day stature. Charts graphically relate how the heavy and the light horse emerged.

SEDUCTION AT SARATOGA

(Continued from page 29)

round" at Guttenburg, N. J.

The late William C. Whitney was then the dominant figure upon the Metropolitan turf and he decided that something must be done. In consequence he organized a group of New Yorkers, the plant was taken over by them and the renaissance of Saratoga began.

That was just about 40 years ago, but it was not until some time afterward that the merits and advantages of The Spa as a yearling market began to be heard of. Its progress, however, was to experience two set-backs, the first being the death of Mr. Whitney, in 1904, and the second the great period of repression, which came to a climax in 1911-12. Then the great reaction set in and ever since Saratoga has been a name to conjure with.

Perhaps the most familiar fact in connection with the yearling sales there is that Man o' War was sold at one of them (in 1918) and bought by Samuel D. Riddle for \$5,000—the greatest bargain ever led out of an auction ring.

Almost everybody in any way familiar with Thoroughbreds has heard of this incident—and it is likewise the popular supposition that it was at a Fasig-Tipton sale. Such, however, was not the fact. Man o' War was sold on that occasion, along with a whole con-

signment of other yearlings sent on by his breeder, the late August Belmont, II, and the vendue was held by the Powers-Hunter Co., a firm which was managed and largely owned by the late W. L. Powers, of New York.

Powers, previous to going into the sale business for himself had for years been one of the leading men upon the Fasig-Tipton staff, and it was in that way that he was able to secure Major Belmont's historic consignment. That gentleman was not in the habit of sending his yearlings to the auctions, but of keeping them and racing them himself; but we had then entered the World War of 1914-19 and he was himself entering the government service, so decided to sell his yearlings at auction and the Powers-Hunter Co. landed them.

The man who wielded the gavel that afternoon, however, was the late George A. Bain, of Lexington, who for many years thereafter was the chief auctioneer of the Fasig-Tipton Co., and an auctioneer of remarkable facility.

As aforesaid, it was in 1918 that Man o' War was sold as a yearling at Saratoga. And it was in the previous year of 1917 that E. J. Tranter began laying the foundations for his later monopoly of the sales there. He was

Almahurst Farm Yearlings

To be sold at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Wednesday Evening, August 13, 1941

IN FASIG-TIPTON COMPANY ARENA

3 by LADYSMAN, 4 by SUN TEDDY, 1 by THE PORTER, 2 by BURGOO KING, 1 by QUESTIONAIRE, 1 by MATE, 1 by WHICHONE, 1 by SWEEP ALL, 2 by FIRETHORN, 1 by HALCYON.

Included are: Brother to Catch Question (winner at three—1940); half-brother to Jota (winner at two—1940); half-brother to All Ablaze, Gold and Black, Betty War, Rose-Ouzel, Silver Sickie, Rise and Shine (all winners); half-brother to Air Hostess, Microphobia, Black Witch (all winners); half-sister to Cape Cod (winner at two, and at three—1940); half-sister to Little Banner (22 wins to date), Pharenough, Minstrellette, Bayport, Trovadora (all winners); half-sister to Shut Eye (winner at two—1940); half-sister to Merry Bid (winner at two—1940).

Inspection is invited

ALMAHURST FARM

HENRY H. KNIGHT,
Owner

MARVIN CHILDS,
Manager

HARRODSBURG PIKE

NICHOLASVILLE, KY.

FOUR YEARLING FILLIES

to be sold at Saratoga on

Thursday, August 7th

The following well-bred yearlings are the property of
Miss Henrietta Bingham

BAY FILLY	*Pharamond 2nd	{Phalaris Selene	{Polymelus Bromus Chaucer Serenissima The Boss
	*Petworth	{Golden Boss Orangerie	{Golden Hen William the Third Glasalt
BAY FILLY	Stimulus	{Ultimus Hurakan	{Commando Running Stream Uncle
	Guiding Light	{*Sir Gallahad 3rd Fasnet	{The Hoyden Teddy Plucky Liege Wrack Blazing Star
CHESTNUT FILLY	Gallant Knight or *Bright Knight	{Gay Crusader Sunny Jane	{Bayardo Gay Laura Sunstar
	Strollina	{*Strolling Player Felina 2nd	{Maid of the Mist Grand Parade Comedienne Swynford Fifinella

The following well-bred yearling is the property of Warner L. Jones, Jr.

BAY FILLY	*Sir Gallahad 3rd	{Teddy Plucky Liege Mad Hatter	{Ajax Rondeau Spearmint Concertina
	Latch Key	{Transom	{Fair Play Madcap Broomstick Traverse

For further information, write:

Miss Henrietta Bingham

HARMONY LANDING FARM, COSHEN, KENTUCKY

encouraged to do so by a group of the chief stockholders in the Saratoga Association, who promised their support and cooperation and with it he speedily became master of the arena.

It may be said that the Saratoga sales became the chief interest of Tranter's life and he spent the greater part of his time in building them up and making them attractive. As the years and decades passed he gradually brought them to the apex of success. Every detail in their management and staging was given the deepest thought and consideration and his taste and ability to gauge his public seldom failed to strike ten.

In the end, an evening at one of them vied with an afternoon at the races in the allurements it presented. Today "nobody who is anybody" in Thoroughbred affairs can be so and not be *au fait* with them.

On big evenings, when the offerings from the most famous stud farms come up for the battle of the bidders, the assemblage before which they in turn are led has been compared to that which may be seen on gala nights in the "Golden Horseshoe" at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. Celebrated ladies and gentlemen from every walk of life crowd the canvas-covered auditorium, the ladies glittering with gems and garbed in Parisian confections, the gentlemen in eve-

ning clothes and well supplied with the long green.

At times the bidding will reach fantastic heights. In 1928, when the post-war boom was at its peak, a record of \$75,000 was reached for the colt by Whisk Broom—Payment. Individual buyers like Mrs. Ethel V. Mars, of Chicago, think nothing of spending \$100,000 in a single month, and in the six years between 1935 and 1940 that lady expended a total of \$598,400 for 102 different Saratoga yearlings, an average of \$5,867 per head. Her stable is made up almost exclusively of animals acquired in that manner and in a single season (1936) she has won as high as \$206,450 with it in stakes and purses.

The yearlings sold at Saratoga are the *crème-de-la-crème* of America's annual Thoroughbred production and on that account the number of our great stake winners and champions, from Man o' War down, that have passed under the hammer there is literally legion.

But—there is also another side to the picture. Many of the highest priced ones have been absolute failures upon the course!

In this way the balance is maintained by nature, luck and chance. Which is recognized in advance by everybody concerned, thus being prepared for the smiles or frowns of Dame Fortune as she chooses to allot them.

BUCKIN' HORSE MAN

(Continued from page 34)

bulls. These cost between \$120 and \$200 apiece. Add to these, cows and calves at \$70 a head and multiply by shipping expenses, and you have a sizeable bill without counting the brones, which are the most expensive and difficult to find.

A bronc is a peculiar animal. It isn't a wild horse and it isn't necessarily a mean horse. But it is an outlaw—which means that it is a spoiled, half-broken animal with a bright idea.

All big ranches turn their cow ponies out on the range between round-ups, keeping only a saddle horse or two for each cowboy. When the round-up begins, extra hands are hired and each boy must have four or five changes of mounts. Bronc riders are hired to 'top off the rough string'. They ride each horse several times to iron out the kinks acquired from untrammelled freedom on the range so it can be used for cow work.

Out of any bunch of half-broken range horses, several will probably prove too tough for the riders, and as the foreman is not interested in his boys practicing for a rodeo, he will usually tell them to get on with it and turn the tough ones back on the range. If this happens to the same horse several times, he discovers that if

he humps himself in the middle with adequate energy, he wins back his freedom. He is then an incorrigible and there is nothing to do but shoot him or sell him to a rodeo, which is where Cremer comes in.

He keeps four scouts travelling through the cattle country all year 'round looking for likely brones. Sometimes, they find a work horse, like Melrose, who is broken to harness but refuses to have anything on his back. The trouble, however, with most bad horses, is that after they have been ridden a few times they stop bucking, so the rodeo contractor's problem is to find those that won't quit. Cremer owns an ugly old grey named Prison Bars now 31 and still bucking off top hands after fifteen years of rodeo. No glamour girl could mean more to any contractor. Sometimes Cremer has to buy two carloads of horses he doesn't want to get one buck— which may not buck. He has bought out the contracts of seventeen other contractors to get their top horses and now has a bunch that will "come undone" (really buck) at the slightest provocation.

Cremer didn't start out in this odd profession—it evolved from his cattle business. He started out to be a lawyer; born in Wisconsin

in 1892, he went to Notre Dame to study law. There he roomed in the same hall as Knute Rockne and they became friends. He says that Rockne and the ideals he represented have been the guiding force of his life. In 1912, Cremer took a summer trip to Wyoming to see Yellowstone Park, and never went back. There ended the law career.

After wandering around the Northwest, he finally homesteaded 320 acres of land at Big Timber, Mont. Now he owns 52,000 acres surrounding the original homestead. The young dude just out of school didn't know much about the cattle business. They didn't brand cattle in Wisconsin, so Cremer didn't brand them in Montana — but the other fellers did! Everybody took advantage of the greenhorn, for a while. Cremer had a neighbor who refused to move his cattle off the newly homesteaded land. He argued; when this did no good, being a powerful, two-fisted, hot-tempered young man, he shot the horse out from under the unco-operative neighbor and moved his cattle off the land. The greenhorn became a mosshorn.

In the summer of 1920, the cattle community of Big Timber, Mont., was looking forward to its annual rodeo. The stock was to be provided by an Indian who sent word three days before the show that he could not come. The countryside had been living in anticipation of it and Cremer, seeing the disappointment, gathered his meanest horses off the range, cut out some of his steers and calves and put on the show. He was a pretty good cowboy himself and had always loved a rodeo. So he decided, then and there, to be a stock contractor. The following year, Livingston, Mont., gave him his first professional contract, and he was launched in the great sport of the cattle country.

Being a businessman, he was appalled by the bubbling irresponsibility of the cowboys. They are not showmen. Nobody pays them to ride or rope — they do the paying and being independent as hogs on ice, they like to take their time about it. Cremer, of course, wanted a fast, snappy show that would be to his credit and he nearly burst a blood vessel when the cowboys settled down to a crap game in the arena during a show. He is a fiery person anyway, and he shouted and swore and threatened until he got the shows organized.

When he first began to run rodeos, he would announce that a certain famous bronc rider would come out on a certain famous bronc, then a horrible pause would ensue while the rider was trailed to a box stall and dragged away from a poker game. Cremer told the boys that if they were not ready to ride or rope when their names were called, he would turn their stock loose. This dis-

qualified the contestant from competing in the finals, where the big prize money is, and made his entry fee go for nothing. The stockman meant what he said and made it stick.

Cremer's great innovation in the rodeo game has been the size of the bucking horses. Years ago, they used to use mustangs; wiry, twisting, little devils, but Cremer reasoned that if a little horse could buck, why couldn't a big horse buck better? Besides, big horses can lose weight in shipping without weakening them. He was ridiculed at first, but that was before he found Earthquake. Earthquake was big. He weighed 1,535 lbs. And he was mean. Part Thoroughbred and part Percheron, he was unridden for seven consecutive years. Most great brones have some trick or mannerism peculiar to them which is upsetting to the rider, both figuratively and literally. Earthquake always looked behind him when he came out of the chute, and the turn of his head combined with his powerful bucking unseated riders right and left.

When Earthquake died, Hootchy Kootchy took his place as Cremer's top horse, a position he has held for ten years. Now worth \$5,000, he was bought for a song because he had been handled by inexperienced stockmen who flanked him too tight.

As soon as Cremer loosened Hootchy Kootchy's flank strap, he bucked like a demon, and has been at it ever since. Hootchy Kootchy's little trick, which makes him almost impossible to ride, is to kick high over his head with his hind feet and at the same time jerk his front feet back, thereby walloping the bronc rider with the cantle of the saddle where it will do the most good.

Bronc riding for the riders is even worse than it looks. It is not only a question of staying on the horse for ten seconds, but of riding according to the strictest rules. The rider must come out of the chute with his spurs — which are blunt — against the horse's shoulder, he must spur the shoulder twice with both feet during the first five jumps and then 'scrateh' fore and aft for the rest of the ride. The single rein, with which brones are ridden, may not be wrapped around the hand. The cowboy must not lose a stirrup, pull leather, touch the horse with either hand, or exchange hands on the rein.

The bronc riders may have a tough time but the brones live the life of Reilly. They are fed all the oats they can eat and only work about seven minutes a week. They are a labor union's ideal. Cremer is a regular fuss-budget about his stock. But it pays.

There are three great bucking horses in the country, each belonging to one of the three major stockmen. Cremer's Hootchy Kootchy; Five Minutes to Mid-

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night, the coal-black terror of Wyoming, owned by McCarty and Elliot; and Hell's Angel, belonging to World's Championship Rodeo Corp. The latter have the biggest rodeo string of all, which is held at the Lightning C Ranch at Dublin, Tex. This string goes to Madison Square Garden in New York and has contracts with big southwestern shows. McCarty & Elliot, who chaperone Five Minutes to Midnight, have the rodeos at Cheyenne, Wyo.; Pendleton, Ore., and Fort Worth, Tex. Cremer has Salt Lake City, Utah; Colorado Springs, Colo.; and shows all over the Northwest. Not counting these big strings, there are 65 other rodeo stockmen operating throughout the West. It's a remarkable business!

Cremer is one of the oldest contractors in the game and is proud of the fact that he has never run a show that didn't pay off, even if he had to do the paying himself. He is greatly respected and his word is considered

a lot better than most bonds in his part of the country; Salt Lake City has a five year contract with him, but not on paper. He likes the cowboys and gets on with them because of his uncompromising fairness. He likes their sportsmanship, and they like his.

Cremer could not be paid to stop rodeoing — it's a lot more than a business to him — not even politics tempt him. Last year he sacrificed the opportunity to be state representative because he wouldn't stay home and attend to business. He was drafted anyway and lost only by a small margin in spite of not being there to campaign. Rodeo — and nothing else — counts with him; he is passionately devoted to its welfare. And he knows that something would pass from the American scene if the cowboy sport faded out or became corrupt. Inspired by his friend, Knute Rockne, Leo Cremer helps keep alive the ideals of American sport.

BOTH AN ART AND SCIENCE

(Continued from page 39)

Returning to Russia and my regiment, the Chevalier Guards of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Maria Feodorovna, I succeeded in interesting my fellow-officers, as well as other equestrian friends, in what I had newly learned. My brother, Paul Rodzianko, an officer in the same regiment, now returned from Pinerolo with the same enthusiasm. Together we began to work in the regimental ring with candidates for our future international team.

This team may be recalled by horsemen throughout the world as having enjoyed great success in many international competitions before the Great War. For one thing, it succeeded in winning the King Edward Cup in London three years in succession, a record not yet broken by the horsemen of any country.

The international show at Vienna, in 1914, was the last before my regiment was called to the front. The war then put a stop to friendly competition, though not in any case to a practical demonstration of horsemanship.

After some years in Germany, where I was compelled by circumstances to live following the Great War, I was invited to Sweden to help prepare the Swedish officers for their participation in the Olympic Games at Antwerp and Paris. The results were gratifying, for the brilliant riders of this team won the majority of the prizes at these two Olympiads. In 1937 I moved to Belgium where I worked with the Belgian officers and at the same time trained a great many race horses.

I mention these experiences only because I wish to point out the extraordinary opportunity I

had to study the system, the horses and the men, representing the three fundamental schools of riding in Europe: the French, the Italian and the German. Perhaps I can make it clear why the Germans scored such an overwhelming victory in horsemanship at the last Olympic Games.

During my years in Germany, I had watched the development of equestrian sport there with the greatest interest. The German Government was, indeed, trying to interest as many young people as possible in all forms of sport.

One could see the German riding improve. One could see how the Germans were changing their traditional system, testing the best that the Italians and the French had to offer, here and there even improving on their contemporaries.

Prior to the Great War, the German riders were noticeably stiff and their horses were schooled with exaggerated collection. Now the position of the horsemen became supple and soft and the collection in their horses began to be replaced by a more natural balance.

While it is true that the Government endowed the school, made the choice of good riders easy through its encouragement of horse shows, even bought horses for the men, one must nevertheless do the Germans justice by saying that the system it developed produces good horsemen and well-schooled horses.

A schooled horse is different from one that is untrained. It has well-developed muscles, not fully used in ordinary riding; he is supple and flexible; he is obedient to the will of his rider, which is very important in these

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days when our horse shows have such complicated jumps and combinations of jumps.

The German school does not require exaggerated collection in the horse, as it used to, which enables him to use his natural balance. Of the rider it demands a soft deep seat, with stirrups of a sensible length, not too short. Indeed, during schooling hours in the ring, the stirrups are made even longer in order to let the rider's legs work more easily.

The schooling of the German horses—due to the willingness to work, the precision, the pedantry of the German character—came very close to perfection. Each officer does his own work, or did before the present war, and was given all the time needed fully to develop the horse in his charge. Patience and quiet work achieved a relationship of complete confidence between horse and rider.

In brief, the German school rebuilt its system in accordance with the requirements of modern riding and enforced it under the eye of experienced and competent instructors. As a result, the public appearances of its exponents are marked by a quite uniform finish; the stamp of the school may be seen on all its officers.

The Italian school, so far as I could see, has made no improvement in recent years. In fact, it seemed as if the instructors of this school have forgotten a lot of the fundamental principles taught by Caprilli.

The Italians have shortened their stirrups too much and have, to my mind, over-emphasized the forward inclination of the body. That is why, in case of a refusal or a sudden change in the balance of the horse, they often fly out of the saddle. Furthermore, they do not school their horses fully and their concentration on fencing is inadequate preparation for meeting all the difficulties to be faced in a modern show.

Nevertheless, let us not forget that in spite of their shortcomings the Italian riders represent a system and also show the stamp of a school. The seat of their good riders is supple and uniform and the control of their horses is soft and understanding. Evidently, the riders work their own horses.

The French have, in fact, two systems of riding: one for the ring, another for the field. In the ring, their schooling is wonderful in every respect: the position of their riders is elegant, uniform, deep, so delicate and so flexible that it is difficult to notice the slightest movement on the part of the rider when a command is given.

The action of the horses schooled under this system are remarkable for their softness. Indeed, all the ring work is done on very light reins, without tension, with the neck and head in a natural position, with little attempt at collection. The elegance of these horses is not to be equalled, though their work may

lack the exactitude which the pedantic Germans demand.

In the field, however, the French show little of the uniformity which the Germans and even the Italians possess. That is because in field riding, and in jumping, the French horsemen are permitted a great deal of initiative, perhaps more than they should.

It can be seen from this that although I was a pupil of James Fillis, and believe with him that a sturdy seat must be learned by years of hard work, including jogging for a long time without stirrups on a sturdy horse with a hard trot, under the direction of an experienced teacher, I still do not believe that the principles of high school are necessary or even advantageous in schooling and riding over jumps or across country, but a simple dressage is quite necessary.

What Fillis did understand to the full, however, is that horsemanship is a great art. He was more than the master of that art; he was as well its philosopher. His fundamental principle is always, *en avant*—forward. I wish more horsemen had his understanding.

THE systems of riding discussed above have often been distorted by certain over-ambitious riders seen at the horse shows, who, for the sake of victory, use a system which I call "trick riding." They have a greater faith in themselves than in their horses and consequently plan a demonstration of acrobatics calculated to make every jump clean. They may employ a "comp de sonnette," or force a horse to shorten its stride, to collect the horse—then throw it forward at the obstacle, while climbing far out on its neck.

True, a rider who teaches his horse such control may himself successfully use it. But should the horse be mounted by another rider unfamiliar with these practices, even a good one, then the result would be dismal. And in the field, of course, where a well-schooled horse should be given a certain initiative, no rider would get satisfaction from such an animal.

Unfortunately, bad habits such as are exhibited by these trick riders are quickly assimilated by young horsemen. They are likely to see only the result achieved at the time without reckoning the disadvantages of the system, unmindful at the same time that only a really experienced rider possessed of true equestrian tact can permit himself these practices—and then only to win.

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to question on page 66

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JERSEY cattle and those who sponsor the breed have been pretty much in the public eye lately for there have been big doings. In the first place, their annual American Jersey Cattle Club meeting has just been held as this goes to press. Ira G. Payne was reelected president, and W. R. Cook at Athens, Tenn., George S. Taylor of Forest Lake, Minn., J. W. Head of Palmyra, Mo., and M. S. Hughes of Bristol, Okla., were elected directors.

Mr. Payne is a Jerseyman from way back. He is the owner of the Moordenier Hills Jersey breeding farm at East Schodack, N. Y. and his herd of pure-breds averaged 516.12 lbs. of butterfat last year, and 452.84 lbs. for the last ten years. He is also a well-known judge of cattle, having judged at the National Dairy Show as well as many lesser shows. The new directors also are prominent in Jersey activities in their various states.

The day after the annual meeting came the Far Hills Parish Show, a prelude to the National Sale; both were held at the Fair Grounds, Far Hills, N. J. At the show a goodly crowd watched Judge Paul B. Misner go over those good Jerseys in spite of the all-day rain. Grand champion cow was found in Morocco's Gem from P. H. B. Frelinghuysen's famous Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J. The top bull was L'Alva Majesty, owned by H. J. Pierson, Lititz, Pa. This bull, incidentally, is a paternal brother to L'Alva's Dashing Dandy, the grand champion, at the National Dairy Show in 1939 and runner-up last year.

Next came the National Jersey Sale and in this 36 head of pure-breds made an average of \$489.58 and a total of \$17,624.88 before

THE NATIONAL JERSEY SALE: HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS: ABERDEEN ANGUS

a crowd of about 300. Xenia August Daisy, a six-year-old imported cow topped the sale when she sold for \$1,700 to T. W. Tinkham, owner of Renwood Farm in Pennsylvania's Bucks County. She was consigned and sold from James C. Brady Jr.'s Hamilton Farm herd at Gladstone, N. J.

This cow was a winner on the Island of Jersey. She was first yearling heifer over Trinity Parish at the Spring Royal Show in 1937 and was the Bellefaire Bowl winner over the Island and the junior champion as first heifer in calf over Trinity Parish in the same year.

Next highest cow was Beech Farm Wonderful Girl, also bred on the Island. She sold for \$1,300 to P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, being consigned to the sale from the Breezy Hill Farm herd of Mrs. George D. Eustis, Madisonville, O. This cow was second prize aged cow at the Ohio and Indiana State Fairs in 1940 and classified "Excellent" for conformation under the American Jersey Cattle Club's system of classification.

Buying was rather evenly distributed at this sale and among those making heavy purchases were: Mr. and Mrs. George Waite of Williamsville, N. Y.; J. L. Hutcheson, Jr., Rossville, Ga.; and Hugh Dillman of Sandy Loam Farm, West Palm Beach, Fla.

A total of 22 breeders from ten different states and Canada consigned the 36 head sold. Among the consignors were: George D. Widener of Erdenheim Farm, Chestnut Hill, Pa.; James C.

Brady, Jr., Hamilton Farm, Gladstone, N. J.; P. H. B. Frelinghuysen of Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, N. J. The Biltmore Farms herd, Biltmore, N. C. was represented by three entries.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

The recent fifty-sixth annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America was recently held at Lansing, Mich., bringing forth 120 of the 123 elected delegates. President A. C. Oosterhuis, Oconomowoc, Wis., was reelected for his fifth term. T. E. Elder of Alton, N. H., was chosen vice-president. Four directors were named to serve four-year terms as follows: L. T. Winger of Trinidad, Colo., J. Homer Remsberg of Middletown, Md., Harold Shaw of Sanford, Maine, and John Wuethrich of Greenwood, Wis.

Dr. C. F. Huffman, Research Professor in Dairy Husbandry, Michigan State College, spoke on "Research in Progress in Dairy Production at Michigan State College." He emphasized that his main efforts were directed toward finding exactly what went on inside a cow, and how that knowledge could be used for the solution of the practical problems confronting dairymen. Sometimes, he said, certain results may be obtained experimentally that have no immediate practical use. For instance, it is possible, experimentally, to increase or decrease appreciably the butterfat test of a cow's milk by feed, but it is too expensive to be practical as yet.

The Association delegates voted that all Holstein workers should endeavor to get all breeders to standardize the pronunciation of the name of the breed to the original and correct form, with the "stein" part of the word "Holstein" given the same pronunciation as in the stein that holds the beer.

The 21 leading New England milk producers of the Holstein-Friesian breed would need to hike along a 71-mile row of milk bottles to view the milk they have produced if it were all in one-quart glass bottles placed side by side in an unbroken row. There would be 1,180,367 bottles!

Each of these Holsteins has a lifetime production total of more than 50 tons of milk, and the best of them produced 107½ tons of milk which is approximately 150 times her own weight. She is the New England champion milk producer, all breeds considered, and ranks fourth in the nation. This Holstein is appropriately named "Mooie," Highfield Colantha Mooie in full, and is a Massachusetts cow.

Massachusetts has 9 of these 50-ton producers, Maine 4, New Hampshire 4, Rhode Island 3, and Connecticut 1. Their total production is more than 2,537,790 lbs. of milk with 86,696 lbs. of butterfat. This butterfat would make 108,370 lbs. of standard butter.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

A report of the highly successful Woodlawn-Rosemere Angus sale has just come in. The 60 head of cattle sold for a total of \$22,045. The top female of the sale came from the Woodlawn herd and sold to Andrew Anderson of A-Bar-A Ranch Encamp-



Xenia August Daisy, top cow at the National Jersey Sale, went for \$1,700 to T. W. Tinkham's Renwood Farm, Bucks County, Pa.



L'Alva Majesty, owned by H. J. Pierson, of Lititz, Pa., was the grand champion bull at the Far Hills, N. J. show

ment, Wyo., for \$4200. The top bull sold at a bargain price of \$825 to Stony Ford Farms, Stony Ford, N. Y. This bull was also

from the Woodlawn herd. Stony Ford Farms were the largest buyers, taking many of the top females.

FARM LABOR—WHERE IS IT?

(Continued from page 17)

over \$600 even for medium models.) The age of mechanization is clearly here, despite rising prices, the wait for machinery, the difficulty of getting good enough men to service repairs.

Equipment sufficient for a one-family diversified farming operation in a typical Middle Atlantic state used to be figured at around a thousand dollars. Today it costs \$3,157 to get the following: tractor, plow, disc, harrows, roller, corn planter with fertilizer attachment, drill, lime spreader, cultivator, mower, side-delivery rake, baler, corn binder, ensilage cutter, milking machine, manure spreader. Tomorrow it is going to cost more.

Another possible solution offered lies in the report that Iowans are going to petition for legislation drafting young men back to the farms. In New York State a similar thought has been put forward. A more realistic view of farm needs is being asked of the draft induction boards, looking toward deferments for young men willing to work on farms as against induction for those looking only toward higher wages

working in war boom industries.

Memories of the labor shortages in World War I are coming back to thinking people in agricultural communities everywhere. The farmerette of 1917-18 may yet be seen again unless some sort of priorities in farm man-power is set up.

The answer to it all is probably to be found in farm management: operations big enough to permit a profit to be made, neat enough to eliminate waste motion, clever enough to produce things (perhaps something quite new) for which there is a market, sound enough to understand that rising prices do not necessarily mean prosperity, strong enough to make economic and political power felt.

That we are facing a serious situation cannot be denied.

But as one astute observer puts it: "A careful study of American economic history shows that today's problems are not essentially more crucial than other problems were in their time. Those problems were solved. Today's will be solved by the sons of the men who fought through the problems of the past."

HOME-MADE BASS FISHING

(Continued from page 31)

if, as often happens, the voracious appetites of the bass exterminate these forage foods, they will eat their own young, and what may have looked for some years like a successful stocking will suddenly cease to be one.

Sometimes the sudden falling off in numbers caused by this cannibalism does not stop there, however. Mr. Merrill tells of a pond which was originally well supplied with pickerel. Bass were introduced and for several years they thrived on young pickerel; the pond was full of healthy, growing bass until the day came when there were no longer enough pickerel to feed them, and suddenly the pond ceased to be full of bass. But then the pickerel, freed from oppression, once more took possession. And now the progeny of the few bass that still survived after the great famine are once again finding plenty of young pickerel to feed on, and once again the pond is full of healthy, growing bass. How many times this process may repeat, nobody knows.

Young bass, when they are first hatched, live almost exclusively on minute crustacea. Very soon, however, they begin to vary their diet with tiny fish of various species, including their own brothers and sisters, and with insects and their larvae. As they grow, they

begin to hunt for tadpoles, minnows and worms as well; by the time they are adults, they are eating all of these and in addition, crayfish, frogs, and mussels, and after that what they eat is limited only by the size of their voracious mouths.

While it is possible to increase the food supply in a pond by introducing shiners, crayfish, and other forage foods, the process will probably have to be repeated year after year unless they can find good places to hide and breed. If your pond has, in addition to the rocky or gravelly depths where bass like to lie, large areas of weedy shoals where the forage fish can hide, the chances are that the food supply will never be exhausted.

If not, it would be wise to plant water weeds in the shallows. Here again, the safest plan is to use what you find thriving in nearby waters; trying, though, to choose plants which foliate thickly beneath the water rather than such stalky ones as cat-o'-nine-tails or water lilies. The water milfoils are especially good, as are parrot-feather, water celery, and hornwort. The planting itself requires rather less care than transplanting perennials in the garden—simply press the roots down into the bottom—and the plants will serve to keep the



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water pure and well-aerated as well. Brush heaps in the shallows may also help.

If it still seems necessary to introduce fish for them to feed on, perhaps the best bet will be blue-gills, crappie, or the common sunfish. Several years ago, in a pond from which the bass cleaned out all their potential food, the Massachusetts fish culturists introduced bluegills with excellent results. They are remarkably prolific, and their productivity has kept pace with the appetites of the bass.

So much for food. It is equally important that they should have proper places to breed. The nests are a shallow, round depression in a gravelly or sandy bottom in

water from two to six feet deep, although sometimes the large-mouthed bass will build his nest on a muddy bottom or on the roots of water plants. But gravel is preferable for either species, and Hubbs and Bailey suggest that, where no gravel is present, normal breeding can be assured by putting gravel piles at depths of from three to five feet.

Breeding will take place in late spring or early summer, earlier in the south and in shallow waters. As soon as it is over, the more of the adult fish you catch the better. Why? To keep them from eating the young. Even this disgraceful cannibalism has its advantages from the point of view of the fisherman.

LIFE BEGINS WHEN YOU BUY A FARM

(Continued from page 23)

smaller cuts of meat, particularly if they are choice.²

Once the principal task of the farm was definitely set, the rest more or less fell in line. Chickens were promptly installed as an immediate source of bread and butter; there is a steady and reliable market nearby for chickens and eggs and the farm now has 1,500 New Hampshire Reds, properly housed. There are, in addition, pure-bred Berkshire hogs and, curiously, Mr. Rubicam found less of a demand for them than he had expected.

Don't misunderstand: there is a growing demand for hogs, at good prices, at the present time. But somehow the markets near Rolling Ridge Farms, so fussy about the background and quality of their beef, don't seem to care overly much about the ancestry of their swine. Apparently, in this part of Pennsylvania, pigs is pigs and they don't have to have a pedigree as long as your arm.

The next problem was to make the farm as nearly self-supporting as possible. A four-year rotation of corn, wheat, oats and hay (mixed clovers, timothy, alfalfa) was decided on and has been followed despite the temptation to leave hay down for two-year stretches.

This year there are 64 acres of corn, 62½ acres of hay, 39½ of winter wheat, 31 of oats, 16 of barley. Occasionally, you will find soybeans on the farm but they are inclined to consider these too oily to use as a protein, as a general rule, and likely to make their cattle sloppy; they have never tried soybeans cut as hay but think it would be hard for

²To his surprise, the author found during the course of a trip to the Middle West during June that there is a demand there for the return of big cattle, big cuts. The explanation is that United States Army cooks have great crowds of men to feed and can't be bothered with the smaller cuts. The moral is to find out what the buyers want in your own neighborhood before you decide on the kind of things you are going to produce.

the cattle to handle and then unsatisfactory as manure.

There are, in addition, 112 acres of permanent pasture.

With the place set up to operate, the fields fenced into seven sections, each with trees and water, the time naturally came to

A), three silos each 10 by 34, four hen houses 24 by 24 in a double-decked unit, brooder houses, hog and chicken shelters, an Oliver loader, Deere rake, Sears, Roebuck feeders, Clay water cups, Durobar electric fly screens, a Chevrolet pick-up, a ton-and-a-half Chevrolet truck, and heaven only knows what else.

Belgian mares help furnish power.

The manager of the farm is Harold P. Hamilton, who was born and brought up on a farm in Dutchess County, N. Y., about six miles from Briarcliff. He got his start in the local 4-H Club and twice—in 1927 and 1932—developed the steer that won the 4-H and Open championships at the Dutchess County and Eastern States shows! (The former went for \$1.05 a pound and the latter for \$2.10.)

Hamilton took an agricultural course at Cornell and, in 1934, was offered the position of herdsman in charge of beef cattle at that university. He stayed until 1939, and he will tell you that the valuable experience he got at Ithaca was not all from feeding the cattle but from watching them



P. T. JONES

Some 4-H Club boys from neighboring counties practicing judging livestock at Rolling Ridge Farm

get the cattle. And they bought the nucleus of their herd—20 yearling heifers—in 1936 from W. Alan McGregor, sale manager of the Maryland Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. From this foundation stock, with a few additions, they developed the herd of 90 they have today, most of which have been bred on their own place: 32 cows to calve this year, 20 cows with calves, 17 yearling heifers, 6 bulls of various ages, etc.

They expect to build up to a herd of 50 adult cows, which means that at one time or another they may have as many as 150 Angus on the place.

The farm equipment is complete: the usual plows, discs, harrows, rollers, mowers, two tractors (an Oliver 70 and a Deere

butchered. He knows what makes a steer, you might say, from the inside out.

Hamilton is working to build up the Rolling Ridge herd with what he considers the top bloodlines of Angus breeding: Barbara McHenry, Miss Burgess, Blackbirds, Blackcaps. His herd sire today represents one of these lines: Rolling Ridge Black Major R., bought in dam in 1936, a grandson of Revolution Blackcap, an International grand champion bull, and a great-grandson on his dam's side of Earl Marshall, generally considered the best Aberdeen-Angus bull ever seen in America.

From the Rolling Ridge herd, Hamilton has already developed some winners: the senior and grand champion female last year



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at Harrisburg. Rolling Ridge Estoma, and the senior champion bull at the same show, Rolling Ridge Henderson. Eleven events had Rolling Ridge entries at Harrisburg, all of their own breeding, and they came away with 9 firsts, one second, one third.

Mr. Rubieam believes that showing is important if you want to sell premium cattle. But you must not show unless you have something at home to sell and you must not show too often, either, because it is a matter of special handling and quite expensive. Showing, in other words, he sees as sales promotion and must be regulated to the size of the individual operation.

It would be difficult to find anyone more earnest or more enthusiastic than Mr. Rubieam is about his farm. Or more sensible, as evidenced by the comment he offers when you ask how an operation similar to his could be set up on a smaller scale:

There are, he will tell you, two ways of going into the breeding business and you must choose the one you can best afford. You can buy mature cows, which makes for a quicker return but requires a larger investment. Or you can take it more patiently and do it at a lower cost: buy yearling heifers and build up your own herd.

Happy the man, you gather, with \$5,000 to invest and the patience to wait a few years to get his results: he will not only

have the satisfaction of breeding his own, according to his own best lights, but he will have the opportunity as well to establish a reputation for good cattle, for valuable blood-lines, for cleanliness, good management, skill, fair dealing. He will have set up a brand value that other breeders might well envy, that those who only feed cattle can never achieve.

I find I haven't said anything about the house or the grounds, or the tennis court, swimming pool, skeet layout, factors in making life on this charming place very pleasant. Or about the other animals: two Guernseys and a Jersey for the milk needed on the farm, four saddle horses, two hunters, a collection of dogs ranging from a Great Dane to a flood of Cocker and a Dalmatian. Perhaps I didn't notice them so much because they aren't really part of the farm operation. Or perhaps this item will explain why:

"I used to be an inveterate golfer," said Mr. Rubieam. "It was the one form of outdoor exercise to which I was devoted. For five years I haven't had the clubs out of the bag. This farm has opened my mind to so many things of lasting value and importance that are of much greater interest to me than any game. I think I'll write a book, 'Life Begins When You Give Up Golf.'"

I think Mr. Rubieam has an idea there. But I've got a better title for him: "Life Begins When You Buy a Farm."

THE VERSATILE JERSEY

(Continued from page 37)

eted grand championship at the National Dairy Show in 1938 and 1939.

Carl Tucker, Mt. Kisco, N. Y., brother-in-law of the late J. C. Brady, is an enthusiastic Jerseyman who owned Imp. Cancaise which set a national record for butterfat yield by an imported Jersey cow. William R. Kenan, Jr., has one of the great Jersey herds of the country at his Randleigh Farm, Lockport, N. Y. Mr. Kenan is particularly interested in the production of the highest possible quality of milk and has sponsored extensive experimental work at Randleigh as well as an annual conference of trained men who have devoted themselves to the science of dairying.

Pride of ownership is a natural characteristic of Jersey breeders. The sleek, graceful Jersey adds a quiet pastoral detail to the landscape, and brings to the practical farm a combination of beauty and economical production efficiency.

But though she attracts by her refinement in body structure and beautiful color, she holds her position by the superior quality of the milk she produces at low feed cost. Records of The American

Jersey Cattle Club, show that 31,416 official 365-day production test records, made by United States Jersey cows in the 37 years from the beginning of Register of Merit testing to December 31, 1939, show an average of 490.02 lbs. butterfat, 9,127 lbs. milk testing 5.37 per cent fat, the highest fat percentage of any dairy breed.

The Jersey cow's medium size makes for economy in feed. She averages around 1,000 lbs. and naturally requires less feed for body maintenance and, incidentally, less barn space. Her early maturity, coupled with longevity, gives her an exceptionally long span of productivity. In addition, she has demonstrated her ability to produce well and adapt herself quickly to varying climates around the world.

Just as "Clochette" in World War I contributed her bit to human welfare, so it is expected that the thousands of Jerseys in the United States will because of their rich milk and economical production, be of great importance in the present defense program and the work to "make America strong by making Americans stronger."

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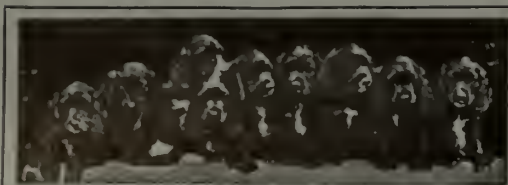
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THE MORRIS AND ESSEX IN RETROSPECT: PURE-BRED POPULARITY

THERE'S no doubt about it, it's a great spectacle—the smooth expanse of green grass spotted with bright beach umbrellas and massed, gaily clad spectators; the tents, and flags; the rings where intense men and women are parading and posing some of the finest, best looking, and best bred dogs of every type, size, breed and persuasion. The people and dogs from every state in the Union and Canada too; the seemingly endless parking fields full of cars —yes indeed, the Morris and Essex is really something to see.

And there is plenty of drama there too, for behind the smooth efficiency of the judging are the owners of nearly 4,000 dogs in a day-long struggle through class and breed and group, each one hoping and striving to be one of those six dogs that appear in the big ring as the afternoon shadows lengthen. Six dogs that have risen above the thousands and that now have a chance for the top honor—best in show.

It's always a thrill, but this year it seemed that this final contest was more exciting than ever. In there with the Pointer, the German Shepherd, the Chow Chow, the Bloodhound, and the Peke was Ch. Nornay Saddler, world-famous Foxterrier, one of the greatest bench dogs of all time and out of retirement just for this event.

Saddler had been in that final group twice before. He had also twice topped the Terrier group at Westminster, but, even though he rolled up the incredible total of 55 best in show victories during his unprecedented bench career, the top wins at these two greatest shows were denied him. So when Enno Meyer proclaimed him to be the best of this year's great show, one of James M. Austin's greatest ambitions for Saddler was realized. Come the next Westminster, and if Saddler is in the same perfect condition he showed at Morris and Essex—well, who knows? Maybe he will be brought out of retirement again.

Though this year's Morris and Essex wasn't the biggest in history (the 1939 show is still the all time high) there were, after all, 3,874 dogs competing, and that's a lot of dogs. Also, and unbelievably, the grounds were improved by various changes that have been made since the 1940 show. It seemed hardly possible that anything could be done to dress up that lovely stretch of greensward on which thousands of dollars and man-hours have been

expended to make a model dog show site. Yet McClure Halley somehow thought of ways to make the view of the grounds more impressive, to improve the accommodations for the exhibitors, make the show more efficient.

Apparently America has had no change of heart as far as its favorite breeds of dogs are concerned. Dachshunde and Cocker still lead the others and by quite a margin. As they did last year, the Dachshund topped all breeds, this time with a total of 234. This certainly shows that the American public doesn't hold these low-slung little fellows responsible for the politics of their fatherland.

Close behind the Dachshunde, and the only other breed with more than 200 entries were the perennially popular American Cocker with a total of 205.

There was a grand lot of Fox-terriers too, and some mighty good ones beside the famous Saddler.

There were other exceptional entries and among them American Water Spaniels were noteworthy. This is a new breed as far as the American Kennel Club is concerned, for it has only recently been recognized, but it has been around for some time and is fairly well-known in the Middle West. The 17 entries at Morris and Essex indicate that there is more interest in the breed than many realize. Certainly this good entry, the first time the public has had a chance to see the breed in any numbers should help to boost its popularity.

A surprise to many people was the number of Miniature Pinschers which the Toy group produced. As a matter of fact, 92 of these little fellows took the Toy group lead from the Pekingese which have always been more numerous in the past. There were 72 Pekes.

Oh yes, and there were the barkless Basenjis too, the odd but attractive little dogs from darkest Africa. They have wrinkled faces and no bark; the only sound they make is a slight noise variously described as a crow, or a croon, or a yodel. They make this noise when they are pleased about something—sounds like the breed city apartment dwellers have been looking for.

PURE-BREDS

During the past decade, according to figures just compiled by The American Kennel Club, the pure-bred dog has moved out of

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This directory is made up of dog advertisers in this issue of Country Life. The kennel manager will be glad to furnish readers with the names and addresses of breeders not listed. Just Address

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New York City

BY GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.

exclusive circles and become a popular favorite. In the ten years starting with 1931 and ending in 1940, all phases of pure-bred dog activities had an average increase of better than 50 per cent. And since those were not years of great prosperity, it is obvious that the pure bred has been accepted as an average member of society.

In 1931 the AKC Stud Book listed 46,800 pure-bred dogs, and by 1940 the yearly registration had arisen to 83,375. The total for the ten years was 683,300. Compared to this, the Stud Book for 1921 gives the names of 29,706 dogs and that for 1930, 48,200. The total for the ten years was 472,507. The increase of 210,793 amounts to 45 per cent.

PROSPECTIVE JUDGES

Although the plan is now limited to one breed, the proposal of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America to have its student-judges act as ring stewards to regularly licensed judges may have a far-reaching effect on the quality of all judging at American Kennel Club shows. As was mentioned in this department last

month, the plan has been approved by the AKC, and if it proves a successful means of giving practical education to prospective German Shepherd judges it may interest the other breed specialty clubs.

In granting approval, the AKC stressed the point that the student-judges must satisfactorily carry out the duties of ring stewards. They are free to make any notes they desire on the dogs in the ring, but they must not discuss these notes or make any comments on the dogs to the judge until after the judging is finished.

At various times, in the past, there has been criticism of the quality of the judging at certain shows. Solutions of many different kinds have been suggested, but the problem always has resolved itself into one of sufficient education in the points of pure-bred dogs. This is a matter that is the direct concern of each breed.

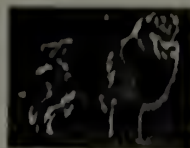
It is possible that other plans for the education of prospective judges may be presented for the consideration of the AKC. These also may be approved, as long as they are not of a kind that would violate existing rules.



P. T. JONES

DOG OF THE MONTH

Because he is one of the greatest bench show dogs of all time; and the finest Smooth Foxterrier man has ever seen; because he amassed the amazing total of 55 best in show victories during his show career—and did it over the finest dogs in the land; and especially because he came out of retirement this spring to win the top honor at the Morris and Essex Show, an honor denied him during his active campaign, we proclaim James M. Austin's Ch. Norway Saddler Dog of the Month.



Ch. Tokalon Blue Eagle
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BOTH SPECIALTY

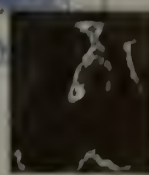
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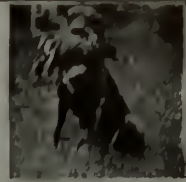
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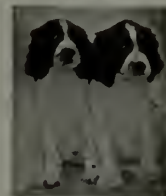
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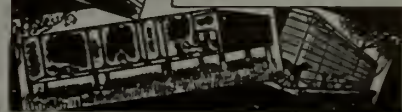
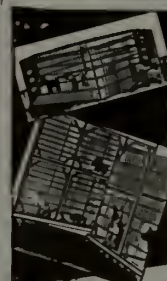
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The Young Sportsman

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Humor: Lois Bradshaw, Donald Johnson, Ritchie Lowry. **Decorative Sense:** Jo Ann Fox. **Good Line and Individual Style:** Margy Tadrowski, Flora Bonifer, Betty Walker. **Composition:** Charlene Erkins. **Effort:** Eugene Shortridge, Frances Leslie, Mary Bohan. **Donald M. Weston, Jr.** **Joyful Spirit:** Beth Rogers.

Suggested subjects for next month: "The Storm," "Camp Life," "The Horse Show," "Summer Riding." All contributors must be under 18 years of age and all contributions must bear your name, age, address and signature of parent or guardian that it is your own original work, neither traced nor copied.

WHICH OF THESE FOUR GIRLS IS PROPERLY TURNED OUT FOR SHOWING HUNTERS IN THE RING?



1. 2. 3. 4.

Answer will be found on page 59



Drawn by Donald M. Weston, Jr., Pittsfield, Mass.; aged 17



Drawn by Betty Walker, Greenwich, Conn.; aged 12



Drawn by Margy Tadrowski, Chicago, Ill.; aged 10



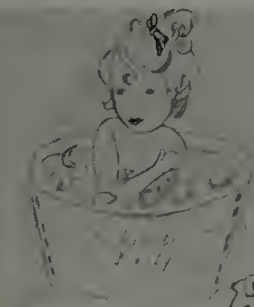
Drawn by Mary Bohan, Ulster Park, N. Y.; aged 15



Drawn by Eugene Shortridge, Rapid City, S. D.; aged 14



Drawn by Beth Rogers, Glencoe, Ill.; aged 11



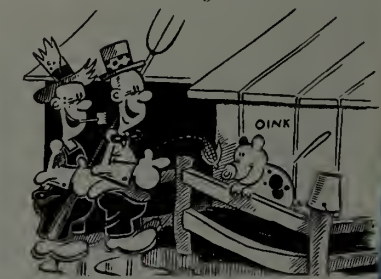
Drawn by Flora Arlene Bonifer, St. Louis, Mo.; aged 13



Drawn by Charlene Erkins, Cincinnati, O.; aged 11



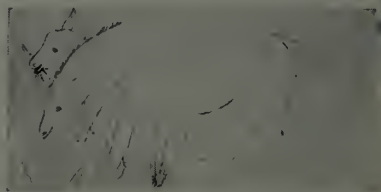
Drawn by Frances Leslie, Minneapolis, Minn.; aged 14



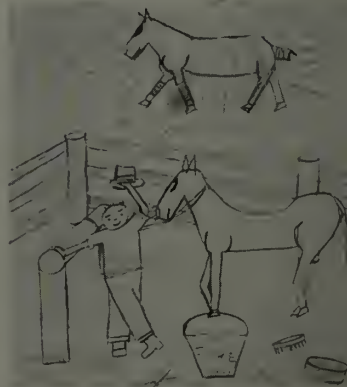
Drawn by Donald Johnson, Kansas City, Mo.; aged 17



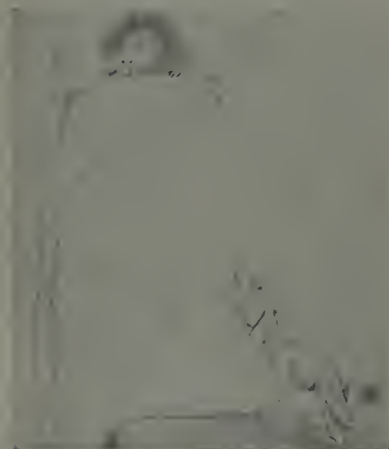
Drawn by Freddy Sumner Hanna, Altus, Okla.; aged 17



Drawn by Jo Ann Fox, Flag, Ark.; aged 13



Drawn by Ritchie P. Lowry, Burlingame, Calif.; aged 14½



Drawn by Lois Bradshaw, Flag, Ark.; aged 10

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AUGUST

1941

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

COUNTY FAIR SET FOR CITY IN FALL

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MAYOR PLEDGES SUPPORT

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In the presence of Mayor La Guardia at City Hall yesterday morning contracts were signed for the first county fair to be held in New York since 1897. To be conducted by the American Institute of Madison Square Garden.

Yesterday's signers were Colonel John Reed Kilpatrick, president of the Madison Square Garden Corporation, and Dr. H. C. Parmelee, president of the institute. It was the institute that sponsored New York County's first fair, in 1828, and its last, in the old Madison Square Garden in 1897.

The Mayor issued a statement pledging the city's cooperation.

"I am glad," he said, "to learn that the American Institute of the City of New York, which was founded more than 100 years ago for the encouragement of science, engineering, agriculture, manufacturing and commerce, will resume its former policy of conducting a county fair, and that the inauguration of this plan will take place in Madison Square Garden next September. I am happy to endorse the aims of your institute in encouraging these important branches of our national economy and for the stimulus that this event will undoubtedly give to industry and commerce in the New York area."

Dr. Parmelee said that the institute still held the first charter for a county fair issued by the State Legislature and added that the fair in September would be truly representative of manufacturing, farm and industrial life in this State. The Garden would be transformed into vast exhibition and entertainment halls, he said.

"In no sense," he continued, "do we visualize a glittering exhibition, but rather one dedicated to prize livestock, other products of the farm, and industrial and commercial achievement, with entertainment on a county fair scale." He said that the project had the backing of State agricultural officials.

The institute was organized in 1828 and incorporated the next year. It was dedicated to "promote improvement in the mechanic arts; to encourage American industry, and agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and to sustain such a system of policy as will protect the great national interests of the country."

The institute held its first fair in Masonic Hall, Broadway and Pearl Street, Oct. 23-25, 1828. Subsequent annual fairs were held at various locations, including the Crystal Palace, which burned Oct. 5, 1858, and which turned the institute's most successful exhibitions. The phonograph, incandescent lamp, submachine cable, telephone and other inventions were heralded under the institute's guidance during its early years.

The institute's officers, besides Dr. Parmelee, who is editor of The Engineering and Mining Journal, are Julius H. Barnes, industrialist and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Gerard P. Herrick, president of the Vetruplans Development Corporation; A. D. A. Crawford of R. H. Johnson & Co., and Dr. Harden F. Taylor, president of the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Company.

SEPTEMBER 10 thru 20, 1941

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VOL. LXXX

AUGUST, 1941

No. 4

Cover—"Boulder Bridge Farm."

A Kodachrome from STROHMEYER & CARPENTER

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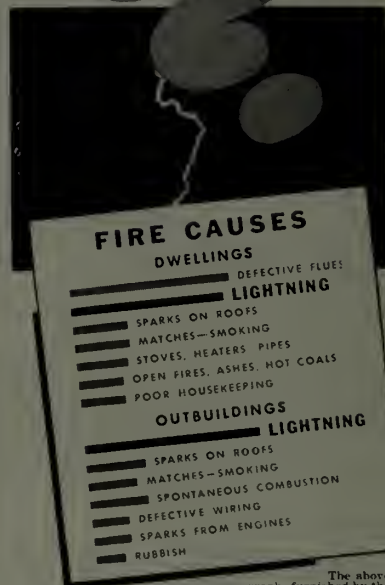
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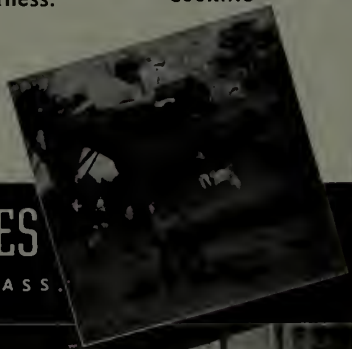
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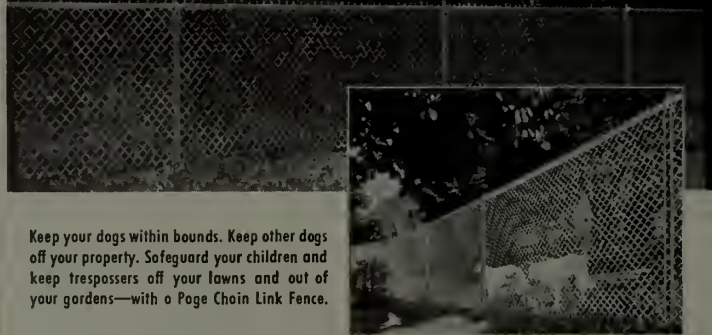
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THE CALENDAR

RACING

Aug. 1-31	DEL MAR, Calif.
Aug. 1-Sept. 6	WASHINGTON PARK, Homewood, Ill.
Aug. 2-9	HAMILTON PARK, Hamilton, Ont.
To Aug. 9	ROCKINGHAM PARK, Salem, N. H.
Aug. 11-Sept. 27	NARRAGANSETT PARK, Pawtucket, R. I.
Aug. 16-Sept. 1	STAMFORD PARK, Niagara Falls, Ont.
To Aug. 30	SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

SARATOGA YEARLING SALES

Aug. 4	C. J. MACLEOD, JR., TOLLIE YOUNG, L. F. HOLTON, CHAS. W. BLACK, L. A. MOSELEY, HERRING BROS. AND OTHERS.
Aug. 5	H. B. SCOTT, W. L. NUTTER, HORACE N. DAVIS, BLUE RIDGE FARM, SAGAMORE FARM AND DR. CHAS. E. HAGYARD.
Aug. 6	BELAIR STUD, LUCAS B. COMBS, LESLIE COMBS, 2ND, MEADOWVIEW FARM, A. A. BALDWIN, ADOLPHE PONS AND J. M. ROEBLING.
Aug. 7	R. A. FAIRBAIRN, MORVEN STUD, CHARLTON CLAY, MISS HENRIETTA BINGHAM, W. S. THRELKELD, NYDRIE STUD AND WARNER L. JONES, JR.
Aug. 8	CLAIBORNE AND ELLERSLIE STUDS (A. B. HANCOCK).
Aug. 11	MEREWORTH FARM (W. J. SALMON).
Aug. 12	W. B. MILLER, CHARLES NUCKOLS, REGAN FARM, MILITARY STOCK FARM, MRS. JOHN BRANHAM, MISS MILDRED WOOLWINE AND OTHERS.
Aug. 13	CALUMET FARM, JOHN H. MORRIS, W. H. LIEFCOMB, KENNETH N. GILPIN, ALMAHURST FARM, ROCKRIDGE FARMS, A. B. GAY AND OTHERS.
Aug. 14	THOMAS PIATT, T. C. PIATT, CLAIBORNE AND ELLERSLIE STUDS (A. B. HANCOCK) E. GAY DRAKE, MRS. FLUNKET STEWART AND OTHERS.
Aug. 15	OLD HICKORY FARM (PHIL T. CHINN, PRES.), DUNTREATH FARM HORATIO MASON, CHARLES A. ASBURY, DR. ESLIE ASBURY, C. J. FITZGERALD, W. L. BRANN AND OTHERS.
Aug. 18	E. K. THOMAS, E. D. AXTON, MRS. CLYDE SMITH, KEYSTONE FARM (MRS. DORA V. KELLOGG, HOP CREEK FARMS, J. H. WHITE, S. SHACKELFORD AND OTHERS.

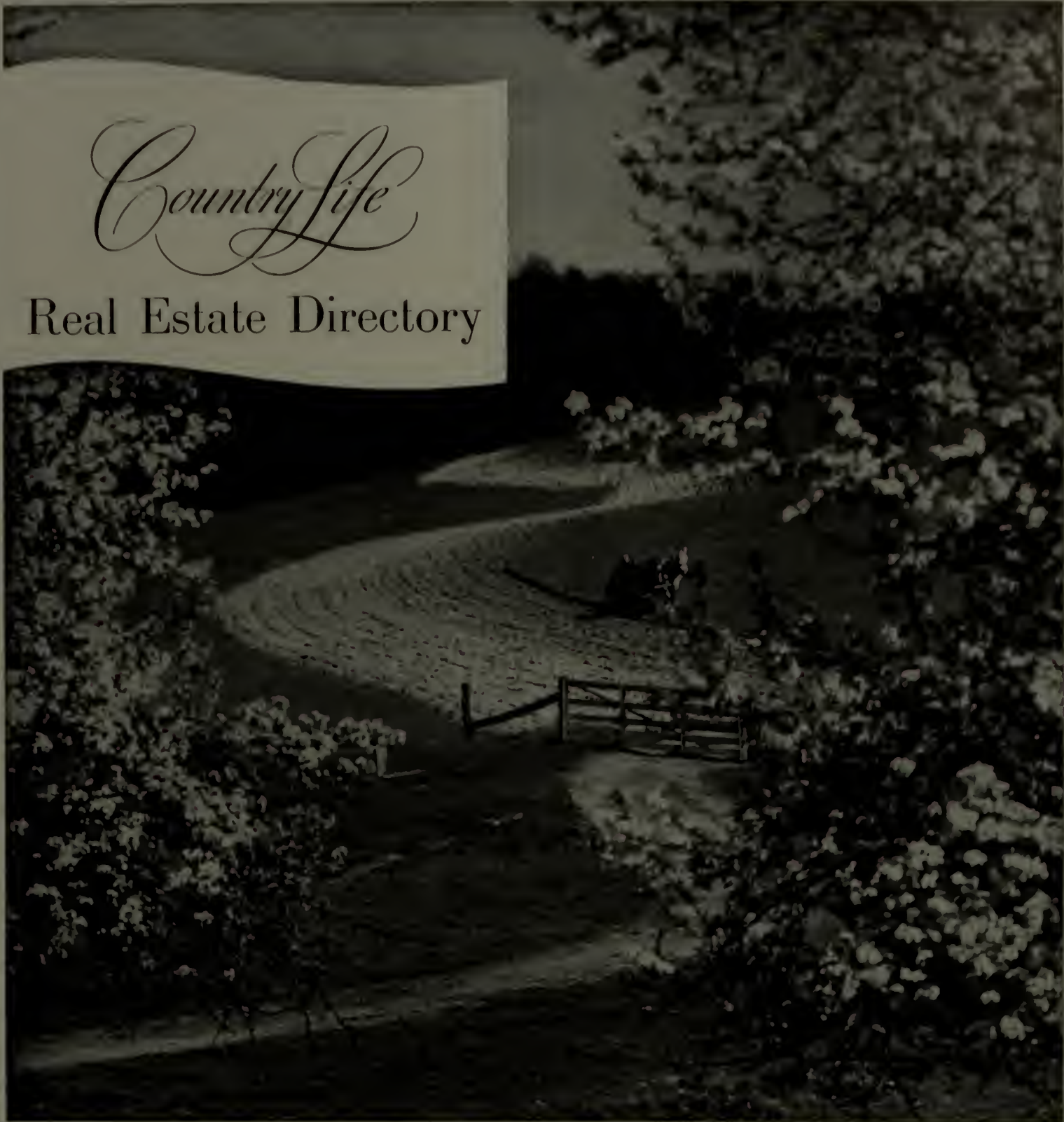
GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING

To Aug. 2	HISTORIC TRACK, Goshen, N. Y.
Aug. 4-9	GOOD TIME PARK, Goshen, N. Y.
Aug. 11-23	SPRINGFIELD, Ill.
Aug. 25-30	SYRACUSE, N. Y.

HORSE SHOWS

Aug. 1	JOHNSTOWN, Pa.
Aug. 1-2	PITTSFIELD, Mass.
Aug. 1-3	SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Aug. 2	MONKTON, Md.
To Aug. 2	BELLEVILLE, Ill.
To Aug. 2	HARRISBURG, Ill.
To Aug. 2	SANTA BARBARA, Calif.
To Aug. 2	SACRAMENTO COUNTY FAIR, Galt, Calif.
Aug. 2-3	MONTPELIER RIDING CLUB.
Aug. 2-3	OAKDALE, Calif.
Aug. 2-3	COLUMBUS, Forest Glen, Pa.
Aug. 3	SHELBYVILLE, Ind.
Aug. 3-8	LINCOLN, Ill.
Aug. 4-8	BENTON, Ill.
Aug. 4-9	NORTH MONTANA STATE FAIR, Great Falls, Montana.
Aug. 5	INDIANOLA, Iowa.
Aug. 5-9	SANTA ROSA, Calif.
Aug. 6-9	SHELBYVILLE, Ky.
Aug. 7	CHESTERTOWN, Md.
Aug. 7	OLMSTEAD COUNTY, Minn.
Aug. 7	ROCHESTER, Minn.
Aug. 7-8	WESTSIDE, Iowa.
Aug. 7, 8	HOT SPRINGS, Va.
Aug. 7-9	CALEDONIA, N. Y.
Aug. 8	BEDFORD, Iowa.
Aug. 8	ELGIN, Ill.
Aug. 8	AUSTIN, Minn.
Aug. 8-9	ROSEVILLE, Calif.
Aug. 8-9	BURLINGTON, Vt.
Aug. 8-10	TREVOR, Wisc.
Aug. 8-10	ANTIOCH, Calif.
Aug. 8-10	ROSEVILLE, Calif.
Aug. 8-10	BOLTON LANDING, N. Y.
Aug. 9	ITCHFIELD, Conn.
Aug. 9	WESTMINSTER, Md.
Aug. 9-16	OAKLAND NATIONAL, Oakland, Calif.
Aug. 9-17	ILLINOIS STATE, Springfield, Ill.
Aug. 10	WAYLAND, N. Y.
Aug. 11-15	BILLINGS, Mont.
Aug. 11-15	MT. CARMEL, Ill.
Aug. 11-15	PINCKNEVILLE, Ill.
Aug. 12	BLOOMFIELD, Iowa.
Aug. 12-14	BATAVIA, N. Y.
Aug. 13	WARRENSBURG, N. Y.
Aug. 13-16	COLUMBIA, Ky.
Aug. 14-15	BERRYVILLE, Va.
Aug. 14-16	GERMANTOWN, Ky.
Aug. 14-16	SPRINGFIELD, Ky.

(Continued on page 8)



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Real Estate Directory

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(Continued from page 6)



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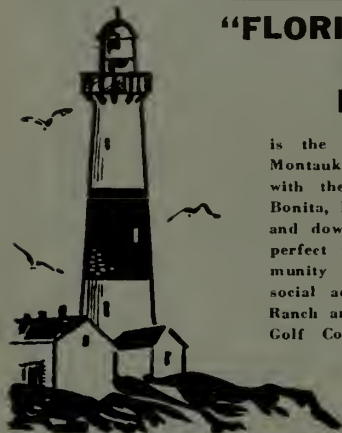
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Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Aug. 30-Sept. 1
Aug. 31
Aug. 31-Sept. 4

BEREA, Ohio.
PULASKI, Va.
NEW LONDON, N. H.
ORANGE, Va.
TAZEWELL, Va.
ITHACA, N. Y.
TIMONIUM, Md.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
STOCKTON, Calif.
PLEASANT RUN SADDLE CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
GOSHEN, N. Y.
LONDON, Ohio.
MISSOURI STATE FAIR, Sedalia.
WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.
SPARTA, Ill.
VIENNA, Ill.
COVINGTON, Ind.
PAINESVILLE, O.
CLINTON, Iowa.
LAWRENCEBURG, Ky.
HAMBURG, N. Y.
SEYMOUR, Ill.
CORNING, Iowa.
GALENA, Md.
EASTERN SLOPE, North Conway, N. H.
LEBANON, Ky.
COHASSET, Mass.
MT. POCONO, Pa.
BUTTE CO. FAIR, Durham, Calif.
GRASS VALLEY, Calif.
GRIDLEY, Calif.
HARTLAND FAIR SHOW, Hartland, Vt.
TAZEWELL, Va.
DIXON, Ill.
EAST HAMPTON, L. I., N. Y.
LONG GREEN, Md.
KESWICK, Va.
WATERTOWN, Conn.
IOWA STATE FAIR, Des Moines, Iowa.
HUNTINGDON, Pa.
OHIO STATE, Columbus, Ohio.
BELLEVILLE, Kansas.
RHINEBECK, N. Y.
PRINCETON, Ill.
KALISPELL, Mont.
BEL AIR, Md.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky.
WOODSTOCK (Vt.) TRAIL RIDE & MORGAN HORSE SHOW.
ORANGEBURG, N. Y.
CANFIELD, O.
CALIF. STATE FAIR, Sacramento.
HAMPSTEAD, Md.
ST. JAMES, L. I., N. Y.
LAKEPORT, Calif.
ALEXANDRIA, Ky.
WARRENTOWN, Va.
OLD WESTBURY, L. I., N. Y.
NEBRASKA STATE FAIR, Lincoln, Neb.

DOG SHOWS

Aug. 2
Aug. 3
Aug. 3
Aug. 9
Aug. 9
Aug. 16
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Aug. 31
Aug. 31-Sept. 1
Aug. 31-Sept. 1

LACKAWANNA KENNEL CLUB, Mt. Pocono, Pa.
LAKE MOHAWK KENNEL CLUB, Sparta, N. J.
SILVER BAY KENNEL CLUB, Coronado, Calif.
BUTLER COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Butler, Pa.
OCEAN CITY KENNEL CLUB, Ocean City, N. J.
MOHAWK VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Menands, N. Y.
TURLOCK KENNEL CLUB, Turlock, Calif.
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR KENNEL CLUB, Springfield, Ill.
MARIN-NORTH BAY KENNEL CLUB, San Rafael, Calif.
WILDWOOD KENNEL CLUB, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
STATE FAIR KENNEL CLUB OF WEST ALLIS, Milwaukee, Wis.
NORTH SHORE KENNEL CLUB, Hamilton, Mass.
RAVENNA KENNEL CLUB, Ravenna, O.
CHAGRIN VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Gates Mills, O.
FRAMINGHAM DISTRICT KENNEL CLUB, Framingham, Mass.
SAN JOAQUIN KENNEL CLUB, Stockton, Calif.
CHRYSLER KENNEL CLUB, Detroit, Mich.
LENEX KENNEL CLUB, Lenox, Mass.
WALLA WALLA KENNEL CLUB, Walla Walla, Wash.
RIVIERA KENNEL CLUB, Santa Monica, Calif.
GREAT BARRINGTON KENNEL CLUB, Great Barrington, Mass.
OAKLAND COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Royal Oak, Mich.
ST. PAUL KENNEL CLUB, St. Paul, Minn.
SPOKANE KENNEL CLUB, Spokane, Wash.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS

Aug. 3
Aug. 17
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Aug. 30
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Aug. 31
Aug. 31

LAKE MOHAWK KENNEL CLUB, Sparta, N. J.
WILDWOOD KENNEL CLUB, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
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LENEX KENNEL CLUB, Lenox, Mass.
GREAT BARRINGTON KENNEL CLUB, Great Barrington, Mass.
OAKLAND COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Royal Oak, Mich.

(Continued on page 13)

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Albert E. Peirce
Warrenton, Virginia
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Real Estate Manager
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New York City

Dear Mr. Kircher:
It will no doubt interest you to know that we are unable to repeat our ad in your paper, because the house was sold within three weeks after the advertisement appeared in Country Life; and I might add that we had three other very interesting inquiries. Many thanks.

Very truly yours,
Albert E. Peirce



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The following deserve your early investigation:

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The Editor's Cornucopia

PASTURES

Every time we go see a farmer and ask him what he's doing about his pastures, we get the same answer: "That's next on the program."

There's always a new bull or some new cows. Or a new horse. Or tractor. Or some brand-new piece of machinery that nobody ever heard of before. But the pastures are always next on the program, the thing to do when money gets a little looser.

We've done it the other way around and not by brains, either, but quite by accident. We haven't any bull and no new cows. Nothing new in the way of machinery, unless you'll count the fly electrocutors we installed this spring. And the only new horse we have was presented to us by one of our own mares.

But the pastures are up.

We had to get them into shape, they were so terrible when we took the place over four years ago. Weeds, gullies, briars, rocks. Patches worn virtually to shale by erosion. One bald hill about ten acres in size scraped down to clay. The whole place so tired and sick in appearance it would have discouraged anyone who knew more about farming than we did. That is, anybody who knew anything about farming.

We limed and fertilized. Planted clovers and tried (so far unsuccessfully) to get a stand of alfalfa. Planted winter rye and turned it under. Put in soybeans, kudzu. On one hillside we planted in strips, on another in contours. We've mowed, mowed, mowed, until the neighboring farmers think we're crazy.

But I must say we got some real hay this year and our pastures are beautiful.

Of course, God was no little assistance in this matter. The rains we had this spring and summer, with the good hot sun that came in between, were a world of help. We're grateful for them. But give us a little credit, too.



Reminds me of the story Ralf Coykendall tells of the Maine farmer who bought a broken-down place and worked himself to skin and bones getting it into shape. He lifted up the broken-down roof, patched the walls, put in windows and a door, painted it crisp and clean. He ploughed the rough fields, put in a garden, fenced it all prettily . . .

The preacher did not fail to notice this.

"My good man," he said, one day as he drove by in horse and

WHY IS IT THAT PASTURE MANAGEMENT IS ALWAYS NEXT ON THE PROGRAM?

buggy, "I want you to know that the good folk of this community are well aware of the fine work that God and you are doing here and, in their behalf, I want to



extend to you sincere congratulations. The hand-in-hand work of the Lord and his best children is a wondrous sight. Giddy-up!"

The old Maine farmer leaned on his hoe, took off his hat, scratched his head, and pondered this sonorous comment with considerable care.

"Say, parson," he shouted after the preacher just as he was getting out of earshot, "you should have seen this place when the Lord was doing it alone!"

Just take a look at some of the pastures you see where the good Lord has to do it alone.



We put in a field of corn this year and I couldn't be sorrier. Never again.

The corn is first-rate but the field in which it stands has three great gashes in it. In two places the land was washed down onto another of our own fields, which is bad enough, but in the third it just went away in a creek. Gone. Gone forever. No matter how wonderful that stand of corn, it will never pay for the soil that the rains carried off.

I got a sinking feeling when I saw what had happened and don't think I'll ever forget it.



It was my good luck to bump into Prof. Carl Bender, who is New Jersey's pasture expert, during the visit of the Farm Club of New York to Myron Fuerst's place at Pine Plains, not far from Millbrook, N. Y. He listened patiently to my brief lecture on pasture management (I

didn't bring my lantern slides) and then, rather skeptically I thought, promised to come over and have a look for himself.

The professor tells me that the time really to get pastures into shape is not the spring, as so many believe, but the fall. He's going to drop around some time in September. So that next year, all things considered, we ought to have just about the finest pastures in the state.

Better than money in the bank; you can't spend it quite so easily.

FARM MACHINERY

When I say that we have no new machinery on the farm that doesn't mean we didn't try to get some. But it seemed that everything we most wanted couldn't be delivered on account of the war.

That experience has led us to make a careful list of the buildings, machinery, equipment we still think we might need to complete the job at Pleasant Valley Farm. The few things we consider definitely essential, such as a silo for example, we want to put in right away. The others get on our own private priority list.

It is, of course, impossible to say just how seriously the war and our efforts to participate in it will affect deliveries in this



country. But it seems safe to predict that things will get a lot worse before they get better and those who want their farms in tip-top shape for whatever emergency we are to find facing us will be well advised to make their preparations early.

BLITZKRIEG

As if by magic, there appeared on our farm four days ago a visitation of moles. They're all over the place, giving you the uncomfortable feeling that you're walking on eggs. (Where did that phrase come from, anyway? Has anyone ever walked on eggs?)

Now, in scurrying to our well-thumbed "Garden Encyclopaedia" to find out what to do about this, we discovered that some of these small mammals with minute eyes often covered with skin, small concealed ears and soft iridescent fur, usually feed on insects and may be very beneficial in gardens. One shouldn't be in too great a hurry to give them the business.

It gave us an idea.

Maybe these fine subway dwellers have heard about our Japanese beetles and want to get a blitzkrieg started on their grubs. Certainly, if that's the case we don't want to do anything to disturb them. On the contrary, we want to make them comfortable, let them know how



SKETCHES BY GORDON ROSS

very welcome they are. We want to do everything we can for them, except satisfy their craving for that delicacy, the Japanese beetle grubs.

We want them ever hungry for more beetles, which we can easily supply.

The encyclopaedia suggests that before becoming too excited about moles, it might be found out just what they do eat, that if your garden has a lot of them it probably needs them.

Has any kind reader ever seen a mole's bill of fare?

Incidentally, the "Gardener's Omnibus" says that you can easily get rid of moles by planting daffodils. It adds the valuable piece of information that daffodil bulbs are as poisonous to humans as to moles. Thank you, under the circumstances, I don't think I'll try the daffodil bulbs today.

Ralf J. Fisher

THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 8)

FIELD TRIALS (Pointers and Setters)

Aug. 29	BRADLEY COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., Bradenton, N. Y.
Aug. 30	CONNECTICUT SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., East Hartford, Conn.
Aug. 31	BRADDOCK FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Mt. Airy, Pa.
Aug. 31	SASKATCHEWAN FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Moose Jaw, Sask.

SKEET TOURNAMENTS

Aug. 1	FAVORITE SKEET CLUB, Lexington, Ky.
Aug. 1	MIDDLEFIELD SKEET CLUB, Middlefield, Conn.
Aug. 6-10	CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, Indianapolis, Ind.
Aug. 10	JEFFERSON SKEET CLUB, Louisville, Ky.
Aug. 10	HICKAM FIELD SKEET CLUB, Hickam Field, I. H.
Aug. 10	AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.
Aug. 16-17	MAJOR WALDRON SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., Dover, N. H.
Aug. 17	BURBORN SKEET CLUB, Paris, Ky.
Aug. 17	WAVELEY SKEET CLUB, Winnipeg, Minn.
Aug. 17	ELIZABETHTOWN GUN CLUB, Elizabethtown, Ky.
Aug. 17	PASCAGOULA SKEET ASSN., Pascagoula, Miss.
Aug. 17	REVER INN GUN CLUB, Glenview, Ill.
Aug. 22-24	WASHINGTON GUN CLUB, Washington, Ind.
Aug. 23-24	MINNESOTA SKEET & TRAP CLUB, St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 23-24	SHENROCK SKEET CLUB, Shenandoah, Va.
Aug. 24	OWENSHORE SKEET CLUB, Owensboro, Ky.
Aug. 24	JIM CLARK SKEET CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.
Aug. 24	ARNOLD TRAIL SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., Fairfield, Me.
Aug. 30-31	ARKANSAS VALLEY GUN CLUB, Wichita, Kans.
Aug. 31	JACKSON GUN CLUB, Jackson, Miss.
Aug. 31	NEW HAVEN GUN CLUB, New Haven, Conn.
Aug. 31	CLARKSBURG SKEET CLUB, Clarksburg, W. Va.
Aug. 31	PALOS HEIGHTS TRAP & GUN CLUB, Worth, Ill.

STATE & COUNTY FAIRS

Aug. 9-12	ILLINOIS STATE FAIR, Springfield, Ill.
Aug. 11-16	MIDLAND EMPIRE FAIR, Billings, Mont.
Aug. 16-24	WISCONSIN STATE FAIR, Milwaukee, Wis.
Aug. 17-24	MISSOURI STATE FAIR, Sedalia, Mo.
Aug. 23-29	IOWA STATE FAIR, Des Moines, Iowa.
Aug. 24-29	OHIO STATE FAIR, Columbus, O.
Aug. 23-Sept. 1	MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, St. Paul, Minn.
Aug. 24-Sept. 1	NEW YORK STATE FAIR, Syosset, N. Y.
Aug. 25-29	COLORADO STATE FAIR, Pueblo, Colo.
Aug. 27-Sept. 7	MICHIGAN STATE FAIR, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 5	INDIANA STATE FAIR, Indianapolis, Ind.
Aug. 29-Sept. 7	CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR, Sacramento, Calif.
Aug. 31-Sept. 5	NEBRASKA STATE FAIR, Lincoln, Neb.
Aug. 31-Sept. 5	TULSA STATE FAIR, Tulsa, Okla.

AYRSHIRE SALES

Aug. 2	BIRNSIDE FARM, Howick, Quebec.
Aug. 6	FINGER LAKES CLUB, Cortland, N. Y.
Aug. 13	LANCASTER COUNTY AYRSHIRE ASSN., Pennsylvania.

FLOWER SHOWS

Aug. 2-3	ANNUAL GLADIOLI SHOW, Wheeling, W. Va.
Aug. 9-10	UTAH GLADIOLI SHOW, Salt Lake City, U.
Aug. 9-10	MIDWEST FLOWER SHOW, Chicago, Ill.
Aug. 15	ANNUAL GLADIOLI SHOW, Meriden, Conn.
Aug. 16-17	IOWA GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Algona, Iowa.
Aug. 16-17	WASHINGTON GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Auburn, Wash.
Aug. 16-17	MARYLAND GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Havre de Grace, Md.
Aug. 16-17	INDIANA GLADIOLI SOCIETY, Wabash, Ind.
Aug. 18-19	SOUTH CAROLINA FLORISTS' ASSN., Columbia, S. C.
Aug. 23-24	10TH ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW, Inglewood, Calif.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Aug. 1-17	EXHIBITION BY NEWPORT ARTISTS, NEWPORT ART GALLERY, R. I.
Aug. 1-25	WORKS OF ALICE THEVIN, NEVILLE MUSEUM, Green Bay, Wis.
Aug. 1-31	MABEL ALVAREZ, LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM, Cal.
To Aug. 3	PAINTINGS BY GENEVE RIXFORD SARGEANT, SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF ART, Calif.
To Aug. 3	"THE MUSEUM IN EDUCATION" (EXHIBITS OF 20 MUSEUMS); CHINESE BUDDHIST PAINTINGS, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Boston, Mass.
To Aug. 3	PAINTINGS BY LLOYD WULF & HASSEL SMITH, SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF ART, Calif.
To Aug. 10	PAINTINGS OF FRANCE, LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM, Cal.
Aug. 10-Sept. 14	OTIS ART INST. EXHIBITION, LOS ANGELES COUNTY MUSEUM, Cal.
To Aug. 31	PAINTINGS BY REX BRASHER & ALEXANDER BROOK; PAINTINGS OF HARVARD ATHLETICS BY DONALD GREASON, THE BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Mass.
Aug.-Sept. 14	"DEFENDERS OF THE PUBLIC," BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.
Aug.-Sept. 21	THE CHINA TRADE AND ITS INFLUENCE, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, N. Y.
Aug. Sept. 21	VOLLARD PUBLICATIONS, BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.
Aug.-Sept. 28	OILS, WATERCOLORS & PRINTS BY CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN ARTISTS. CURRIER ART GALLERY, Manchester, N. H.
Aug.-Sept. 28	SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION, CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART, O.
Aug.-Sept. 28	ART OF CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN AND PERSIA; AMERICAN & EUROPEAN SCULPTURE; PAINTINGS BY SEATTLE ARTISTS, SEATTLE ART MUSEUM, Wash.
Aug.-Sept. 29	PRINTED ART, BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.

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and BECAUSE...

Drinks never taste thin with Gordon's Gin.

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ILLUSTRATIONS FROM JANE SHIRLS HALL, D. APPLETON—CENTURY CO. AND T. F. HEALY COLLECTION

The Land Beckons ... AGAIN

by PETER VISCHER

of vast holdings and the gradual passing of the homesteader.

The point of particular interest to us here, however, is the fact that this period of experimental agriculture was, in the main, led by an active group of intelligent and progressive men who had made a success of life in other fields, prior and in addition to farming. These men were the "country gentlemen" of that day; they would be known to us now as city-farmers, or business-man farmers.

Yes, the great agricultural movement of the Eighteenth Century, just like the movement that we see gathering force today, was led by men with a compelling urge to go back to the land, the means and the leisure to study, the curiosity and the energy to do the necessary experimenting.

Although the word chemurgy had not yet been invented, the same interest in the relationship between science, then just awakening, and agriculture,

THE extraordinary movement toward the land that we are witnessing today on the part of men and women who have been enjoying fully developed lives in the cities, and have come to the conclusion that there must be something lacking therein despite their apparent complete success, is nothing new. It is, in fact, the repetition of an earlier period in history.

The period that the present movement reflects, that of 1750 through 1850, was of momentous importance in the development of agricultural ideas throughout the world. As if that were not enough, it was doubly important to us in the New World, for it was the period in which we established our independence from Great Britain and fought a second war to make that freedom secure; in brief, it was the period in which we established this nation in the form in which we wish it were today.

Because this period had such a profound effect upon what we now call the American way of life, let us examine it briefly. History does have a way of repeating itself, and it is by no means beyond the realm of possibility that the present transfer of some of our best minds from urban and industrial attentions to rural and agricultural may

once more help set a true course for the nation's future.

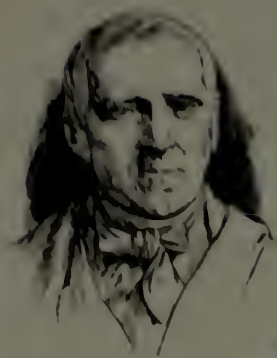
About 1750 a tremendous change was being effected in European farming. As Carl Raymond Woodward puts it in a monographic study in agricultural history, at that time "the empirical agriculture of centuries was about to give way to a period of 'experimental agriculture' that lasted until about 1850, and although American agriculture trailed the European at some distance, the movement was reflected in the New World."

It was the time of the so-called "agricultural revolution," that period in history which witnessed the transition of English farming methods from medieval to modern conditions. Increasing knowledge and new inventions revolutionized both agriculture and stockbreeding.

At the same time, the rapid growth of enclosures, while improving many of the conditions under which farming had to be carried on, vastly increased the resources of the great landowners virtually to the extinction of the yeoman farmer. The same thing, you will not fail to note, is happening again today in the United States in the development



Few realize that Benjamin Franklin was the first American city-farmer



John Stevens,
New York en-
gineer, and
Col. George
Morgan, Phil-
adelphia mer-
chant, two
early city-
farmers of
renown



was noted with the same fascination then as now. The Society of Arts, founded in 1754 in England, encouraged progress by offers of premiums. The New York Society for the promotion of useful arts was founded in 1766, and early showed an interest in agricultural problems.

Chairs of agriculture and rural economy were established at Edinburgh in 1790, at Oxford in 1796. The Columbian Agricultural Society, from which the United States Agricultural Society developed, was founded at Washington in 1809. The first permanent fair association grew out of a cattle show held in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1810.

An agricultural college was founded in Germany in 1817. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, with the aid of an annual grant of \$1,000 from the state, started an institute of agricultural and mechanical arts in Maine in 1823. The first experimental station for agricultural research was begun in France in 1834.

Ploughing matches began to be held, here and abroad. Competitions with the newly-invented drills and horse-shoes were encouraged. (In the early 1790's Eli Whitney had already demonstrated a successful cotton gin and in 1797 a man named Newbold brought forth a cast-iron plow.) New methods and inventions intended to stimulate production were applied: a box to cut up roughage for feed, a cultivator for row crops, a horse rake, a mower, etc. A great advance among the mass of farmers followed, as demonstrations were given and education progressed.

Indeed, a great advance was necessary in this country for the period from 1830 to 1860 was one of bursting activity in American agriculture. The repeal of the corn laws in England, the rapid development of manufacturing

here as well as abroad, the potato famine in Ireland, the revolution of 1848 in Germany and the opening up of our West all combined to give our agriculture a tremendous stimulus. The country was moving forward toward the period when it simply had to have cheaper and faster ways of doing things.

Probably the most conspicuous figure of this early group of city farmers was Benjamin Franklin. Printer, writer, editor, bookseller, inventor, public official, he tired of the grind of business and public life and purchased a 300-acre farm in New Jersey in 1747, which he set about to improve with characteristic ingenuity and energy.

Franklin soon discovered the need for intelligent leadership among the mass of farmers, writing in 1749 to his friend, Jared Eliot, author of the first American agricultural work of importance, "Essays on Field Husbandry":

"I have perused your two 'Essays on Field Husbandry,' and think the public may be much benefited by them; but, if the Farmers in your neighborhood are as unwilling to leave the beaten road of their Ancestors as they are near me, it will be difficult to persuade them to attempt any improvement. Where the cash is to be laid out on the probability of a return, they are very Averse to the running any risque at all, or even Expensing freely, where a Gentleman of a more Public Spirit has given them Ocular Demonstration of the Success."

He goes on to explain how he bought his farm and "resolved to improve it in the best and Speediest manner, that I might be Enabled to indulge myself in that kind of life which is most agreeable." He determined to operate his farm so that his income should not suffer "by my retreat to it" — an idea not unfamiliar to the city-farmer of today. He tells of ditching, planting, mowing, of his experiences with Indian corn, oats, clovers and grasses.

Franklin not only experimented but

held demonstrations. On one of his fields, near a much-travelled highway, he wished to prove the usefulness of fertilizer. He sprinkled plaster of Paris in the form of large letters, "THIS HAS BEEN PLASTERED." The rain soon caused the white letters to disappear, but then they stood out distinctly in the deeper color and ranker growth of the grass which had been treated.

Franklin urged the value of formal education in agriculture. He sought to elevate agriculture in the public esteem. More than that, as a result of his travels abroad, he was able to bring many varieties of seeds into the country; rhubarb is supposed to have been introduced by him.

Timothy "Poor Richard's Almanac" Benjamin Franklin exercised a great influence on American life — just as city-farmers in the advertising and publishing business influence our life today. Lewis Carey ranks him with Washington and Jefferson as "one of the fathers of scientific American farming," summarizing his services under four categories: (1) he facilitated an international exchange of plant species; (2) he was frequently consulted by European agriculturalists, whose findings he made available to Americans; (3) he printed, bought, distributed books on agriculture and gardening; (4) he stimulated others with the example of his own experimental farm.

Benjamin Franklin's son William, last of the Colonial governors of New Jersey, had a 600-acre farm on Rancocas Creek, "altogether a very valuable and pleasant place." He had his father send him from England a special drain plow and a Rotheran, or patent plow, which he could not get American workmen to copy, for they understood "the making of no other plows but what are in common use here."

It was dur- (Continued on page 40)



Castle Point, now the site of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., was the home of a great family of businessman-farmers



HOWARD J. LEE

The Ducks Come Back

by RAY BENSON

Latest reports from the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta tell us that sportsmen and conservationists can look forward to the largest wildfowl flight in ten years when the marsh grass turns brown this fall. Mallards, pintail, redheads, geese, all will come down from the prairie lakes and sloughs in greater numbers than at any time since the dangerously low ebb of 1934. The increase is largely due to a temporarily benevolent nature, which brought rain to the shallow lakes and potholes in June when it was most needed. However, substantial credit is due to the good work of Ducks Unlimited, one of the most practical and progressive conservation organizations ever conceived.

By their support sportsmen in the United States have helped Ducks Unlimited build dams to husband the water of drying lakes; they have helped control crows, magpies and other predators which still take more ducks than all the gunners in the country; they have helped put out prairie fires, their money has saved thousands of ducklings from half-dry, botulism-infected lakes.

A great deal of fine work has been done. But a tremendous effort still lies ahead. In this article Ray Benson, of Ducks Unlimited, tells you of the problems they have faced and some of the prospects for the future.

WHIS-SI-KA-JAK is omnipotent. Was the crop of wildgeon eggs big along the shores of the murky Saskatchewan? Were the pelts of Ahmerk, the beaver, bringing more goods in trade at York Factory post? And did the ice go out earlier at the great Lake Winnipegos's?



EDWARD J. LEE

Whis-si-ka-jak decides all of these things—things which even the lore of the White Man cannot discern. He, the Great One, governs the destinies of all living—and dead—things. The droughts the great hush country fires which no man starts, the time of the run of great sturgeon in the Nelson River; only Whis-si-ka-jak knows the reasons.

Thus spoke old Chief Jacob of the Cedar Lake, Manitoba, Crees. He was gravely addressing two white men who had arrived at the lake by pontoon-equipped airplane. They were a biologist and surveyor for Ducks Unlimited, conservation organization which is doing so much to restore wildfowl breeding grounds in Canada.

The two white men and their pilot had glided in to seek accommodations for the night with Father Serace, Anglican missionary to the Cedar Lake Indians. They were engaged in an aerial survey of the great wildfowl breeding areas in the Saskatchewan

River delta. Father Serace had suggested the visit to venerable Chief Jacob.

"Before the beaver were all trapped out, their dams were many in the North Country. Always Ahmerk stored water for the summers of little rain. Always there was water for the little ducks when the old ones led them from the nests," Jacob sagely intoned as he squatted on a natural blanket of jack-pine needles in front of his cabin.

"Over a score of years ago, when the great war came, the white man began draining off the prairie lakes and sloughs to the south. He wanted the black bottom soils of these waters and marshes to raise more wheat. The nesting grounds of wild ducks, the highest and finest in Canada, were ruined by the ditching machines of the white man.

"The great prairies, which reach from Lake Manitoba to the mountains of Alberta, were ploughed. The buffalo grass was turned under. Nothing was left to hold back the rushing waters of the spring thaw. By summer, when no rains come, the face of the land was waterless. Lakes, sloughs, and the little potholes which the pintail, mallard and teal like best, were dry. The stench of multitudes of little dead ducklings—the entire season's hatch—filled the air. And with them were the muskrats and other fur-bearers on the pelts of which we Crees depended for trade goods," Chief Jacob discoursed.

"These things were not the fault of Whis-si-ka-jak. The white man is to blame. The white man—the hunter—must undo these things if he wishes to again see the clouds of pintail, mallard and teal blacken the skies during the Hunter's Moon when the North Wind



Fires have destroyed thousands of ducks and fur-bearers in dry seasons



This concrete dam in Saskatchewan has reflooded a dry lake bed



DUCKS UNLIMITED PHOTOS

Flashing pieces of tin frighten ducks away from waters infected with botulism



The terrible toll of duck sickness; these carcasses came from an infected lake



Franklin ground squirrels also take their share of wild duck eggs



DUCKS UNLIMITED PHOTOS

Great northern pike or jackfish eat almost as many ducks as sportsmen shoot

blows them to the south. Whis-si-kajak can make the wind, but only the white man can repair what the white man does," Jacob admonished amid the gloomy shadows of his cabin.

And today over 20,000 American sportsmen are taking the old Indian at his word. Over 850,000 acres of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta waterfowl breeding grounds have been included in 55 vast wild duck restoration projects. Scores of dams, ranging from a big, reinforced concrete structure on the Saskeram River, Manitoba, to a simple earthen dyke on the farm of Frank Cooke at Earl Grey, Saskatchewan, have been built. No longer will the odor of drought-killed ducklings pollute

the prairie winds in those sections.

The three prairie provinces constitute North America's great duck factory. Here is produced the bulk of the continental wild duck supply. And it is upon the preservation of annual duck crops in this area that the future of the sport of wildfowling in the United States must depend.

ONCE upon a time, before the devastating dust bowl conditions ruined nesting marshes in our North Central states, enormous numbers of waterfowl nested from Nebraska north through the Dakotas, including portions of western Minnesota and eastern Montana. But today, most of the wildfowl

have been driven from the Dakota region to Canada's prairies and North Country wilderness.

Millions of federal government dollars and more millions from Duck Stamps are being spent in a splendid effort to save the best remaining breeding and wintering areas for migratory wildfowl in the United States. But none of these federal government funds can be used for duck conservation in Canada. Hence the program of Ducks Unlimited, launched in March, 1938.

A field staff of biologists, naturalists and engineers is maintained with headquarters at Winnipeg and provincial offices at Regina and Edmonton. Co-operating are (Continued on page 64)



More ducks and geese than we have seen in years will be flying south from the great central Canadian "duck factory" this fall; the reasons are more rain and cooperation of farmers and sportsmen with Ducks Unlimited

THE DEFENDER

AND CITY-FARMER

ALL FLESH IS GRASS—ISAIAH 40:6

VOLUME I

AUGUST, 1941

No. 1

PERSONALS

*Eddie Hard likes his Eastern Shore farm better'n New York. Has Hereford calves all his neighbors got Angus. 'At the old independence, Eddie.

Julius Fleischmann supplies the florists of Cincinnati with orchids from his farm at Madiera. Has 6,000 plants, none no bigger than a flea.

New York will have a county fair this year, first in about a hundred years. In Madison Square Garden, where they hold the fights. No offense meant.

Russ Lord is reversing the tables. Instead of being a city-farmer, he's a farmer-citizen. Uncle Sam's got him so busy fixing the erosion in Washington (to say nothing of Puerto Rico) that he's had to lease his farm in Harford County. Tough luck for Kate; she likes to paint there. Pictures, not barns.

Wonder who's the long distance city-farmer? How about Bob Crooker? Tells the world about petrol wagons from Detroit, raises boxers outside of Doylestown, Pa. And that's a lot of miles.

F.P.A., who did "Information Please" for his farmer neighbors in Connecticut for years before anybody thought of paying him for it, can play "Home, Sweet Home" on a sweet potato.

Lucien Wulsin's family never left the farm, so Cincinnati had to grow around it. Five minutes from horses to parrots.

→ There are 507 members in the Chicago Farmers' Club. Who has more?

E. B. White stalks a rat in his pig pen, up in Maine, with an Ever-Ready flashlight.

→ The President had a conference not long ago on why he can't get a better price for the lumber off'n his place. He's really got hold of something there.

Donald Symington, city-farmer down in Baltimore, says Maryland is the place for real country living and while he can't write about it he sure can holler.

Gussie Busch has gone nuts about roping cattle. Has a Quarter Horse, a Brahma bull, a roping pen, two coils of rope and a ten gallon hat on his farm across the river from St. Louis. Also some rope burns on his right hand.

Archer (Rube) King went from Chicago to Isle Lamotte up in Vermont to bury some trick potatoes with ten-penny nails and rubber bands one recent week-end. Thinks this is going to bring ducks. Told at least a hundred people about it.

DeGray Vanderbilt, M.F.H., Camargo, somehow makes all his business trips coincide with the sporting events. Distance no object. What have you to offer?

Charlie Howard, city-rancher in California, has a right nice horse named Seahiscut on his place.

→ The experts tell us that the best thing about war is that it encourages lots of folks to move to the country. Better hurry, prices going up.

Willis E. Blodgett, president of the Farm Club of New York, believes it's up to city-farmers to be aesthetic as well as practical. Grows apple blossoms all the year 'round, more or less.

BALTIMORE

Baltimore has an alert group known as the Downtown Farmers, established in 1938, who have been meeting for lunch twice a month on Fridays at the Chesapeake Club. Frederick L. Wehr is its chairman.

Feeding, beef and milk production, sanitation, and similar problems have been discussed, following addresses by faculty members of the University of Maryland and other authorities. The meetings have had an average attendance of about forty members.

The spring season was brought to a close with a tour of successful farms within motoring distance of Baltimore.

The meeting place was Fox Hall Farms, owned and operated by Richard Riggs, one of the members of the club who specializes in pure-bred Hereford cattle and Percheron horses. Present were Joseph Viall, of the Percheron Association of America, also on the faculty at the university, and Fred Leinbach, of the department of animal husbandry at the university; they demonstrated the points of Percherons and Herefords on some of Mr. Riggs' champions.

Doughregan Manor was next visited, and there the men saw a new and very interesting development in the handling of baled hay by means of conveyor chutes. The wives of the members, meanwhile, visited the beautiful gardens, which were in full bloom.

Monocacy Farms at Frederick, owned and managed by Daniel Wight, was visited at lunchtime. Here, after a pleasant interlude, the famous Aberdeen-Angus breeding herd, as well as some splendid Percherons were viewed.

■ ■ ■ ■ ■
■ "A man in a desk chair with
■ his feet on a rug and his eye on
■ a wall or ceiling all day long is
■ a man in some part cut off from
■ real life and the eternal sources
■ of renewal. There is something
■ strangely restoring about work
■ or play that is done with an eye
■ to the sky and with foot to
■ earth."
■ ■ ■ ■ ■

—HENRY A. WALLACE ■

ST. LOUIS

The Farmers Club of St. Louis has been in existence for three and a half years, during which time it has grown into an organization of some 150 business and professional men who own and operate farms. The club, of which Walter W. Head, is president, is affiliated with the Agricultural Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

The club meets once a month for a discussion of farming problems. Occasionally, as on March 28 last, the club sponsors a joint gathering with dirt farmers; this time it was with farmers from the eastern half of Missouri participating in the Missouri Pasture Improvement Contest and the Beef and Swine Production Contest, both sponsored by the Agricultural Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Every three months or so the club publishes the "Swap Sheet," which includes a resume of the talks delivered at the various meetings and also a list of items wanted or available, as the result of some surplus, on the farms of the members. The articles listed are not normally bought or sold on the open market.

CLEVELAND

Ohio is a hotbed of city-farmer activities, with enthusiastic clubs at Cleveland, Akron, Cincinnati, Dayton, among others, and clubs forming in Columbus and Youngstown. Some idea of their significance may be gathered from the fact that members of the Cleveland Farmers' Club own and operate farms totalling nearly 25,000 acres in eight states of the union.

In addition to a number of useful talks, Cleveland had such an enjoyable cow-horse-sheep tour on June 13 that others are being planned. The Telling-Belle Vernon Novelty Farm, the Byron D. Kuth Merrie Meadows Farm, and the Ralph H. Schwarz Chester Hills Farm were inspected with profit.

Cleveland members are working hard in behalf of the Metropolitan County Fair to be held at Berea August 14 to 17; a novel auction is on the program to raise \$25,000 for the U. S. O. A special exhibit of the club is to be held in the Union Bank of Commerce, downtown, during the fair. Another project is to bring an exhibit of domestic animals to the Cleveland Zoo.

NOTICE

Members of city-farmer clubs throughout the country are cordially invited to send news of their activities monthly to "The Defender."

NEW YORK

The Farm Club of New York, grown to a membership of 125 in two years of enthusiastic activity, moved outdoors for the summer of 1941 with a field day for its northern members on July 16. Some 70-odd made their way, map in hand, to the farms of Rowe B. Metcalf and Myron Fuerst; how many others were lost in the fastnesses of the Berkshires and the hills and valleys of Dutchess County could not be learned as "The Defender" went to press.

At Judd's Bridge Farm, the extensive dairy operation run by Mr. Metcalf on 1,500 acres near New Milford, Conn., the members saw what is certainly one of the great Brown Swiss herds of the New World. More than that, they had a good look at the celebrated Jane of Vernon, who might be called the fairy godmother of the breed.

George W. DeVoe, manager of the farm, brought out a string of cows typical of the herd of 160 in his charge, also several bulls. They were inspected with lighted eyes by the envious Farm Clubbers, who listened attentively as Dr. Ed Harrison of Cornell went over them point by point, argued cheerfully with Otto Schaefer, and all but took notes when George DeVoe began to rattle off details of the milk production.

One striking feature of Judd's Bridge Farm was the delight all hands seemed to take in their work. One member hazarded the guess that the boys probably pay Mr. Metcalf for the privilege of working on his farm.

The trip to the Fuerst Stock Farm at Pine Plains, N. Y. was long enough to bring the members to the groaning board over which Agnes Fuerst presided in famished condition. Nobody, however, was observed taking more than three helpings.

Myron Fuerst had Prof. Bob Hinman from Cornell on hand to talk about beef cattle and the two of them thought up a unique blackboard on which to demonstrate. They used an Aberdeen Angus cow and on her glistening black side the prof cut juicy hunks of beef with a piece of white chalk.

"What will you have, gentlemen?" asked the prof. And when these well-fed folks asked for nothing but top sirloin and Porterhouse, scorning the shinbone and turning up their noses at hamburger, the prof had made his point. As long as spoiled Americans want those cuts, he said, it will pay cattle men to have their beef in those places.

Myron Fuerst took as much pride in showing his Percherons, stallions, mares and foals. They didn't chalk up his beautiful black stud but Prof. N. E. Ensminger of Michigan State practically had him under a public microscope, so the result was about the same.

A good time was had by all.

THE DEFENDER and CITY-FARMER

A Gazette of
Rural and City Life
for the Modern American

There is nothing better than farming, nothing more fruitful, nothing more delightful, nothing more worthy of a free man.—*Cicero*. The profit of the earth is for all.—*Ecclesiastes*. The best citizens spring from the cultivators.—*Cato*. The value of farm property in the United States, 1935, is \$57,245,544,269.—*World Almanac*. Millions for defense. . .

PATRICK Q. HENRY, Editor

VOL. I, NO. 1 AUGUST, 1941

EPITHALAMIUM

An event as surprising as the marriage we have so joyously and proudly brought to fruition here in these pages must be, at least to some of our readers, all but unbelievable. We refer, of course, to the sudden and unexpected joining of "The Defender" and the "City-Farmer" into a new and obviously eager journal called "The Defender and City-Farmer."

One need hardly go into the history, or the background, of a publication frankly called "The Defender." Even a reader who had never heard of it before—and we realize that there must be some such—must have his imagination sorely tempted by so staunch a denomination. Could one go wrong in seeing "The Defender" in one's mind's eye as representative of the finest in American life from Colonial days on, and as fierce and firm in the battle of Right vs. Wrong today as ever before?

The "City-Farmer," as that relatively fresh title implies, is as modern as . . . as zippers, or plowing to tunes on the radio. Here is the latest thing, to the minute, streamlined, probably made out of some plastic from goat's milk or soybeans. (What can't you make out of soybeans, except maybe Henry Ford?) There is nothing timelier in the whole wide world, of publications, than the "City-Farmer."

It was obvious, therefore, that these fine publications belonged together—"The Defender," with all the wisdom of our fathers, all the burning passion for something to defend, and the "City-Farmer," so keen and ardent, so full of new ideas, so delighted to have someone else do his worrying for him.

The masthead gives some inkling of the affinity of interests between the two. In the background you see the world, and coming from it the roots which are the source of life; above, the windmill, which might easily be considered the symbol of the new combination. To the left, nearer the heart, the silos of the country; to the right, the skyscrapers of the city. To the left again, the minute men who spring to mind and gun whenever and wherever defense is needed; to the right, the deed (it is *not* a mortgage) which makes the bewildered city worker realize where his true interests lie, where so to speak, the butter can be obtained to put on that side of his bread of which the proverb speaks. The biblical quotation is clearer now than it could possibly be should we decide to explain it.

The letters, "The Defender," are as hewn from oak. The phrase "and City-Farmer" is ultra-Bodoni, black-face.

With this all too brief epithalamium we thrust "The Defender and City-Farmer" into the tender hands and mercies of our readers. We hope you'll like it.

ANOTHER SURPLUS?

It is hardly our privilege, or the right of any publication, however hoary it may be, to tell the various farm clubs—or anybody else, for that matter—what they ought to do, or not to do. But we cannot deny that we have been hearing rumors in the curious places where city-farmers gather that send us scurrying for ball and musket.

The rumors indicate, in brief, that there is a movement on tiptoe toward the formation in a shape that strikes mighty close to home of that familiar American institution, the National Organization of Such-and-Such Clubs of America, Inc., and probably Ltd.

The question naturally arises, why should there be a National Organization of Farm Clubs?

Is it not true that the problems of the Farm Club of Bigville, Wash., have little to do with the problems of the Farm Club of Dixieopolis, Miss.?

Are not the real values of the farm clubs inherent in their very insularity? Is it not true that farm clubbers are much more interested in swapping experiences, formulae, and just plain gossip with a neighbor who speaks the same language, than they are in finding out what someone in a completely different community thinks about a problem which by reason of soil and climate could never be of moment in the gentleman's own township?

The USDA and several very competent private publications give all the pertinent facts about what is going on in other communities. Alert farm clubbers are quick to pick up such ideas from these existing agencies when such ideas are of adoptable value.

But, we ask in due humility for butting in, is it necessary to have a National Organization, a national *sal-ari-ated* secretary and office force, a national publication and all the rest of the perquisites of the usual nationwide organization to carry out the real aims of the various farm clubs?

"The Defender" will appreciate letters from farm clubbers everywhere expressing their views on this question.

R. F. D.

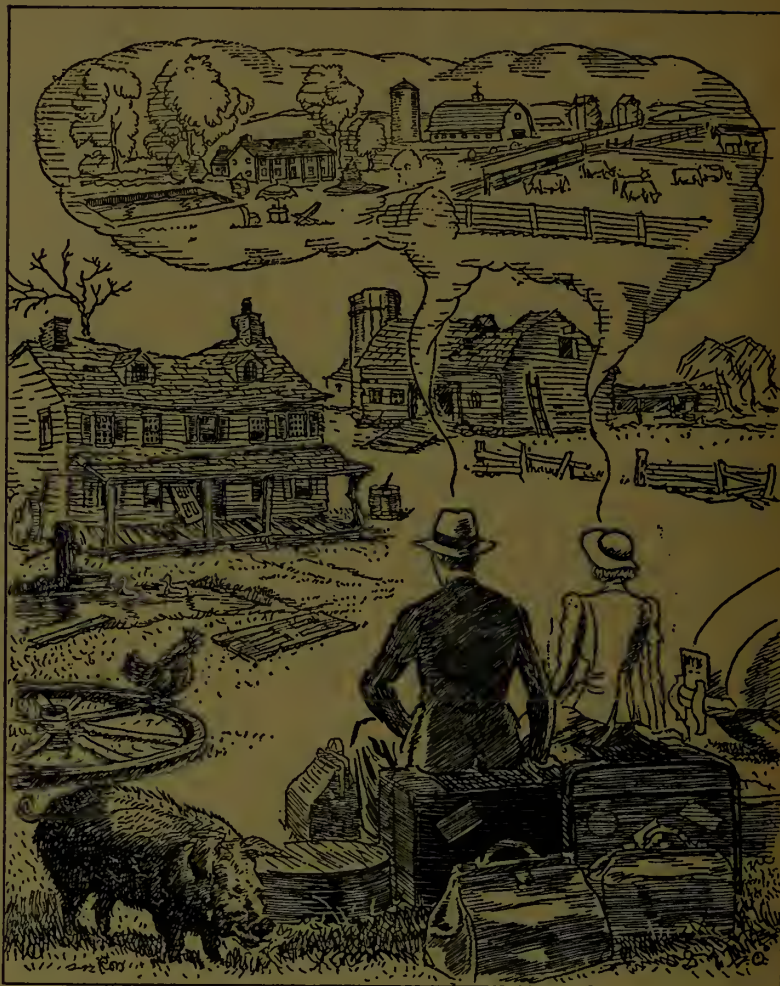
Dear Defender:

On my farm in Virginia I have a slight gopher problem. The little things run hither and yon at will, in all directions, and they are playing merry hell with the meadows. Indeed, though I had always been told that guinea pigs have a corner on propagation, from the looks of Boxwood Farm I would gather that the gophers have won by a length, and not ridden out either.

I have heard of many remedies, from slipping a hose from the exhaust pipe of your weary Rolls Royce down into each and every hole to capturing a lady gopher and having a stern talk with her. Probably both would do some good, but what I would really like to have is a little scientific information with the gas and sex factors removed.

DONALD SCOTT SHARPE,
Orange, Va.

LIFE BEGINS WHEN YOU BUY A FARM



CHEMURGY AND THE CITY-FARMER

Chemurgy for the farm—the accent is on the first syllable—is something so new that you won't find it in either the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" or the "New Century Dictionary," each copyrighted in 1938.

Probably not one person in a hundred thousand knows its meaning.

Probably more city-farmers know its meaning, and have an inkling of its significance, than any other lay group on earth. But just in case there are some to whom the idea is new, let "The Defender" set you straight.

Farm chemurgy means growing farm crops for industrial uses. It has an especial interest for city-farmers because it offers opportunities for profit that are not in competition with existing farm operations; also, it requires more imagination than ordinary farmers are likely to show, more research, more capital, a greater interest in the future than in the present.

What are industrial farm crops?

Probably the best example at present is soybeans. Known for years (thanks to China) as a land-builder, a food crop, a feed crop, it is now primarily an industrial crop grown for oil. From soybeans comes an admixture for paints, the raw material of many plastics, nearly a thousand uses in all up to last spring.

A solution to the farm problem envisioned here is of millions of acres taken out of food production and put into industrial crop production. As food production slackens, commodity prices firm. The land taken from food production is not allowed to lie idle but is tilled smartly for industrial crop production, bringing the farmer income

from a brand-new source—one which he has long looked at enviously, for he must buy from industry and so far hasn't been able to sell to it.

Tung oil is another newcomer to the field of industrial crops; it is used in many paints in place of linseed oil. So is castor oil.

Grapes for alcohol is a new industrial crop; in 1907 eight plants produced 1,780,276 wine gallons, of which 400,000 were used by manufacturers; in 1937 there were 45 plants, producing untold gallons of which 139,000,000 were used by manufacturers.

Corn sugar, or glucose, is used in the manufacture of viscose-process rayon.

A \$6,000,000 plant was recently erected in Texas for the production of newsprint from Southern slash pine.

Cigarette paper is made from flax.

Lactic acid, derived from corn and milk sugars, has a promising chemical future.

Cellulose is made from wood, cotton, flax; cellulose acetate is made into sheets, rods, tubes, molded products, is the material from which millions of feet of photographic film are made, is the film filler for more than 1,000 acres of plate glass which went into our automobile windows last year.

Sugar cane waste, or bogasse, is the primary raw material for wall-board.

Du Pont consumes 220,000,000 lbs. of farm products to make cellophane, Duco, motion picture film, safety X-ray film, rayon, pyralin, plastacele, fabricoid, sporting powders, sponges, window shades, lacquers, dynamite, deluxe finishes, synthetic camphor, combs, hair ornaments, handbags, alcohols, and heaven only knows what else.



Some of the finest beef animals are in the East but there aren't enough; this is Dunwalke Farm in New Jersey

STROHMEYER & CARPENTER

Breeding Herds Wanted!

*There Are High-Class Herds in the East But Many
Hundreds More Are Badly Needed*

by PROF. R. B. HINMAN

Professor in Animal Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University

THEY are here in spite of prediction, and even advice to the contrary. In Europe, this might mean the enemy, but in this case it means high-class beef herds in the East as well as the West.

Six herds in New York alone have done remarkably well when their animals have been stacked up against the world's best at the great International Live Stock Show held in Chicago annually. Grand champion breeding animals of both sexes as well as grand champion steers in the single classes, the group classes and the carcass competitions have all been bred and fed in New York.

If New York alone has done so well, what about the whole East?

How many of our readers know that we need go no further back than last year to see a bull bred and fitted in the East made champion male over animals selected from the best herds in the union, bar none.

The thing that makes me tired is for people to maintain that the best beef must be "Western." Now, we admit that there is considerable trash produced in the East. It is true that much of the beef bought in many of our small country stores should never be called beef at all. At best it is only "cow meat."

But we should remember that while a large percentage of western beef is of the higher grades, it is not so graded

because it came from the West, but because it came from higher grading beef cattle on foot. The East has more than held its own in all beef competitions when excellent meat from various areas has met on a common level.

It would, therefore, be true if one said that there was a higher percentage of good beef cattle in the West than in the East, but the statement that western beef is better than eastern beef just is not true.

Let us dwell a moment on that last sentence "a higher percentage of good beef cattle in the West."

Why?

We must remember that an overwhelming percentage of our cattle in

the East are dairy cattle or cattle of a relatively high percentage of dairy blood. Now, it is almost a truism that the higher the percentage of dairy blood in an animal the more inferior the carcass. As a matter of fact it is a sign of weak-mindedness to expect to get good beef from dairy animals. A worn-out dairy cow can no more produce beef—bred the way she is—than can a Percheron mare produce track records, bred the way *she* is.

The obvious answer to all this is that the eastern states have proven they can produce as good beef as anywhere in the world from its own beef cattle. And it also follows that the answer to all this is "high-class beef breeding herds in the East." But how?

I can never understand (I came here from Iowa) why so many of our people feel they must associate beef cattle and corn. True, corn is the basic concentrate used for feeding cattle in the corn belt area. Well, why in the world would we expect anything else?

~I know much corn is fed to hogs, sheep and even chickens—as well as being used in the manufacture of "licker"—but still we feed over 25% to cattle. But has the corn called the cattle or has the cattle called the corn?

Which is cause and which is effect?

I know that thousands of cattle are beautifully fattened that never tasted a kernel of corn, for I have fed them. It might be of interest to some to learn that when many of our greatest show herds even from Iowa exhibit in the East, they report that no corn whatever is fed to their cattle that are being prepared for exhibition. And it is in the show ring that the greatest premium possible is placed on finish of quality in cattle.

FURTHERMORE, feeding trials conducted where feeds like good barley are available, definitely show that it is pound for pound equal to corn. Can the East produce good barley? Look at the yields and cost of production where records of cost are properly kept!

That brings up some very interesting questions. What are some of the requirements for the successful production of beef cattle, so that the East may enjoy some of this good, home-produced beef? And, incidentally, this brings out some very interesting problems which face the producers of today.

I do not follow "the mob" in suggesting that beef cattle in the East require a large original outlay. One prominent eastern authority has been quoted already as saying "Beef cattle cannot come to the East until proper arrange-

ments are made for buildings and feed." I suspect that corn was one of the uppermost feeds in his mind when he said this.

The attitude entirely ignores two facts well known and appreciated among eastern beef cattle men. In the *first* place beef cattle do not suffer from our dry cold. They mind a wet storm accompanied by wind much more. It is usually said that they suffer more from heat. And *secondly*, our ability to produce superb pastures is not fully realized by anyone talking like that. But let us discuss some of the requirements of producing "high-class" beef breeding herds in the East.

1. *Buildings.* Any shelter providing protection from storms as mentioned above is ample for mature breeding cows. This need not even include covered space where the animals may feed. A floor space of 50 square feet per cow is plenty, and large herds do not require even this if there is plenty of yard or even field available outside. Also two or two and one-half feet at the feeding rack or bunk is enough. A plentiful supply of good water and well-planned racks will complete the requirements. Both water and racks should be placed so that the animals will not stand in mud during stormy weather. (Continued on page 63)



STROHMEYER & CARPENTER PHOTOS

Good pastures are essential (top left); I-H Clubbers win with eastern Angus (top right); part of the Cornell beef herd in the author's charge (lower left); Herefords at J. Watson Webb's farm in Vermont



CRANE KOBOK



CRANE KOBOK



MEMPHIS CO. COFFEE

Your Silo, Mr. Farmer



UNADILLA



ECONOMY



MARION

A silo is one of the most important and least expensive buildings; it can be constructed for less than a building of any other shape that will hold good feed. Any sort of a silo is better than none but there is no greater economy in buying a cheap one than there is in buying a cheap dairy cow.

Strides have been made in the construction of silos and in the care of their contents. Therefore, we feel that this article, which incidentally, has the approval of the Associated Silo Manufacturers, should be of great value to our readers.

Your silo, Mr. Farmer, is a structure built to hold most forages. Its primary purpose is that of a container and a protective coating. Whatever the material it is made of, it greatly reduces evaporation of moisture from the outer portions of the silage inside, and somewhere within the wall the silage seals itself. The more impervious the wall is to air and water, the nearer to the wall will be that self-sealing layer, which the silage alone can produce.

Thus it is that the condition of the corn or grasses and legumes as they go into the silo, and the way in which they are packed, decide what kind of silage you will get. The silo is a barrier between the outside and the interior, where changes are under way, but beyond the portions of silage close to the wall, it is wholly apart from the processes in the fermenting crops.¹

¹One silo manufacturer points out that rather than erecting one large silo several silos of small diameter but the same height may be used to a distinct advantage. The diameters of the silos should be determined by the size of the herd and by the amount of the various crops to be ensiled. In the first place, these smaller silos necessitate less handling of the silage while feeding. They also prevent spoilage in that they allow enough of the silage to

by **CHARLES F. ROGERS**

When the dry matter of your crops tends to be higher than you commonly use for silage, you must be particularly careful to have the cut material packed well at the walls, and uniformly throughout. One successful method is to put a man at the top of the silo where the gooseneck turns down. Have him swing the inside pipe so that the stream always falls along the silo wall as it slowly makes the circuit. The heavier portions will pile up and be pounded down close to the wall while the lighter part will sift to the inner spaces, and tramping will be necessary only when work ceases for awhile or when the silo is nearly full. After you have stopped cutting, you should tramp your silo for twenty minutes daily for a week, or use heavy topping material.

If the pipe delivers to one place, even the center, the lighter leaves and stems will blow about and pack loosely, and such loose material will spoil in any kind of silo. On the other hand, damp well-packed silage will spoil least along silo walls which are tightest at the joints and around the doors.

Your new silo is built to hold to a minimum this kind of spoilage. You can help to keep all your silos that way by proper care of the doors and by watching along the walls for signs of spoilage resulting from loss of moisture and contact with air. If there is spoil-

be removed from the top at each feeding, and a third advantage is the separate storing of crops allowing proper rationing of the crop nutrient value with grain.

By this means, corn, with its small protein content may be fed with grain which can make up this deficiency. Grass and legumes, with their varying protein contents can likewise be properly rationed with various grains which may substitute for the lacking food elements.

age at the wall or door and nowhere else in the silo, you may have a defect which needs attention. The amount of spoiled silage near a leak is always greatest at the wall and becomes less further inside. The better the silage and the more solidly it is packed, the smaller will such spots be. On the other hand, if a great region along one side is spoiled and the bulk of the silage is only fair, you must find some other cause than the construction or condition of the silo, as even open, temporary silos when filled with good material seldom allow spoilage deeper than six inches in from the walls.

Crops in any condition can, of course, be put into the silo. You know what happens when they go in either too dry or too old and are not adequately compacted. Young or green crops, however, usually give no trouble of this kind. Even without the presence of rain or dew or water added with preservatives, they are frequently too juicy to hold all their moisture under pressure. If the juice or water tends to leave the plant materials in the silo, you have the makings of trouble.

When there are 4 lbs. of water for one of dry matter even under the moderate pressures in a ten by 25-foot silo, some water will squeeze out. If this water-dry-matter ratio becomes 5:1 the juices are sure to separate under slight pressures; they must have some place to go. Furthermore, such heavy, wet stuff builds up far greater pressure for the same weight of dry matter than when there are only 2 or 3 lbs. of water for each one of dry. It is ideal to have just enough water for tight packing, to provide for the necessary chemical reactions of fermentation, and to help occupy space which might otherwise admit air. Most crops except hollow-stemmed (Continued on page 44)

A New Order in Racing

by G. F. T. RYALL

IT was inevitable that a New Order should get into racing—it has into everything else.

Sitting at a ringside table on the upper veranda of the clubhouse at Empire City one afternoon last month—and there is no pleasanter time or place to spend an afternoon, unless it be this month at Saratoga—a matter-of-fact horseman remarked that the days of racing merely for sport, or at least saying that you raced merely for sport, are over. And a good thing, too, he thought.

This is a time to be practical. Race track managements should make no bones about operating strictly for profit, he felt. Most of them are pretty commercial anyhow. And it is really nothing to be ashamed of. As purveyors of amusement it is their duty to put on the best show possible, make their courses and stands more attractive and comfortable.

And give larger purses for small races. A minimum purse of \$2,500 in New York, for example. Even if first money in a claiming race were twice as much as the winner is worth, this would be inflation of the right sort.

There is no doubt about the trend and tempo of racing. More tracks and more races a day seem to have made two selling platers where there was one before.

Twice a month Jack Campbell, official handicapper and racing secretary for all the New York tracks, grades the better three-year-olds and upward in training. It is a sort of unofficial rating to classify the available racing material. On his most recent list there are 40 horses in Class A, none in Class B, and 260 in Class C.

He thinks he might run out of letters if he tried to grade the three thousand or so other high mettled racers in the East. Yet he will tell you that the best betting races are not the rich sweepstakes but the claiming events which bring out the platers that run against one another at least twice a week, for the public knows them like old friends.

The number of new stables out this season would add up to what chemists call a trace. You can't count Walter Chrysler, who had about a dozen horses last year before he began buying like anything at the sales.

Chrysler, by the way, is the first en-

thusiast who has gone into racing on a large scale since Alfred Vanderbilt did eight years ago. There are few men nowadays who could, or would, say, as Joseph Widener said to his trainer when he got together his first collection of horses, "Don't send me any bills. There is a racing account at my bank, run the stable on that, but don't tell me what it costs. I wouldn't keep it up if I knew."

ON the other hand, some stables are retrenching a little. One sportsman, moreover, intends to increase his activities in the breeding industry, which will more than balance the account.

There has been some talk in the last few years about encouragement for breeders of Thoroughbreds, but not much has been done about it.

As sound a suggestion as I've heard in this connection was for the New York tracks to give premiums to the breeders of all winners, no matter where they came from. It really would not cost a great deal, and it would win friends.

Pimlico, in its hey-day of prosperity during the Riggs dynasty twenty years ago, sent all the other track managements into conniption fits of envy by giving a premium—I think it was \$50, but it may have been more—to the breeder of every winner.

For a number of reasons, some of which escape the most diligent searcher, the New York tracks are frequently hard put to whip together creditable racing programs. Although the minimum purses in overnight races are \$1,500—\$500 more than those in Maryland, New England, and Delaware—the fields at the Jamaica and Aqueduct meetings were on the small side.

So there was much complaint from people who believed that unless a race had twelve or fourteen runners it was not worth betting on.

Jamaica was particularly unlucky because the weather in early April was not too good for training, and with uncanny timing the coughing sickness descended on most of the stables just as the season opened.

Besides, there was practically no stable room to be had by horsemen moving up from the winter tracks with fit, if not quite fresh, horses.

Stabling around New York always has been something of a major problem for race horse owners. There are about

Racing has become a business with a vast number of customers

480 stalls at Jamaica, more than half of which are used by trainers who keep horses there the year round. There is even less room at Aqueduct, for several barns were torn down this year to increase the size of the new parking lots.

Incidentally, no new barns may be built either at Jamaica or Aqueduct because both tracks are in Greater New York, and the Board of Health is fussy about such things being run up within the city limits.

At Belmont Park the situation is more complicated. Most of the 49 stables on the grounds are leased by the year to the more important racing establishments.

The Westchester Racing Association receives \$50 a year for each stall. The total rental runs into about \$70,000, a tidy sum you must admit. In the years before the pari-mutuel came with its rain of gold, stall rent was the only assured revenue the track had.

For transient horsemen there are 486 stalls available. These are rented at \$6 a month each. To give you a rough idea of demand and supply, 856 applications were made for those stalls last spring. While nothing much can be done about building more barns at Jamaica or Aqueduct, Belmont Park is going to have more room for horsemen with small stables by next year.

Aqueduct really suffered more than Jamaica from a horse shortage this summer. What the racing secretariat



There is entirely too much talk about two dollar bettors but it is hard to ignore sixty million dollars all in one lump

believed was an all-time low in the way of entries for overnight races was reached one afternoon about the middle of the meeting.

In desperation an extra race was put on, a \$1,500 claiming affair for three-year-olds, at a mile and a furlong, one of those old, sure-fire things that could always be counted on to draw at least ten entries. It got exactly one.

It was Aqueduct's bad luck that it had to run in conflict with Delaware Park. When Belmont closed there was a small exodus of smaller stables southward. One reason was that horsemen like to race at William du Pont's track; another was that it was nearer home for many of them, for considerably more come from Maryland than Long Island. When Delaware Park closed, they all moved back to Empire City.

Curiously, trainers have an idea that it is harder to win a race in New York than anywhere else. They are quite convinced that because the purses there are larger than in Delaware, or New England competition is keener.

Actually, this is not true, but they won't believe it.

Jack Campbell, who has been thinking up races, and filling them pretty well for more than a quarter of a century, says that he would rather have twenty stables with five horses each at his tracks than five stables with twenty horses, and that the big establishments with 50 horses are just a headache for any racing secretary.

The smaller stables run their horses more often than the middle-sized or large ones; possibly because they have to keep farther ahead of the feed man, or for all I know, just something to do.

But there really is nothing very much the matter with racing as a business (if

not a sport) when a million people pay to see it, as they did this spring. Actually the total turnstile count for the Jamaica, Belmont Park, and Aqueduct meetings was 1,050,025. Betting has gone into astronomical figures—as this is written \$63,590,697 has passed through the tote at the New York tracks. Elsewhere, especially in California, it also has been raining plus signs.

You'd think that horsemen were making lots of money. Sometimes statistics have a way of biting the hand that figures them. Although \$15,911,167 in prize money was distributed throughout the country last season, purses averaged less than they did ten years ago, when \$13,674,160 went to the horsemen.

SIMPLE pencil and paper work will show that in 1930 the average purse was \$1,190, and that in 1940 it was \$970. That is because 4,924 more races were run last season, and it cut the average down. The total number of races run at what are regarded as major tracks was 16,401, which seems a good many races, almost too many races. One wonders how so few horses as there are in training, or seem to be, manage to run them.

Thoroughbred horse breeders, on tip-toe of anticipation, wonder if the Saratoga Sales will be good sales. To hear them talk, you'd believe that the last good sales were twenty years ago.

Oddly enough, with tracks all over the country (and there surely is a track somewhere that the most hopeless horse you ever saw can win at) the price of potential racing material is almost down to that of post-depression days. Last year the average price was \$1,763 a head; five years ago it was \$2,485.



Few sportsmen are satisfied, these days, just to see their colors up

Milky Way Farms

by PAUL SEVERANCE



There are 27 barns on the Milky Way Farms in Tennessee; here are the stables and the Mars home

Thousands hear of Mrs. Ethel V. Mars every August through the newspapers as the most eager buyer of yearlings (111 for \$615,400 in the last seven years) that the world has yet seen. Other thousands hear her through their own car-drums as the most engagingly enthusiastic follower of horses imaginable. Few know how she lives back home, how her interests extend far beyond horses, how deeply her Milky Way Farms influence the surrounding Tennessee countryside, not to mention more distant markets.

THEY came out through the shadows of the low stone archway, Mrs. Ethel V. Mars and her daughter, Patricia. Towering behind them stood the son-in-law, Alan Feeney, tall, blonde, with an air of shyness—and one trouser leg caught carelessly in the ornamental cuff of his Texas riding boot.

But the scene was not Texas. Before them in the hazy summer sunlight stretched field on field of bluegrass

pastures, identifying symbol of middle Tennessee. Chalked across these fields at intervals were prim white fences. Low red roofs of brownstone barns and grazing herds of white-faced Hereford cattle gave the scene a pleasant contrast. Conspicuously, in the middle distance, lay the dusty saucer of a training track.

This was Milky Way Farms.

I had driven to this section through a pleasant rolling country, stopping idly in Pulaski for a bit of local information. There I found the townfolks glib with impressive bits of "history." It was there, they told me in a sing-song drawl born of many tellings, that the Yankees hanged Sam Davis. It was there, too, that the notorious Ku Klux Klan was born.

But more recent in their legends was the story of a man named Frank C. Mars, who had come from Chicago. That was ten years back in local history. He was a lover of fine saddle horses and he wanted a country place.



I checked the story from a dozen sources, all eager tellers of a tale they'd learned to relish. The details varied in some minor features, but I found the telling much the same.

This Mars, they said, had been originally a candy salesman. He was poor but honest, and looking for a job. (All this, of course, long before they knew him in Pulaski.) But they told me with only slightly differing details of the incident in his life that had marked the turning point of fortune:

It was in a smoking car, it seems, that Mr. Mars had met a chance acquaintance. Their talk grew confidential and Mr. Mars unleashed his troubles. He was, in fact, stone broke. He had lost his job—but he had a big idea. What the eager world was waiting for was not a good five-cent cigar but a nickel bar of candy presented in a neat, appealing package; good candy, mind you. He was convinced, too, that if the appealing flavor of malted milk could be used for the filler it would be certain to be popular.

The upshot of it was that the sympathetic stranger is supposed to have pushed five crisp \$10 bills into the surprised Mars hand. "Here's fifty," he said. "I know that won't set you up in the candy business but it will give you a stake. My name is Schuler. Oh, sure, you can pay it back some day, but if you don't, that's all right, too."

Mr. Schuler's business was making paper cartons. Years passed. And the Schuler salesman began to bring in word of a candy manufacturer in Chicago who was doing an enormous business. But they couldn't sell him boxes.

"I'll go myself," said Mr. Schuler.

He did.

In a great luxurious office he faced a man named Mars. But Mr. Schuler

didn't remember. Mr. Mars did. When the carton seller had finished his story Mr. Mars smiled. "You can have all my carton business. No, don't bother to quote your prices, I know you'll make them right. Do you remember one time in a smoking car you lent a fellow \$50?"

It makes a grand yarn in the oral telling, with the emphasis of pause and significant nods as they've learned to tell it down in Pulaski, Tennessee. How true it is in detail perhaps only Mr. Mars could verify. And he is dead. But it was good enough to send me scurrying along a ribbon of white roadway to a great arched entrance with wide open gates and the legend above the portals that was etched against the

sky and read, "Milky Way Farms"—named after that five-cent candy.

Mr. Mars has passed away. But he made a marvelous farm—2,700 acres that come near perfection. He enjoyed a few brief years of intense activity while he planned and built and landscaped with a definite originality. Now there stands on a hill that overlooks these quiet acres an imposing mausoleum with the name Mars above the entrance.

It was here he used to come and sit and think; he was especially fond of this spot because far to the south and to the east he could see a range of blue-gray mountains. If the dead are content the builder of this estate is still at peace with his surroundings.

Mrs. Mars carries on. With the assistance of her son-in-law, a strong, lithe, agile fellow with a booming outdoor voice that belies his shyness, the Milky Way farms are still progressing toward the plan that their founder visualized.

Show horses have faded from the picture. Alan Feeney likes sheep and cattle. Mrs. Mars likes racing Thoroughbreds and might be said to have scored an astonishing success with them.

Indeed, Mrs. Mars is unique among racing people. Not that she is a woman in a field dominated largely by men; up to the turn of the century the fair sex in America devoted itself almost entirely so far as racing was concerned to sitting in the grandstand or atop a coach-and-four on Derby Day and we had none of those feminine celebrities of the turf so famous in England, such as the Duchess of Montrose and the "Jersey Lily," Mrs. Langtry. Mrs. Mars's distinction lies rather in the manner in which she operates.

She buys yearlings, mostly at Saratoga. What is supposed to be the biggest gamble in racing is her special joy.

Thus, in 1934, when the name of



Milky Way's Hereford cattle fatten on corn and pasture; the famous bluegrass of middle Tennessee is excellent for sheep



GUY E. SMITH PHOTOS

Thoroughbred yearlings are Mrs. Mars's joy: the youngster On Location



Mrs. Ethel V. Mars

Alan Feeney, son-in-law of Mrs. Mars and farm manager, with Son Forever



Milky Way first appeared among the buyers at The Spa, she purchased 9 head for \$17,000, paying up to \$5,300 for one of them. The next year she bought 28, for which she paid \$109,800, the top price reaching \$13,000. This was sensational, but in 1936 she spent \$131,500 for 16, going to \$18,000 for two of them. In 1937 it was 17 head for \$124,100; in 1938, 15 head for \$95,600; in 1939, 12 head for \$59,000; in 1940, 14 head for \$78,400.

How successful she has been in buying her horses, rather than breeding them, may be gathered from the fact that in 1934 when her colors first appeared—"brown, orange star front and back, orange sleeves and cap"—she was credited with nineteen victories and \$17,155 in purses won. The next year it was 50 races and \$107,565. And in 1936 she was the leading owner in America with 68 races won and a total in winnings of \$206,450.

Since then her record has been as follows: 1937, 46 races and \$209,925; 1938, 35 races and \$94,192; 1939, 30 races and \$31,230; 1940, 46 races and \$141,135.

It is no wonder, then, that the winning of the Kentucky Derby last year with Gallahadion was taken in its stride. Indeed, the victory scored by this ungainly colt who grew too fast for his own good, and was never really considered first quality in the Milky Way string, came as a bit of a surprise. Incidentally, it was Mrs. Mars's luck to be home with a cold the day he won; it was the first Derby she had missed in ten years!

Mrs. Mars now speaks of Gallahadion with a smile of pride but a bit of condescension. He isn't a great horse, she admits quite frankly. But there is blood behind him. Wasn't he sired by Sir Gallahad 3rd who also sired Gallant Fox who has such noted grandsons in Omaha and Jamestown?

But the story of the Derby with its background and surprises has been expertly told by many horsemen. The Milky Way Farms are much more than a training ground for racers.

It is difficult to pick first place among the many unique values that give this place distinction. I think perhaps the greatest quality lies in its immaculate order and precision in operation. One barn for purebred Hereford bulls—their breeding herd numbers 400—will serve as an example.

The floor is carpeted with clean fragrant cedar sawdust. All the openings are screened. There is a sanitary drinking fountain in each big box stall which the stock soon learn to nuzzle, thereby releasing a stream of cool spring water; these fountains are similar to those we humans use in our public buildings.

As I was ushered through this barn two men were busy with a curling apparatus that they applied to the sleek coats of the bulls to convert their gleaming smoothness into a crinkly karakul effect. This serves no purpose save that of beauty. And the bulls seem to like it.

There is another barn for sheep. A thousand head of Hampshire purebreds were confined for feeding when I was there. The barn follows the natural contour of the hillside in a most amazing way. There is an air about it that one might expect to find in a barn on the rugged slopes of the Alps. It is in the shape of a crescent and just humps up and down with the flow of the hill. The carpenters who put on the shingles must have had unfailing patience, for the waving lines disappear and start again with a puzzling unconformity.

There is another barn where Mr. Mars indulged a playful whim. "Build it," the owner directed, "as though a farmer started with a single unit. He



Farming the modern way isn't all hard work: Alan Feeney directs a diving contest among some of the two-legged youngsters at Milky Way



The heart of Milky Way's 2,700 acres is the home of Mrs. Mars

prospered. Each year he added on. It tells the story of his life." And by this same token the barn tells the story of the Mars's career.

A candy salesman in Minnesota he weathered long, lean years. He migrated west in search of fortune. He returned to his home. There he and Mrs. Mars, who now buys strings of race horses as a hobby, made candy in their kitchen

and they both went out and sold it to the stores. In time they prospered—and added on.

The story of their success is the epic of America. It was built on an idea, plus ability, plus hard work, and directed by a dominating confidence in their ultimate success. Then came the venture in Chicago and their fortune mounted to quick millions. Their one son, Forrest, went to England and set up a factory of his own. He had just returned when I visited the Mars estate. He had little to say except that he wasn't partial to the application of the swastika as a trademark for his wares.

Aside from the oddities of these two strange barns, the Mars place is a model of precise perfection. The barns and the stables are all of stone, substantial, permanent, picturesque. They are built of stone quarried from the land or gathered from the pastures—far the fields have been raked almost by hand to a state of smoothness that many would envy for their lawns.

As I rade along smooth miles of private roads with Alan Feeney, he would suddenly turn his car from the road and sweep across a velvet carpet of deep grass or dart up a wooded hillside. I held my breath. Then I learned to take it easy for there wasn't a rock nor a stump on these 2,700 acres—or if there was we failed to find it.

One feature of the farms is a phenomenal corn crib. This stores 85,000 bushels and there isn't a door or a window for a man to get inside. The corn is dumped onto conveyers and distributed to the upper levels of the bins. Gravity works it down, untouched by hand, to the loading chutes below where trucks back in and cart the corn to the feeding bins.

THE influence of this estate has been of enormous value to the section. Young Feeney buys between 125,000 and 150,000 bushels of corn each year. He buys all he can on the local market and he pays top prices for quality. This has brought new standards and new prosperity to the farmers of the region. Prime beef, Alan Feeney maintains, requires an exacting diet. This quality is translated into top prices for beef in the eastern markets.

Each year thousands of Texas steers are brought to Milky Way, fattened on bluegrass pastures and a diet mainly of corn.

It has created a new industry for Middle Tennessee. And the Milky Way market has also encouraged the farmers to raise excellent crops of hay, alfalfa and lespedeza, that have been a boon to local welfare.

For beef, Alan Feeney sticks to Herefords. (Continued on page 59)



GUY E. SMITH AND C. V. WEATHERFORD PHOTOS

Life is very pleasant at Milky Way: Mrs. Mars at home with her son, Forrest, son-in-law Alan Feeney, and their wives

Fewer Horses Every Year

One of Our Commonly Accepted Breeding Practices Meets an Inquiring Challenge

IT is the accepted practice among horsemen in the United States and England, and among the farmers who follow their example, to breed mares again nine days (sometimes even seven) after the birth of their foals.

It is a fact that the death rate among our horses and mules exceeds the birth rate, an unfavorable situation so long as these animals are so important to our general economy.

According to Arthur B. Hancock, president of the Horse and Mule Association of America, without question the greatest breeder of Thoroughbreds in the world today, not more than 60 mares out of 100 conceive and produce live foals and that at least ten of the foals die before reaching yearling age. So that actually only half of the mares we breed produce foals that can be reared to yearling age.

Whether the practice first stated and the statistical fact next recorded have any connection with each other cannot be stated categorically.

However, the proposition has been offered to the veterinary profession that ninth-day breeding is not efficient, and should be practiced as infrequently as possible. And the comment has been offered by leading gynecologists that the practice is so clearly against the laws of Nature as to be astonishing; indeed, among humans it would be all but impossible, leading to the opinion that among horses it must at least be cruel.

There are a number of causes for the start of the practice, and for its continuance.

In the first place, thanks to the anachronistic custom now apparently firmly imbedded in our Rules of Racing, all Thoroughbred horses have January 1 as their birthday, regardless of when they were actually foaled.¹ This is purely for the convenience of racing officials above the Equator; below, the universal date is August 1.

As a result, breeders of Thoroughbreds like to have their foals born as early in the year as convenient, barring excessively cold weather or the risk of

an unwelcome December foal, so that there should be every opportunity for growth before the youngsters are offered for sale or called upon to extend themselves in the increasingly valuable two-year-old races found on our programs.

"If I have to grow a horse that is required to race at two years of age," writes Harry Sharpe in "The Practical Stud Groom," a well-known English work, "I should prefer that it be dropped at 12:05 on January 1. Given proper facilities, I would guarantee that this January foal would not lose the four months' start it had obtained over a May 1 foal."

"Which of the respective dams of these foals would prove the easiest to get in foal again," he admits, "is quite another story."

Another reason for ninth-day breeding is that the mare is popularly supposed to conceive more readily if bred then than at any other subsequent period—something which the figures of

good veterinarians now deny. Also, if a mare nursing a foal is allowed to pass the ninth day, she may not show signs of readiness again during the restricted season to which breeders, particularly of Thoroughbreds, have limited themselves: generally February 15 to June 15. And finally, going back to the original reason, if you want an early foal you must not waste days.

Farmers apparently accepted the custom of the Thoroughbred breeders for no good reason. Their foals have no arbitrarily determined birthday and there is no advantage whatsoever to be gained from early foals or hasty breeding.

Recently, Mr. Hancock very kindly made available some of the records of his respected and successful Claiborne and Ellerslie Studs, the former in Kentucky and the latter in Virginia, where they breed from 300 to 400 mares a year and are successful in getting 80 per cent of them in foal.

An address before the Horse and Mule Association by Dr. E. A. Caslick gave exact information concerning 683 foaling mares and 306 barren mares, or a total of 989, at Claiborne from 1932 to 1936. Some of the results are most interesting:

Of 301 foaling mares bred on the ninth day after foaling, 36.87 per cent conceived;

Of 232 foaling mares bred on the tenth day, 36.20 per cent conceived;

Of 20 foaling mares bred between the eleventh and twenty-first days, 40 per cent conceived;

Of 130 foaling mares bred after the twenty-first day, 58.46 per cent conceived on first breeding;

Of 304 mares bred during the first 21 days but back in season, 56.58 per cent conceived on second breeding;

Of the total of 683 foaling mares bred, 77.89 per cent conceived;

Of 306 barren and maiden mares bred, 83.66 per cent conceived;

Of all the mares bred—989—79.67 per cent conceived.

Dr. Caslick said that conception on the ninth day estrous period ranges from 35 to 45 per cent and that 80 per cent of foaling mares that conceive, do so in the first two periods. He added that ninth-day breeding should not be condemned on account of losses sustained from diseased foals or abortions; the health (Continued on page 58)



THAYER

¹ In an article in this magazine, Humphrey S. Finney, secretary of the Maryland Horse Breeders' Association, advocated that the arbitrary birthday of Thoroughbred horses be changed from January 1 to April 1. He gave many sound reasons for the change, all of which might be summed up in the simple statement that it would be very much to our advantage. But the appeal fell on deaf ears.

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

July 14, 1941
Monday

It's a sad fact that many city kids don't even know what our common domestic animals look like. Milk, to them, comes only from bottles, and a sheep, pig or goat can be a terrifying beast indeed to a child who has never before seen one. So, for this reason, and the fact that all children love animals of any kind, the new children's zoo which has recently been opened as a feature of New York's Bronx Zoo is a grand idea. Here, the city tots can see and play with lambs, guinea pigs, chicks, ponies and a whole Noah's Ark full of other creatures many of which have, in the past, only been known and loved by country kids.



The sign over the ticket booth tells you that this is strictly a children's zoo—adults are merely tolerated



This baby lamb is one of the most popular pets



The entrance to the zoo was never meant for grown-ups



These friendly guinea pigs are used to being petted



"Honk" the tame but rather austere-looking goose gets all the peanuts that she can possibly eat



Feeding these little pigs from bottles is a big thrill, as you can see from those faces!

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

June 22, 1941

Sunday

If you have any idea that Skeet shooting isn't a big-time American sport, a visit to the Thirteenth Annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships at Lordship, Conn., would have quickly convinced you otherwise. The best shots in the country compete in this, our largest and oldest Skeet event, and such is the enthusiasm and competition, old records and championships are continually falling by the wayside. The scores it takes to win a top event such as this are truly amazing: 200 straight to take the all-bore! 99 out of 100 (a new record) to win the 410 event! The way these shotgun addicts are going its hard to realize that Skeet wasn't invented until 1926.



Some of the trophies which were awarded to the experts at the Thirteenth Annual Great Eastern Championship



A general view of one of those well-laid-out fields at Lordship during one of the events; Long Island Sound is in the background



The Lutchers Browns, father and son, won 410 and Junior Championships



W. H. Foster, originator of Skeet, Dr. Williams, B. Van Meter



George Deyoe (left) won the All-Bore championship



Mrs. M. L. Smythe, Women's Champion for the second year

The American Saddlebred Horse

by PATRICIA CORDNER

Follower of horse shows know that a controversy is raging around the American Saddlebred Horse. Is it cruel to cut tails? Should horses with cut tails be barred from showing, as in New York State, by law? Do the flowing tails enhance the appearance of these horses? Etc., etc.

In this controversy, the horse has all but been forgotten. It gives us satisfaction, therefore, to have the story of this truly magnificent American breed told by a young amateur who has worked with them with pleasure, ridden them for exhilaration . . . in brief, who loves them for their own sake.

THE magnificent creature we call the American Saddlebred Horse represents a truly American achievement. He has won for his breeders world-wide admiration and respect; admiration for the finished beauty and elegance of the horse, respect for a century and a half of development, the results of which we see today in the tanbark ring in which the Saddlebred moves with pride.

The early history of today's Saddle Horse parallels closely the resourceful spirit of a young and courageous nation. In the days when America was experiencing growing pains and her heroes were pushing farther into the wilderness, roads were rough, dangerous, and few in number; the use of any type of wagon was virtually impossible. There was a great need for a horse especially adapted to severe travel conditions; surefooted, easy-gaited and possessing great endurance. This need, when fulfilled, gave us the ancestor of the American Saddlebred.

The early saddle horse was not at all like the show horse of today. He was bred for hard use, and it was not until much later that admiration for the type led to the purposeful introduction of fineness and beauty.

At an early date English Thoroughbred stock was imported into Virginia and the South Atlantic states, and racing became popular. About 1803, when the Thoroughbred racing registry was instituted, Virginia gentlemen, with an eye to their need for a good saddle horse, turned to Canada where there had been imported, in the early seventeenth century, horses of probable Arab blood. A century and a half of use in the wilderness of that country had developed this type into hardy, surefooted little creatures with comfortable gaits. The popularity of these horses soon spread to the United States where they were known as "Canadian pacers" or "amblers."

These useful Canadian horses were

can hardly be overestimated. There are few registered saddle horses whose blood lines do not trace repeatedly to Tom Hall.

Another Canadian horse, Copperbottom, imported to Kentucky about 1812, stood close to Tom Hall in his influence upon Kentucky saddle stock.

It must not be gathered that the American Saddle is merely a modification of Canadian stock. Neither is he a modified Thoroughbred. Rather, our early horse breeders made a serious attempt to produce a good saddle horse by the fusion of several breeds possessing desirable and necessary qualities. Canadian, Morgan, Arabian and Thoroughbred blood went into the creation of the American Saddle Horse.

The early Kentucky breeders were practical, and they knew what they wanted. They were quick to utilize the improvements made by the English in the development of the Thoroughbred. Scientifically, they incorporated the best of the English blood into that of their fast-developing native stock.

The most fortunate importation of this blood was Hedgeford, foaled in 1825, and brought to this country in 1832. This horse became the sire of Denmark, foaled in 1839, whose influence was so great that he is now officially recognized in the American Saddle Horse Registry as the foundation sire of the breed.

One writer (*Continued on page 57*)



The author's sister, Frances Cordner, proudly shows the animal we call the American Saddlebred Horse, purely an American achievement



Your pool can not only be stocked with fish, but if properly planted can be a joy to the eye in summer, a skating pond in the winter

Try A Panfish Pool!

by HARRY BOTSFORD

THE test of any philosophy is whether it works. A friend has a philosophy he makes work. Once, when a fireplace smoked and defied all remedies, he devised a way of turning a liability into a qualified asset. He would toss on the fire a stick of sassafras when the fireplace started to smoke and presently his home would be filled with its fragrance. Naturally, having this sort of disposition, he had a ready answer when the supply of fresh, cold spring water failed in what he fondly hoped would be a haven for some lusty trout.

It all happened five years ago. My friend had bought an estate of gracious and inviting acreage at the base of the Blue Ridge Mountains. He made the purchase in February and was delighted when he noted a thick stream of ice-cold water flowing from a spring in the mountains just back of his home. Immediately he was smitten with the idea that he would build a pool and stock it with trout. Forthwith he started to invest a pretty impressive sum and by April he had built a pool, fed by the spring. When it had filled, he stocked it with twelve-inch brown trout and issued a few invitations to certain of his friends to try it out when trout

season again opened. In June he was called away on an extended business trip and when he returned in August he discovered that disaster had struck savagely and that his dream of trout was merely a nightmare. It had been a dry summer and the supply of spring water had been reduced to a mere trickle. And the nice brown trout had promptly died.

There remained the pool, filled with semi-stagnant water. My friend was stumped for only a short time. Within a few weeks, armed with a light fly rod, some barbleless flies and a few large cans, he descended on some nearby lakes. He was out for panfish: sunfish, crappie bass, bluegills and perch. As quickly as they fell victims to his barbleless flies, he, after first carefully wetting his hands, transferred them to cans of water. Later, he released several hundred of them in the former trout pool. Only one or two died and the balance not only prospered and grew but multiplied in a most pleasing manner.

Feeding presented no particular problem. The pool had a dirt bottom and sides and there had been a little careful planting of water lilies and a few other plants; consequently there was an

abundance of natural food available. Very quickly he realized that panfish are self-reliant, hardy and entirely capable of taking care of themselves.

Today that former trout pool is a popular resort for certain selected youngsters in the neighborhood. A few loads of sand makes it an acceptable swimming pool, for one thing. But, the thing that really makes it extremely popular is the fishing. My friend has two hard-and-fast rules: fly fishing alone is permitted and ten fish per day is the "limit." Further, all fishing must be done with barbleless flies.

Not all the anglers are boys, either. Adults, too, enjoy the fun of fishing there and more than one formerly indifferent fly caster is today more expert simply because he improved his accuracy, his ability to time strikes properly, at the little pool. Prominent among those who have substantially improved their fly casting ability is my friend who owns the pool.

There is real pleasure in such a pool. Almost every country estate can afford one. All you need is a supply of water to fill your pool, regardless of how small it may be. A small spring, a little spring run or even natural drainage will frequently do the trick. Natural soil for sides and bottom are essential; water lilies and possibly a little wild rice close to the banks will give you the basis for an interesting and amusing experiment. If the pool is large enough and deep enough, I suggest that a few truck loads of good sand be placed where it will make a good bathing pool for youngsters.

How to stock the pool? That's easy and comparatively inexpensive. You might follow the example of my friend and catch your breeding crop, using a barbleless fly, carefully disengaging the hook and dropping your fish in a can of fresh water to transplant them. Or, if you prefer, there are dozens of commercial hatcheries where you may obtain panfish in assorted sizes and in quantities entirely suitable for the area of your pool.

As to variety, you have a wide field to select from. For fine, game panfish, I suggest bluegills, crappies, sunfish. Here are three closely allied species that thrive in almost every climate and which require little, if any, attention in the way of artificial feeding. They breed fluently, grow quickly to maturity and are voracious when you properly present a fly before them, having a distinct preference for a dry fly. One of these husky little chaps, as large as a pie plate, will put a distinct strain on a light fly rod and it requires, if you are using a barbleless dry fly, plenty of skill to bring one to net—the same sort of skill and the same kind of taut line it requires to land a fighting trout.

Perch will ordinarily thrive in the same sort of a pool as members of the sunfish family. Mostly, they are bottom



A pool stocked with sunfish will help to make your boy a fly fisherman

feeders. They grow more slowly than do the sunfish tribe but are similarly sturdy and healthy and require no special attention.

Perch are seldom interested in a dry fly. But, when you fish wet, and if you use a Red Ibis or some other colorful combination, with a tiny spinner, you will discover that they have fight in every inch and ounce. A twelve-inch perch is a real trophy when taken on a light fly rod and will provide the hardened trout fisherman with some unexpected thrills. They fight, seldom breaking water, with stubbornness and with amazing vitality. Provide your pool with an assortment of perch, by all means!

Any pool is the better for a few bullheads. You'll never take one on a fly. But, when you want to thin them out, resort to old-fashioned worm fishing and you will find them eager and endowed with a momentary fight calculated to make this an enjoyable sport. Bullheads, in any well-regulated pool, represent the garbage disposal department and are necessary. They breed well, enjoy shallow water and mature rapidly. I have caught three-pound bullheads in pools and such fish invariably put up a good fight. Further, skin a bullhead and you have a pink-fleshed and almost boneless fish that is highly regarded by epicures.

Most of us, I am sure, would greatly prefer to have extensive trout pools. But, such pools require not only a considerable investment but very careful management. The matter of a constant supply of cold, fresh water is one that cannot be overlooked or discounted. Lack of such a provision, for even a brief interval, invariably results in the loss of the complete stock of fish.

The panfish pool is a happy compromise.

In most climates the pool is a delight the year around. In the winter you can skate on it. Judicious planting of water lilies and other water plants

guarantee a spot of lively color, during the summer months.

As to fishing equipment, you can't better the four-and-a-half ounce, seven-and-a-half foot rod, with a light flyreel, a double tapered line, and leader. Use any of the standard flies and you will be successful. I have found, through long experience, that Coachman, White Miller, Brown Ibis, Silver Doctor, Cow Dung, Brown Hackle, Black Gnat and an Olive Spinner are entirely suitable. Two English-tied flies I also regard affectionately: Welshman's Button and Cinnamon Sedge. Now that I hear Messrs. Hardy of Alwick, England, are temporarily out of business due to A. Hitler & Co., I am trying to copy these favorites but with little success. As to size I prefer the English size hook 00 but larger sizes also appear to have a certain popularity.

The above flies are excellent when dealing with members of the sunfish tribe. Cast close to weed beds or where you have noted a rising fish and exercise as much skill as you would if you knew twenty-inch brownies lay in wait. If there's a crappie bass or a bluegill close by, I'll guarantee action.

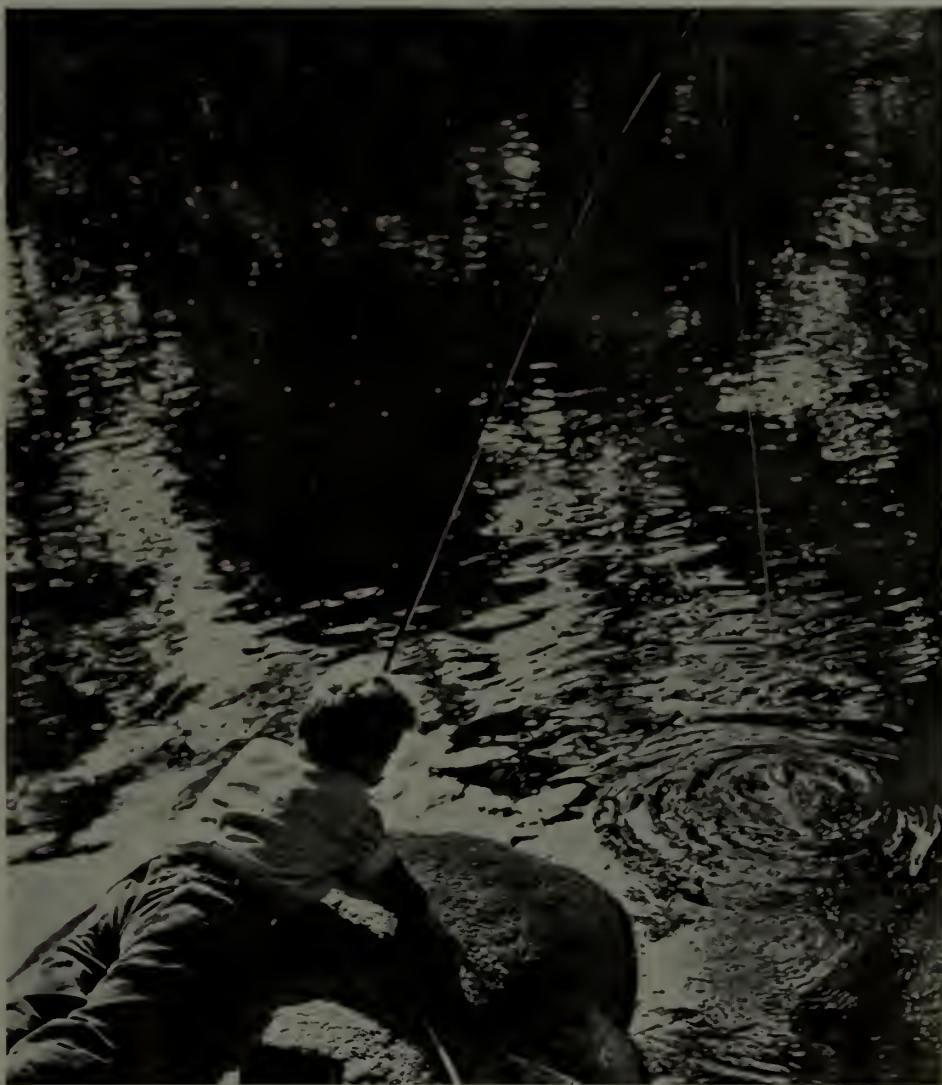
For perch, fish wet, let your fly

and spinner sink well below the surface and then retrieve it slowly and jerkily, spinning the spinner. Once in a while perch prefer some other color of fly—but always use the spinner. Fish with a high tip when after perch for they have an uneasy and unhappy habit of swerving to the bottom and, unless curbed, will tangle themselves in weeds to such an extent that they will wriggle off the hook.

A spot of water, whether it be 50 yards long or a mile long is a thing of beauty on any estate. Bordered by some trees and bushes, planted with lilies, it has color, substance and it will catch and glorify the shifting patterns of the clouds, reflect the golds and scarlets of sunsets, a perfect mirror for the surrounding loveliness. The trees and bushes are essential. Don't make the task of casting too easy! A few hazards, such as one might encounter along any trout stream have virtue.

There's pleasure in a panfish pool—year around pleasure, too.

As a training ground for youngsters who want to learn fly casting, the panfish pool is the answer to the angler-father's prayer. (Continued on page 51)



P. D. GENDREAU, FREE LANCE AND FREDERIC LEWIS PHOTOS

These little panfish will put up a terrific fight for their size, and will furnish real sport on a dry fly and light tackle

Dairy Breeds

by GEORGE B.



The five winners in the New Jersey "Purebreds For Dad" contest pose for their pictures with the five blue-blooded bull calves they won



A feature of the New Jersey field day for the Purebreds essay contest was the Court of Dairy Queens exhibit—quartets of daughters of proven sires



Shirley Everitt, winner in the Ayrshire essay contest in New Jersey and the frisky young Ayrshire bull which was her prize

"JERSEYS are the only cattle for anybody, their milk is richer, they are . . ."

. . . "Ridiculous! Holsteins are the only worthwhile dairy cow. They give the most milk of all the . . ."

"Why, how can anyone even consider any other breed but Guernseys? They have the quality and the quantity and . . ." but by this time an Ayrshire and a Brown Swiss man would have chimed in and the free-for-all would have been complete and uncomprehensible.

The scene, an imaginary and slightly exaggerated meeting between advocates of the five breeds of dairy cattle. The time, a couple of years ago.

Now, however, the story would be different. True, the Jersey man still thinks that his breed is the best; so does the Holstein man, and the men who have Guernsey and Brown Swiss and Ayrshires have plenty of good reasons why their breeds are the tops. But they also have something in common with the people in the other breeds these days. They are laying aside their personal tastes and opinions to promote a more important cause—the widespread use of purebred dairy cattle.

It all started at the time of the World's Fair when the five national dairy cattle breed associations co-operated with the Borden Company in sponsoring the exhibit in the Dairy World of Tomorrow. Then, the idea of their permanent cooperation was born in the mind of Walker Gordon's Henry W. Jeffers, and was put into effect shortly after the fair closed.

Thus it was that the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association, which has the aim of fostering programs for purebred improvement, standardizing score cards for breed type and seeing that rules for registration and production records are more uniform, and also securing the assistance and support of individual breeders of all breeds, came into being.

What is the advantage of this inter-breed cooperation? What do they accomplish that wasn't already being done by the breed associations? Well, the most important function of this organization is to fight for and represent the purebred dairy industry as a whole. And in doing this the most important step is to convince the average dairyman of the manifest advantages of purebreds—any purebreds—over grades and scrubs.

There are, according to the Federal Bureau of Dairying, 432,000 herds of eleven or more cows in the United

Get Together

TURRELL, JR.

States. The purebred breeders, it has been estimated, have less than 100,000 registered sires in service. Therefore, it would seem that about 340,000 herds were headed by bulls of more or less doubtful origin.

Perhaps many of the grade dairymen feel that purebreds are a luxury which they cannot afford. But the purebred people can easily show them they are mistaken here. According to Ira G. Payne, president of the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association and also of the American Jersey Cattle Club, in a recent issue of the "Guernsey Breeders Journal," the average butterfat production of all purebred dairy animals is rapidly approaching the 400 lb. mark.

On the other hand, the average of grade, run-of-the-farm herds stays below 200 lbs. In the face of a fact such as this the question that the average dairyman should face is not "How can I afford purebreds?", but "How can I afford grades?"

Of course, individual grade cows have made high records, but the production of these cows may have been due to purebred ancestors close up in their pedigrees. Or they may have been of pure lineage themselves and have become lost from the purebred fold.

That's the trouble with grades, you never know what you have. The generations of testing and proving of bulls and families, the constant striving toward higher standards that makes the progeny of all the purebreds more predictable as to type and more economical converters of food-stuffs into milk and butterfat is sadly lacking.

And there (Continued on page 62)

*Back row, left to right—John S. Clark, executive committee of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Huntington, Long Island, New York; Fred Idtse, assistant secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, Beloit, Wisconsin; Joseph W. Alsop, president of Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Avon, Connecticut; C. T. Conklin, secretary of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Bradon, Vermont.

Middle Row—Glenn H. Campbell, Cleveland, Ohio; Lewis W. Morley, secretary of The American Jersey Cattle Club; Charles M. Rodriguez, Ayrshire Breeder, Troy, New York; Ira G. Payne, East Schodack, New York, Jersey breeder; Glen M. Householder, Holstein-Friesian Association, Brattleboro, Vermont; D. H. Boice, Brown Swiss breeder, Churchville, New York.

Front Row—Ira Inman, secretary of the Brown Swiss Association, Beloit, Wisconsin; C. F. York, Brown Swiss breeder, Greenville, Ohio; Karl B. Musser, secretary of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, New Hampshire; H. W. Norton, Jr., secretary of Holstein-Friesian Association; Albert B. Craig, Holstein breeder, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Payne is president of the organization; Norton vice president; Musser secretary-treasurer.



Representatives of the five dairy breeds in New Jersey having a canoe race on the Agricultural College Campus after the essay prizes were awarded



Martin Peacock reads his essay before the dairymen assembled on the campus; his new Jersey bull is about to be presented to him



P. T. JONES AND AMERICAN GUERNSEY CATTLE CLUB PHOTOS

These are the men who formed the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association*—a pooling of interests among the five dairy breeds

MANUFACTURING INDOOR WEATHER FOR ARTIFICIAL HAY CURING

CHARLES Choate of Winona, Minn., raises a question which will postpone, for this month, the erosion and restoration notes on Puerto Rico started here in July. "How," he asks, "can a farmer dehydrate his grass indoors when he doesn't have a stone barn with a slate roof?"

The barn and roof in question are those of Vaughn Flannery, Darlington, Md., whose Cockade Farm keeps Aberdeen Angus cattle and some running horses in excellent shape on grasses ensiled or barn-dehydrated, with no land plowed, and very little purchased grain.

Farmers and college experimenters have been trying for many years to dry hay indoors. Two recent publications, both of them explicit, useful and brief, are the best I have seen on the subject. They are (1) Bulletin No. 170 of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Knoxville, and (2) a mimeographed summary of barn hay curing by John A. Schaller, a TVA engineer, whose address is also Knoxville, Tenn.

Farmers were trying the idea in England, it seems, as far back as 1870. Our own Department of Agriculture's yearbooks give a scattered record of like experiments from 1875 to date. And there have been many vigorous

private experimenters building and trying driers of their own.

The works and prophesies of Arthur J. Mason of Illinois, who held that unless the Corn Belt gets back from corn to grass the Corn Belt will be a waste or desert, have been mentioned in these columns. Mason built a drier in Mississippi in 1911.

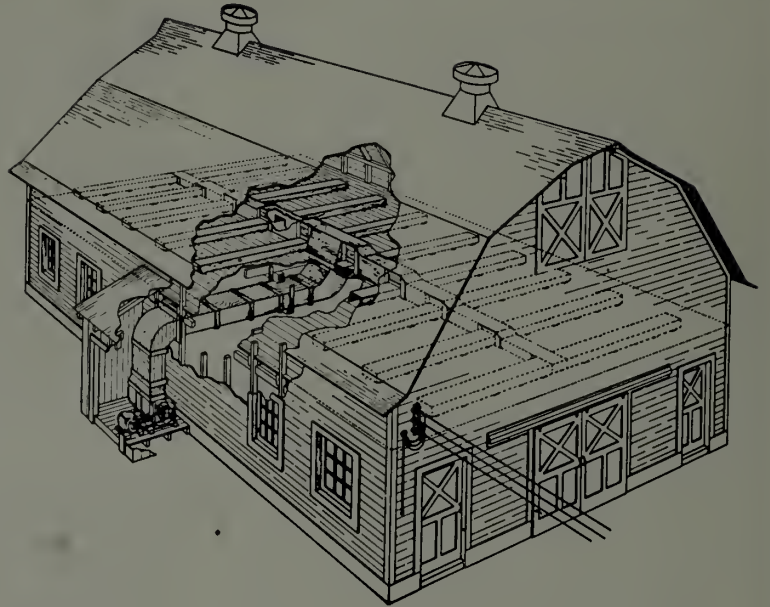
Then there were Oscar Erf of Ohio and Jeffers of the Walker-Gordon farms in New Jersey. The idea seems on the face of it so simple that it has aroused the inventive instinct in many an able citizen. Heat and air will dry hay afield, but with a certain loss in rain damage, leaf shattering, and in nutritive constituents.

Why not simply move mowed grass under cover, and dry it there? Such impediments as mold and the risk of spontaneous combustion suggest themselves at once, but even more important thus far has been the expense.

J. W. Weaver, Jr., senior author of Tennessee bulletin No. 170, and his associate, C. E. Wylie, read and noted 531 references by 450 investigators before, in 1933, they set out to find their own answer.

TOO MUCH MONEY

Studying existing models, they found that the cheapest of driers



Cutaway showing hay drying system; after several hours in the field drying is completed by air forced through hay

using fuel cost above \$3,000 and some of the more elaborate driers ran up to \$25,000 in cost. Weaver and Wylie know of no way even now by which absolutely new-cut grass can be put under cover immediately and adequately dried by wholly artificial methods, at least not at an expense which could be considered reasonable on a small or middle-sized farm which is run for profit.

"If the method of drying on the small farm, producing from 20 to 60 tons of hay annually, is to be made practical, there must be several hours of field-drying to

evaporate most of the water in the hay, leaving the balance to be artificially evaporated by some inexpensive method."

Even in the Tennessee Valley, which has good hay growing weather and some of the worst hay curing weather in the United States, it is found that on normal sunny days, if alfalfa, lespedeza and orchard grass are cut around 9 o'clock in the morning, side-raked around 11:30, and loaded about 2 in the afternoon, a moisture content that runs around 70% at the time of cutting is reduced to about 45% at the time of loading.

But it takes longer than that for soybean and Johnson grass. Sometimes it takes a full day longer.

The Tennessee experimenters have tried the old English idea of forcing slightly heated air through the open centers of stacks or ricks. They have tried another English method, originating at Oxford, by which air, either of natural temperature or heated, was forced into open spaces under the haystack. These English experiments were all with new-cut grass; those in Tennessee have been always with partially-dried hay.

One of the first Tennessee rigs forced air up through hay loaded on to a wagon above a special rack. But "it was found impossible to complete the drying on wagons before time to take up a second lot of hay from the field on the following afternoon."

So Tennessee turned toward completing the drying of hay after it is stored in the barn, through a system of air ducts constructed of lumber on the



A \$300 weather maker; this hay barn near Dublin, Va., uses heated air—the blower furnace and stoker are in the small building this side of the barn



THE LAND

— A Quarterly Magazine —

"A MAGAZINE THAT IS GREEN INSIDE AND OUT IS ON THE RIGHT TRACK," writes E. B. White, *one of our first subscribers.*

IT is anything but inappropriate that there should now appear, amid the thunder of the munitions factories and the tramp of the new armies of freedom, a brave, well-dressed, well-edited little quarterly, highly dedicated to the conservation of soil, rain and Man. . . . THE LAND has learned in its first issue how to express the deep human values which gather around it—not the literary man's dalliance with it, but the strong love of the farmer, the practical agronomist, the conservationist who works with the land and for it. It is the kind of love which makes a gully as exciting as a gun.—*Editorial, N. Y. Herald-Tribune.*

A FINE JOB of vivid writing on a theme which for some reason inspires most people to be dull.—*The New Republic.*

NEVER HAVE THE VALUES and attractions been more lovingly set forth than in this fine first number of a real magazine of our land.—*Folger McKinsey in The Baltimore Sun.*

THERE IS NEED in this country for a magazine that plows a little deeper than the ordinary farm journal, one that is not unmindful of literary merit on the part of its contributors while at the same time serving as a symposium for the exchange of theories and ideas. Great Britain has for years had such a magazine in THE COUNTRY-MAN.—*Phillip Wagner in the Baltimore Evening Sun.*

THE LAND should be on everybody's table.—*Eleanor Roosevelt.*

There are so many causes, but this one is vital. Enclosed find \$5.—*Bruce Barton.*

A most extraordinarily interesting and well-edited magazine.—*Raymond Moley.*

FROM A COUNTRY EDITOR—Your magazine sells itself. Enclosed find my check for a year's membership-subscription, \$5.

FROM A WRITER—Your magazine comes along at a needed time to break the empty winds that have been so long eroding the rich field of agricultural writing. Enclosed \$10 for two membership-subscriptions.

FROM A SCIENTIST—Interesting, informative, challenging. The material and its presentation are of a high order. Enclosed \$5 for a year's membership-subscription.

FROM A FARMER—It is different from any magazine that I have ever seen or heard of. Both my wife and I have read it from cover to cover, and now our son is reading it.

FROM WALL STREET—It comes as a sweep of fresh air to the city-pent. I have told so many people here about it that the man who runs the newsstand in this office building is going to write you about stocking some copies.

FROM A FORESTER—It will prove very helpful in the advancement of our Forest Preserve Associations.

FROM A BANKER—The material is presented so plainly that I, owning not even a window box, now feel genuinely concerned. The land problem is more than economic. It involves a philosophy, a way of life, and a good one.

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PLEASE enroll me for annual membership (s) in Friends of the Land, to receive THE LAND, the intervening news-and-service LAND LETTERS, and all other special services of the Society as they develop.

NOTE: Individual memberships cost \$5 a year. A number of persons have been moved, however, to take out gift memberships for friends, or for other members of the family.

I enclose \$.....

Please _____
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Make all checks payable to Friends of The Land

The September issue

of

COUNTRY LIFE

will pay a special tribute

to the

NEW YORK COUNTY FAIR

to be held at

Madison Square Garden

(under the auspices of the American Institute of the City of New York)

September 10 thru 20

THE magazine, COUNTRY LIFE, welcomes the return to New York City, after so many years' lapse, of that great American institution—the County Fair.

A great metropolitan area needs to be reminded that the roots of community life are in the soil as well as on the pavement; that the city depends upon the country equally as the country depends upon the city.

The September Issue of COUNTRY LIFE will be essentially a County Fair Number. In addition to its regular departments dealing with livestock, horses, dogs, the soil, gardens, etc., there will be many features of practical and absorbing interest not only to the real dirt farmer but to that growing army of city folk that is finding in the farm and farm life a release from the tension of modern existence.

Advertisers with products to sell to those who live in the country, whether on a small farm or an extensive estate, will find the September issue a particularly appropriate and timely one to tell their story to COUNTRY LIFE'S 41,000 enthusiastic subscribers.

For advertising rates and information, write:

COUNTRY LIFE

PETER VISCHER, Editor

1270 Sixth Avenue

New York

floor of the hay mow. An electrically driven motor drives air through these ducts underlying the hay.

AUTOMATIC WEATHER

C. J. Hurd, Chief of Agricultural Engineering Development for the Tennessee Valley Authority, reviews in the paper I have mentioned a variety of practical experience with artificial weather. He advises the use of a blower that will deliver 8 cubic feet of air a minute for each square foot of floor area in the mow.

As for dangers of mold, overheating and spontaneous combustion, the most promising way to prevent such trouble, and to get good curing is to hook an automatic humidistat and a time switch into the control circuit.

"Located outside the barn, the humidistat will start and stop the motor, depending upon the dryness of the air. In the morning as the relative humidity decreases with the warming of the rising sun, the blower is started. Similarly, when the sun sets, the motor is stopped. A thunder shower will stop the motor until the air is dry enough for further blowing.

The time switch is set to start and stop the motor for short operating periods during the night. This may be done for the first few nights to prevent overheating, or for any time inter-

vals that the operator desires."

A typical installation is shown in the illustration. They vary, of course, according to need and buildings, but many such outfits now at work have cost no more than \$350 and some have been installed for \$250, blower, motor, lumber, wiring, control equipment and all. The operating cost, as to current, averages only 39 kilowatt hours to the ton. Hay so cured averages four times as much carotene, three times as much Vitamin A, 2.3% more leaves, and 19% more green color than field cured hay.

Some farmers who have tried the method, in states as far removed from Tennessee as Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut, have installed furnaces or fuel chambers and are using heated air. But this runs up the cost. The Tennessee experimenters have also been trying the adaptation which Mr. Flannery proposes to try, in addition to his old barn's slate roof, this season.

Their "solar heat absorber" is a false metal roof constructed over the barn roof. "The temperature of outside air drawn under this absorber, at the rate of 3,000 cubic feet per minute, before being forced through the hay, was raised as much as 22 degrees Fahrenheit, while the relative humidity was lowered 33%. This method has promise, but must prove its value in further trials."

THE LAND BECKONS AGAIN

(Continued from page 15)

ing William Franklin's administration that Queens College, now Rutgers, where the New Jersey State College of Agriculture is located, was chartered in 1766. Agriculture was not mentioned in the early charters, but vocational education was, according to Mr. Woodward, clearly implied.

Governor Franklin urged the Assembly to establish bounties for the growth of flax, hemp, and silk. A bounty for the raising of flax is still on the statute books of the state. And silk might have become a staple commodity of the country had it not been prostrated, as agriculture in the long run invariably is, by war.

Another city-farmer of importance in those days was Col. George Morgan, who left Philadelphia, a mercantile career, and some years in the public service, to buy "Prospect," a 300-acre farm adjoining the campus of Princeton College in 1779. There he settled.

"Prospect" was in shocking condition, having suffered at the hands of the British while they occupied Princeton in 1776-77. Col. Morgan set about to put it in order. He dug ditches, laid drains, built fences, set trees. Without delay he began a series of experiments to improve his farm and at the same time add to the public knowledge. He special-

ized particularly in corn, bees, in methods of pest extermination. He wrote pamphlets on how to kill "Catter Pillars," how to cure fruit trees of the worm, how to make table beer, how to rid a garden of moles, and wheat of smut.

Morgan was the first American to make a thorough study of the Hessian fly, which is supposed to have arrived in that section of the country in the straw bedding of the Hessian troops Washington routed at Trenton on Christmas night, 1776. (This fly has done damage estimated at \$20,000,000 a year.)

The first medal ever given for American agriculture, that of the Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, was given to Col. Morgan in 1786 for his essay on a plan for a farm yard. He wrote many essays. He believed in advertising, too; in the "New Jersey Gazette" in 1784 were several advertisements that he had alfalfa seed for sale.

In 1785, Col. Morgan presented the State Council of Pennsylvania with a hundred elm trees for planting in Independence Square. Indeed, trees were a hobby of his and when he left Princeton for Morganza, in Washington County, Pa., in 1796, he established a nursery for trees and small fruit. He also planted

3,180 grape cuttings for the making of wine at a cost of \$211.50, for the following reason:

"I owe this account to myself, as an adventurous and expensive experiment, to my family for their honour, and to the public from principles of patriotism, believing that if successful, I shall render more service to my country than by a thousand prayers for its Peace and Prosperity, which I daily offer." These old-time city farmers, apparently, believed in deeds, not talk.

John Stevens, a New Yorker, was another leader of the period. An engineer, he gave uncommon attention to his farm across the river in Hoboken, now the home of Stevens Institute of Technology. He experimented with all kinds of crops and methods and it was said of him that "he cultivated his grounds with keen and intelligent interest, planting many fruit trees new to the region."

He grew oats, wheat, potatoes, corn, barley, clover in three plots, under different management. He, too, experimented with alfalfa, then called lucerne, believing as we do today that this is destined to be one of the great crops of American agriculture.

John Stevens is credited with many inventions and for his enterprise in helping to develop American railroads. He ranks with Fitch and Fulton in solving the problem of steam navigation by water. His two sons, Edwin and Robert, rendered similar distinguished service and while still young men invented a cast-iron plow.

The list of these distinguished city-farmers of another day could go on indefinitely: Simon De



T. F. HEALY COLLECTION

Eli Whitney was not a farmer but an inventor and manufacturer

Witt, Washington's geographer, later surveyor-general of New York, who played a prominent role in the development of the Empire State, the first to propose special schools of agriculture; Eli Whitney himself, never a farmer but an inventor and manufacturer; James J. Mapes, the chemist who, thanks to his interest in fertilizers, taught agriculture on his experimental farm; Peter Henderson, a gardener turned

salesman, who wrote 175,000 letters, more than two-thirds in his own hand, in answer to inquiries on agricultural questions; Oliver H. Kelley, who started the Grange movement in Washington not long after the Civil War had threatened the country with disaster; also a number of foreigners, notable among them being Andre Michaux and J. Hector St. John de Crevecoeur, consuls of France.

Of "Poor Richard's Almanac" I have already spoken. But this brief story would be incomplete if, at the same time, I did not pay tribute to other important journals of that earlier day: the many almanacs which flourished in the Eighteenth Century, and were probably more widely read than any other work except the Bible, the newspapers, and the magazines which dealt so hopelessly with rural subjects. Truly, the editors of that earlier day were no less concerned with the welfare of the land than they are today.

There is no need to go further, for the point must now be perfectly clear:

Agricultural thinking, and therefore the American way of life, has been enormously influenced by men (and today also women) who found success in business and professional ventures, but not happiness enough to satisfy their inner longings for a finer land. These men sought out the land themselves and tried to make it a much better place on which to live.

Just so today the men and women of affairs who are leaving the cities in a swelling stream are destined to leave, thanks to their urge for a better life, their energy, their means, their record of success in other fields—a better land.

How they will do this I cannot say. But my guess is that, because they know so much about marketing, about selling, about the uses of politics and propaganda, about the value of leadership, and so little about the now intensely technical side of agriculture, that their contributions will for a time be principally along the line of more efficient production and distribution, with a consequent greater and more reliable return to the farmer who does his work well.

It is a risky prediction to make. Possibly, the engineers among these new city-farmers will develop better and safer machinery than we have ever had before. Possibly the importers among them will see to it that all the things we once bought abroad will now be grown here. Possibly the manufacturers among them will see to it that more and more agricultural products will be turned to industrial uses than ever before . . .

At any rate, it is safe to say that the city-farmers of today will do the land good—and vice versa.



Old English Silver

Illustrated above is a most attractive set of very fine Old Silver Dishes, made in London in 1775, during the reign of George III by the English silversmith J. Carter.

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TODAY all America, its people and its resources are on the march... hurrying to reach a common objective... all-out defense, on a scale never before attempted in our history.

And by the same token, we all—each and every one of us—not only *must* be, but in truth we are, in the defense army just as much as if we'd shouldered a gun and started out to meet the emergency whenever and wherever we might find it.

What is more natural than to measure all our efforts... to gauge all our progress or lack of it, *solely* in terms of how many tanks we can build... how swiftly we can put new ships on the ways... how fast new planes can take the air... how speedily we can turn out countless other products for defense?

Yet, what a fallacy!

Just as Napoleon is credited with saying "an army marches on its stomach," so, today great scientists, leaders in the medical profession... yes, even high governmental authorities, all agree that food... good food... nourishing food... food that is high in vitamins, minerals and other essential nutrients for building health and fighting-morale, is as necessary as bullets and tanks and ships and planes.

The greatest danger, ultimately, may not come from a *blitz* against the ships, the planes, and other materials that make a modern army, but rather from a *blitz* against the health, the morale, and the strength of the men who must direct our policies and handle our weapons.

It is difficult to conquer or to undermine the courage and stamina of a well-nourished people. It is far easier to bring about chaos when the reverse is true.

Plain facts, these—not spectacular or dramatic... that's the pity of it. Too often these simple fundamentals are lost in the whirl of larger events, until it is too late to benefit by them.

Ponder Britain! Consider France!

The cry is for *Food, Food, and more Food*. What if, by some form of magic, the nutritional value of the foods available could be doubled in the twinkling of an eye by the simple expedient of a governmental decision.

There is a system of cooking known as **FLEX-SEAL** that is doing just this in thousands of American homes today. And in foreign countries as well.

Flex-Seal belongs to America

It was born of the type of imagination and genius for development, so common in America, that points the way to meeting and besting any economic situation that we may in the future be called upon to face, *without resorting to war*.

This is not an advertisement to sell anything. In the three years that this product has been on the market it has never been possible to catch up with the demand brought about as a result of the wonders performed by **FLEX-SEAL** in enhancing the nutritional value of food.

We repeat! This is not an ad to sell anything!

It is an ad to tell... to tell the American people what is available to them for national defense, not only on the fighting front, but also on the all-important home front.

The story of **FLEX-SEAL** is well known. Suffice it to say that it has received the acclaim and enthusiastic endorsement of experts in the branches of science, medicine, and home economics... and the grateful tributes of American women, as the one and only system of cooking that makes more food values available to them. The U. S. Government has recognized its importance by using **FLEX-SEAL** on Navy Patrol Planes. *Flex-Seal is VITAL.*

We know that it requires metals to make **FLEX-SEAL**... metals that are used for other defense purposes. We say, "other defense purposes" advisedly, because the conservation of food, and the ability to increase its value is a defense necessity as important as the manufacture of bullets, bombs, or bayonets.

THE QUESTION NOW IS:

What is going to be done about it?

It is for America to decide

★ ★ ★

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SOME RITUALS OF WINING AND DINING: ADVANTAGES OF CANNED SALMON

THIS old nose of mine, expertly sensitized to culinary mischief, has long been conscious of the mounting madness that has finally swept like a tidal wave of Vichyssoise over Manhattan's tables. Any pair of nostrils so attuned could have sensed the creamy, chive-studded surge of leek and potato across the bar where no moaning should be permitted. They could have sensed other trends as well—that not only New York, but such far-flung provinces of this democratic empire as San Francisco and Boston and New Orleans had become acutely aware of their victuals and their potables.

The movement, whose springs were already bubbling actively beneath the competitive social life of the Smiths and Joneses, undoubtedly had its real genitive spur upon the arrival in America of André Simon, ambassador extraordinary of the good life, in the autumn of 1934. Then was born the Wine and Food Society of New York.

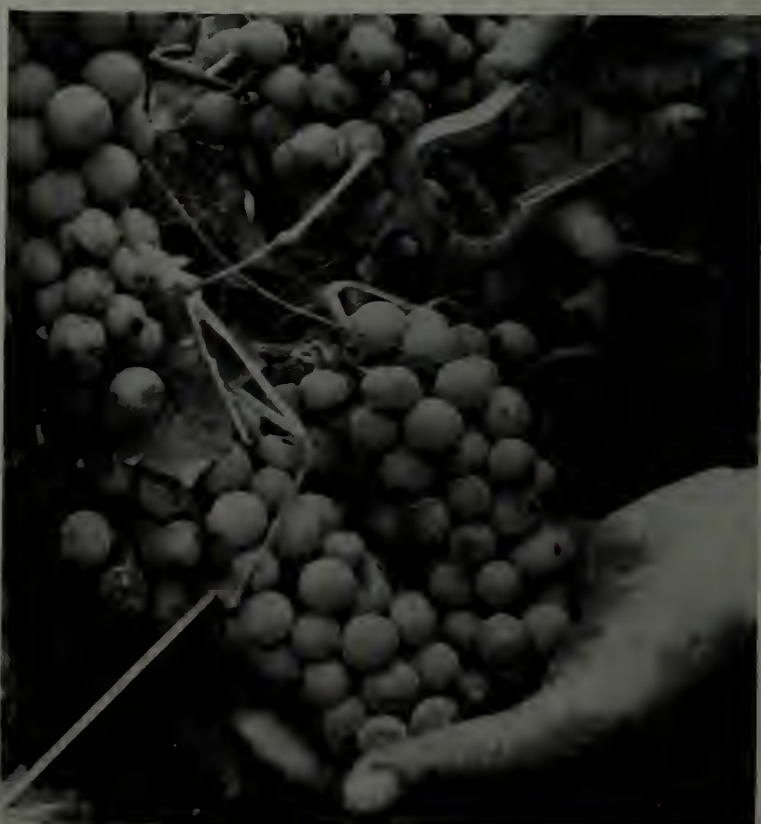
In a humble way, I have had much to do with the functioning and ritual of this society—for ritual there is and make no mistake about it. There are other associations of similar intent like

The Grouse Club of "21" (limited to twelve members), *Le Club des Arts Gastronomiques*, of Boston, The Committee of 100 and *Les Amis d'Escoffier*, The Sons of the Whisky Rebellion, with whose various procedures I am more or less familiar; and as I am making a confession I have to shamefacedly admit that I dissent from some of the rites.

In the first place you are supposed to start a dinner for real gastronomers with a glass of sherry and a whole continent of *hors d'oeuvre*, both hot and cold. However, I personally prefer three dry martinis before dinner to a glass of sherry any day of the week and I don't care who knows it.

The appetite destroying potency of those preprandial tidbits, popularly known as *hors d'oeuvre*, are recognizable by any philosopher of food. Sixty years ago right here in New York, *hors d'oeuvre* were served at knowing tables after the soup. If you disliked the soup you could skip the gadgets and thoroughly enjoy the *fillet de boeuf* Goddard and the roast canvasbacks.

Gastronomic societies in general and The Wine and Food Society in particular may be justly



Wine grapes; some people know their wines so well they can tell, from the taste, almost the exact spot where the grapes grew

EUROPEAN

proud of their service of wine. The great vintages of the earth have been properly presented at their functions, and in spite of present differences of European opinion I am inclined to trust to the good God of the grape that this service will continue.

In my course of confession I quarrel with some of the hoecus pocus that attends the wine glass. There are without doubt on this earth palates trained to grape and vintage. Nicholas Murray Butler is said to have proven that he could tell on which side of a stone wall a certain *traminer* grape was grown. Reginald Burbank can do all the begats of the book of Genesis with the wines of Bordeaux. Frederick Wildman, Alphonse Wile, Alex Shaw, and a dozen others have professional taste buds that are difficult to deceive and I myself can tell whether it was Barton who trod the vats while Guester was on the road or vice versa.

THERE are three essential elements that enter into the ceremony of wine—sight and smell and taste, in that order. For example, a bottle of *Romanée Conti* is tilted discreetly over your glass and stains the gleaming crystal. You hold it against the light. I personally have had so much trouble with the lighting arrangements common to most dining rooms that I sometimes am prepared to furnish my own illumination with a small pocket flash whose rays flare through the glowing beauty of ruby depths. Next the connoisseur raises the glass to his nose and savors the rich, heady aroma, the far-off scent of violets and blossoming grape. Finally, eye and nose having been satisfied, the palate gets its turn and a graceful and friendly ceremony is completed.

There is a whole terminology that the knowing one's use in discussing their favorite vintages. I have heard a fine old claret referred to as a "sturdy gentleman". Some new wines are "promising youngsters", some that have passed their prime are "un peu faded", and some have "race" and "breeding".

André Simon, who in my opinion knows more about wine and writes more eloquently about it than any one before or since Alexander Dumas, described a *Musigny 1904*—"It was all gossamer and smiles; flimsy, yet not feeble; flowery but not florid; frail, but not faltering nor failing." In comparing an 1899 *Ausone* with one three years younger he said—"the 1899 had less colour but greater distinction, a

lighter but better knit body; it was more ethereal, more like unto its father, the sun, than its mother, the grosser earth."

It is part and parcel of the gourmet tradition that at a fine meal smoking is taboo until the service of coffee. Serious wine-tasters shun tobacco as the devil would holy water. Undoubtedly they are right in thinking that it blunts the palate to the finer nuances of flavor. At any rate I am willing to conform. Perhaps cigarette smoke is as rank to them as the powerful fumes of a cigar are to me.

As this is a confession, however, I must admit that at many a four hour feast I have slipped quietly out, ostensibly on official duties, to puff a cigarette, and I have not found my palate to have become so desensitized that it would not detect the faintly haunting taste of cedar wood in a fine *St. Emilion*. The odor of stale cigar smoke, however, has a completely lethal effect on the palate comparable to the Mickey Finn or a dose of mustard gas.

I once observed a gentleman, famous for his cellar, his table and his library, in attendance at a dinner designed to accent the art of good living. He lit a cigar after the soup—sipped high-balls with the sole and the partridge, refusing the *Montrachet* and the *Richebourg* and puffed into the home-stretch of the dessert exhaling miasmatic clouds that would have put an orthographic airplane into a tailspin from sheer envy. He came to me after the dinner full of contrition and said that he had forgotten for the moment that he was not in Hollywood.

Flowers are not welcome at tables where fine wines are to be served. Roses and lilies and other blossoms whose scent reaches into the higher brackets assert themselves to the disadvantage of a good vintage. Likewise ladies whose garments reek of *Nuit de Noce* or with, what for lack of a better word, we might call, the nostalgia of last year's *Chalimar* are looked upon askance. I speak more in sorrow than in anger. Facts are facts.

'29 was a great vintage year for *Côty*, *Chanel* and *Matchiabelli*. It was also a supreme year for the wines of Bordeaux and the *Côte d'Or*. Alas the two liquids never met in amity. Each went its own fragrant way and perhaps it's just as well. I remember vaguely that one of Bob Chambers' heroines used to drink her perfume instead of wearing it. She went to foot-ball games with a flask of *Chanel No. 5* or

"A Hole in One!"



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its equivalent in her hip pocket. I do not quarrel with her, for inadvertently, she might have provided the solution for the whole perplexing problem.

Hoity-toity eating-places that deal daily with fine food have a perceptibly contemptuous attitude toward anything for the table that comes out of a can. I don't know why this should be except that there is an innate inexpensiveness about a can that is not consonant with the costly pomp and circumstances of a Grade A manger.

To a country-dweller who is accustomed to gather from his garden the crisp green pea-pods or the sheathed ears of golden bantam not 30 minutes before the cook turns on the heat, the same vegetables in any restaurant, no matter how haughty, are, shall we charitably say, *un peu fatigué*. The above is the apologia and introduction to another confession—I like cold canned salmon as a salad. I prefer it for flavor and texture to the pink and flaccid slabs of so-called fresh salmon that have rested no one knows how long on silver-plated platters in the fish morgues of famous hotels and restaurants. There is something about the juice of a good canned salmon that is palate-compelling and even the bones have a challenge to the teeth.

One broiling summer day, when "No Time for Comedy" was stirring in its chrysalis, its author, Sam Behrman, and I went to the Men's Bar at the Waldorf for lunch. Without hesitation we decided on an old favorite of ours—a canned salmon salad.

Our order was given to Lewis, the manager. "Very sorry, sir, we have some fine cold salmon but not a can of salmon in the hotel".

I said sternly, "It's canned salmon or nothing, Lewis".

He shuddered beneath the glacial calm of his Glamis Castle exterior, slightly elevated his right supercilium and replied—"Very

good, sir, I'll see what can be done." Presently a messenger returned from a Lexington Avenue delicatessen, or from Sherry's across the way, bearing a can of the finest Chinook. Its tender and succulent flakes were decanted upon an ample bed of pale green lettuce, garnished with sardines, crimson slices of tomato, salty fillets of anchovy, fragrant lemon quarters and the glistening white and yellow of halved hard-boiled eggs. We who were about to eat saluted the platter with a glass of well-chilled Graves.

A MODERN meal is what Oscar would call a snack compared with the feasts of 50 years ago just as the dinners of the late nineteenth century seem puny when compared with those of the Regency. Nevertheless, nowadays somehow we all seem to get enough to eat. Dinners run their pleasant courses from sherry and canapes through soup, fish and white wine, roast and red wine, salad and cheese also with red wine, dessert with the effervescent sparkle of champagne, to the coffee and the cognac.

Let's conclude this confession with a cup of fragrant coffee and a snifter of *fine champagne*—one that never even heard of Napoleon. As we inhale its exciting essence we get the sure scent of grapes blossoming in the sun-drenched vineyards. We are conscious that we have a sort of immortality in this best of all possible worlds. Our talk is not only witty but sapient.

In our benevolence we are even willing to admit that the aroma of a fine Havana has its merit after all, and that the charming lady at our right with just a touch of "My Sin" back of her ear is definitely, yes definitely a lovely and fascinating creature. We are surrounded, as is fitting at such a noble repast, only by our friends, for fortunately those who do not like us went elsewhere on this particular evening.

YOUR SILO, MR. FARMER

(Continued from page 23)

grasses, have this much water in them even when they have become somewhat wilted.

You can best avoid losses from juice leakage by control of the crop in the field or as it is put into the silo. When drying in the field is impossible, you might add hay, dried beet pulp, or dried malt when they are cheap enough; bundle oats saved from the year before, or fine-ground grains. These should be added at the cutter so that the mixture will be complete and uniform.

Whatever you use should be fine and quickly absorbent enough to hold a large portion of the pressed out juices. You should use not less than 100 lbs. of such dry-matter per ton of green crop, and the wetness of the crop will

determine how much more you will need. However, this is only an emergency practice when field drying proves impossible.

Not only do you save some of the precious substances found in plants when you retain the juice by increasing the dry matter but you also reduce the forces for deterioration which act on your silo when it is loaded heavily with soggy crops.

Silage, even though it is largely water, behaves physically in many ways as lightweight solid. The outward thrust on the wall increases with the depth of the silage, somewhat as water does, but the total weight above a given point on a silo does not always indicate what fraction of that weight is giving an outward

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thrust against the wall. Further more, the moisture content of the silage, even when the weight is constant, sometimes seems to have a marked effect upon how much force acts on a silo at any level.

It is well to remember, however, that as the silage becomes juicier, its physical action on the silo cannot help but become more like that of water. About the only walls that can hold such pressures are steel boiler plates enriched with rivets, or concrete walls too thick and heavy to be distorted.

The thin wall and relatively small amount of steel around silos has been shown by engineers to be adequate for forces exerted by ordinary silage, but silos are not designed to hold their shape and size under forces approaching that of water. You did not buy a water tank when you bought a silo.

"Let the water drain away," you say.

All right, most silos these days are built with drains, but the juices usually cannot get down through the silage. The shorter distance, the "lay" of the silage, and possible cracks in the silo allow the juices to escape somewhere above the drains.

If the juice moves to a solid



Twin silos made by the Iowa Concrete Crib and Silo Co.

wall with no chance for escape, what then? Will it move down the wall? Probably, because the compaction along the wall is likely to be less, but this helps the silage to settle; the settling squeezes out more juice, and the situation becomes aggravated.

"Then, the man who sold me this silo should provide means of drainage when my crops go in, as you say, too wet," you, Mr. Farmer, reply.

In the past such drains have usually proved ineffective, because the juice is as likely as not to accumulate somewhere else than at the bottom. It may tend to move slowly downward, although not always. Sometimes the silage behaves well and allows the juices to pass through to the drains at the bottom, where they flow into a low place in the barnyard, to become a noisome pestilence to you, and a joy to your flies.

It is also true that silage with too much water for the dry matter is likely to be inferior when com-

pared with silage made from the same crop properly dried in the field, fortified with dry materials, or adequately drained. How to provide effective drains for wet crops is one of the problems remaining to be worked out. We still know relatively little about it.

Once upon a time, many of us believed that the greener the grass, the better it was for silage, because it contained more carotene, which could be preserved only by getting juicy grass to the silo as quickly as possible, drenching it with diluted preservatives, enduring the inconvenience, unpleasantness, and waste of copious drainage, which also attacked the structures they flowed through. There was a time when the slogan, "Haying in the Rain" was good. Like other catchwords it has served its purpose, but should not be taken too literally.

"Then what will I do," you ask, "when my corn is green, and the season is late, and the frost is coming?"

You have your choice between a soppy silage or a cold one, if you plan to ensile the corn alone. Frost will usually dry only the leaves and while this action will destroy much of the possible yellowness for your milk, the total feeding value will not be much effected. You can also cut your corn and let it stand until partly dried in the field. This is probably better than allowing it to be frosted before being cut. Usually, corn in danger of frost damage will go into the silo after straw from threshing is available. Perhaps you have planted some soybeans for hay. If sufficiently mature, they will hold some of the moisture, and the corn will help to preserve the beans. Are you going to plow up your clover or alfalfa meadow in the spring? Mow it, and mix the dried plants with corn. You should do almost anything that is economically reasonable before you give up to a leaking silo.

"How do I know whether or not a crop will give up juice under ordinary pressures in the silo?" you ask.

Well, Mr. Farmer, if there is three times as much water as dry matter in your crop, it will probably leak under a 40-foot fill, but not to excess. If you have two and one-half to two times as much water as dry matter, and take care to have compaction at the walls of silos, which are in mechanically good condition, you will not have much spoiled silage. You could measure, on your kitchen scales, the dry matter in your forage after drying it in your oven. How good it is depends upon the quality, the stage of development, and condition of the crop that went into your silo, and remember this: The silage made from any crop is not as good as the original feed, but it will probably be much better than this same feed would have been if it had been preserved by any other wholly natural process.

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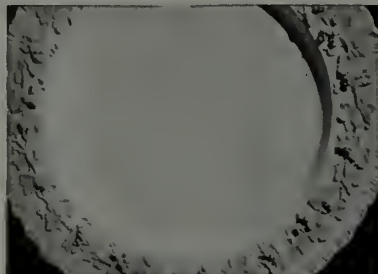


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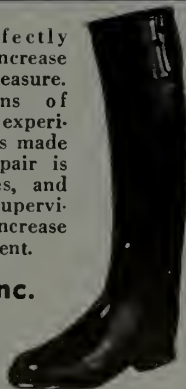
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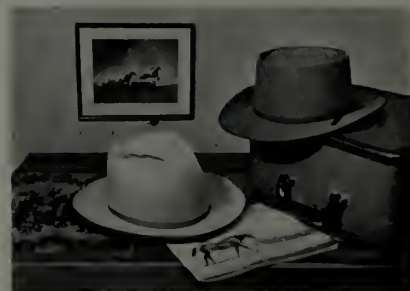
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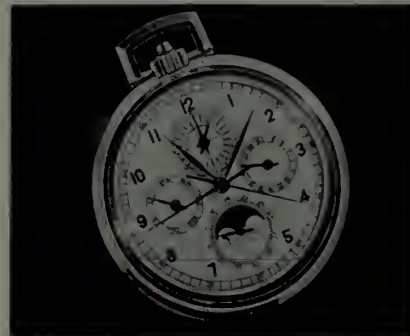
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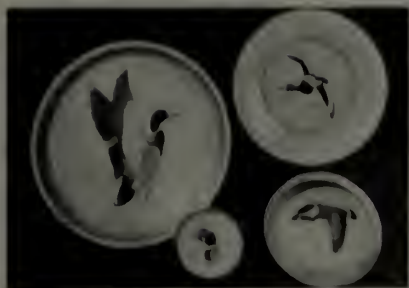
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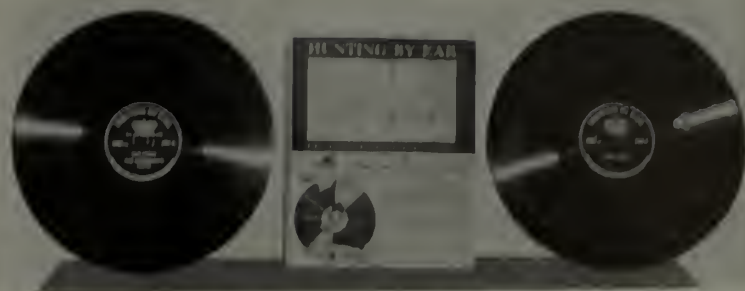


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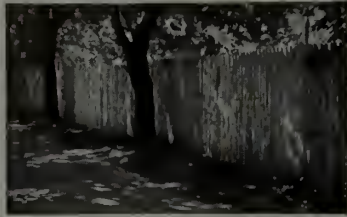
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GARDENS

CONSTRUCTING A GREEN GARDEN—THE PERFECT MIDSUMMER RETREAT

HAS it ever crossed your mind how very thoughtful the Lord was when he made the outdoors green? Suppose He had decided on red. Suppose I had to preface this article by saying: "On a sizzling August day what could be more delightful than a cool red garden?" Well fortunately I do not have to say it, so that's that.

Could anything look more restful and alluring than this small round garden tucked on the side of a hill, with an adjoining summer house and a view of the distant hills? (I also happen to know there is a view of a sparkling lake just below; but that seems a mean advantage to take over my readers!) The garden looks pretty perfect to me, so let us put on our thinking caps and figure out just why this should be, because no perfection comes without thought and planning.

Well, reason number one is this: the idea was a good one. This garden is a surprise, because after walking through rather extensive gardens, you suddenly turn a corner, walk underneath an arbor and come upon this totally unexpected bit of paradise.

Second reason, the proportions

are lovely—pool, flagstone, retaining wall, summer house, arbor, and planting areas.

Third reason, the plant material was carefully chosen, both for beauty and suitability and the work was executed with taste and knowledge. Let us take up these three reasons separately and dissect their good points.

Point one. The element of surprise is always enticing. Everyone appreciates a garden that lures you on, that beckons you to "come on—come and look around the corner and see what else there is in store." A mysterious garden—a "just around the corner" garden is a sure thrill!

Point two. The importance of good proportion is essential. Too much emphasis cannot be given to it. A fine garden is just as dependent on proportions as a fine statue. A huge garden with a tiny pool, or a tiny garden with a huge pool immediately throws everything off scale.

For example in planning a garden area, watch out for and avoid pitfalls such as these: paths that are either too wide or too narrow, garden beds too deep or too shallow, summer houses, fences or walls too massive or too light, terraces and pools that



GOTTSCHE PHOTOS

You go around a corner and under an arbor and then you get your first glimpse of this "surprise garden."



Since it cannot depend on bright colors for its charm, a green garden must have intrinsic beauty of background and design

are either too important or not sufficiently so.

Also, attractive grading means banks, slopes, steps, etc., that are neither too precipitous nor too insignificant. All these pitfalls can be circumvented by first making a plan on paper, and then before rushing ahead, staking every inch of the proposed plan on the ground.

For instance, use short stakes with white string to border all the paths. Use a piece of hose to outline a round pool, and another piece of hose for the flagstone around it. Purchase some wooden lath—it only costs a few cents a foot—1½ inches wide and ¼ of an inch thick, cut in whatever lengths suit your convenience. Bend these willowy boards any way you want, and pin them down with long nails driven into the ground on either side. This is a splendid way to line up the flower border, the grass area, a curve in a path, or a group of shrubs.

Try out a wall or fence by putting up a series of stakes the proposed height, and so test the effect. Map out a terrace with small green stakes and green string. It is wise to make these a different color from the path stakes to avoid confusion.

This "proportion on the ground game" is a fascinating one. I can assure you. If you will take the time and trouble to fuss over it and play the game meticulously you will be able to solve the momentous question of laying out a really well designed garden. Another benefit derived from this game, is that before you complete your plan, you can make a hundred mistakes and it will not cost you a penny! Pulling out a stake here, or pushing back a piece of hose there, is an economical form of sport, which cannot be said for mistakes made in

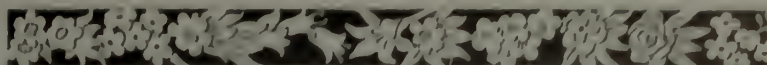
the excavating of an actual pool or the erection of a wall!

Point three, Correct plant material put in the right place is just as important as appropriate furniture in a house. A Jacobean sideboard in a small Colonial dining room would look ridiculous. So would dahlias, let us say, in a woods garden. Sometimes, however, people get a little absent minded about this sort of thing, and put incongruous plants in important places. "Anything to fill up" is the excuse, but alas not a good one!

In this garden, great care was taken to tie the new planting in with the old. Hemlock, laurel, rhododendron, wild azaleas, and other indigenous plants were used to fill in the steep wooded bank, supplementing what was already there, but making a more solid effect. Some of these were then allowed to spill over into the more sophisticated planting of the round garden, where there are quite a few "added green starters," but only ones that mingle happily with their hill-billy cousins. They are taxus, ilex, English ivy, *viuca minor*, ferns, and funkia. There are also innumerable little spring flowers tucked here and there to make the early season gay. Flowers like for-get-me-nots, johnny-jump-ups, primroses, iberis, dwarf columbine, "Quaker ladies" (*houstonia*), etc.

This spring planting, of course, is important, and makes the garden entrancing with its gay flowers dancing about beneath the lacy new leaves of the trees. I want, however, in this article to emphasize the beauty and importance of a green garden for the hot days of mid-summer.

Such a one is more dependent on form than a flower garden as the latter can hide a multitude of sins by (Continued on page 51)



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Look for it on Page 46

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NEW AUTOLOADING RIFLE: SHELLS-PER-BIRD AVERAGES SHOULD BE AVOIDED

THE Remington Arms Company has somehow found the time between war contracts to bring out a new autoloading rifle for the 22 rim fire cartridges. It is designated as the Model 550 with standard open iron sights and as Model 550P when equipped with a special aperture sight. The rifle is neat in appearance, well proportioned and what is more important still it has a well-shaped stock and forearm. For many years rifle makers labored diligently in the conviction that the size of a rifle cartridge determined the size of the man who was to shoot it. Twenty-two caliber rifles came from the factories with little, teeny weeny, undernourished stocks and there was much distress throughout the land in consequence.

The most interesting thing about the new Remington is that to the best of my knowledge and belief it is the first autoloading arm to function successfully with 22 short, long and long rifle cartridges. A mixed handful of these can be loaded into the long, tubular magazine and if the cartridges are placed so that the bullets all point toward the muzzle the action will pick them up adroitly, load, fire and eject without the least discrimination.

The gun is recoil operated; that is, the recoil of the cartridge in the chamber is used to open the action, eject the empty case and load a fresh cartridge into the chamber at each pull of the trigger. The recoil of the little 22 short is much less than that of the long rifle cartridge and I do not recall that anyone heretofore has been able to develop a recoil operated mechanism that would work well with either cartridge without adjustment to compensate for this difference in pressure.

The 550 is able to do it, however, by reason of a most ingenious little device known as a "floating chamber" or "power piston" which increases the recoil pressure of the 22 short against the face of the bolt, thus supplying energy sufficient to operate the action. When a long or long rifle cartridge is used the "floating chamber" "cuts out" and does not function, since the longer cartridges can operate the action without the benefit of a boosting process. It is a clever arrangement, no doubt about it, and a convenient one for the shooter who can now use in the same rifle

the heavier, more powerful and expensive long rifle cartridge for game shooting and regular target work and the cheap 22 short for aerial targets, tin cans, bottles, rats, sparrows and fun.

From my own experience I have found that shooting at aerial targets with a rifle is of great value as training for shotgun shooting. The best rifle for aerial shooting is a medium weight 22 auto loader with a large magazine capacity for the 22 short cartridge. The 550 holds nearly half a box of "shorts," or fifteen 22 long rifle cartridges.

AERIAL target shooting with a rifle doesn't teach one very much about leading birds or targets with a shotgun, but it does help one to handle a gun properly, to get on the target quickly and to time the trigger pull precisely. It is not as difficult as it looks, either. It is absolutely necessary to have a long safety zone in front of the rifle while shooting at targets in the air as even the little 22 short pellet travels far and fast.

I have never been very keen about autoloading sporting rifles. I belong to that grim and forthright school that produced men who would spend half a day in crawling to get into position to place a single bullet properly. I still believe this to be the proper procedure in game shooting, but the development of fast firing military arms certainly requires recognition among target shooting riflemen. Willy nilly, our boys are to be trained to handle all varieties of weapons in the swift action of modern battle. Whatever they can learn about rapid fire arms before entering the service will be of great advantage. The elementary, and many of the advanced principles of autoloading rifle fire can be learned as well or better through practice with one of the inexpensive 22 caliber rifles as with the Garand.

It may in fact be anticipated that the development of the autoloading rifle will result in many innovations in target shooting. There is danger that less emphasis will be placed upon the importance of slow fire and long range shooting. These courses will always be necessary for there is no other way by which a man can be trained to shoot accurately and carefully. Until he can do so there is no sense in putting a rapid fire weapon in his hands

for him to waste ammunition with. A poor marksman armed with a muzzle loader would be less of a handicap in a combat team than if he were armed with an autoloader because he would use less ammunition.

For this reason it would seem that the training of recruits in accurate slow fire shooting is of even greater importance since the adoption of the autoloading rifle than it was when the hand-operated repeating rifle was the standard arm.

Some of the objections registered against the army's new Garand come perhaps from riflemen who have become proficient with the slow fire rifle. They dislike having a new element appear in a game at which they excel. Trap shooters objected to the introduction of Skeet shooting for the same reason. The skill and prestige which they had acquired so painfully were discounted in the new game. It was even predicted that the sport of trap shooting would waste away and disappear, but after ten years of Skeet, trap shooting seems still to be flourishing. And Skeet is flourishing also. Skeet caught the interest of many thousands of gunners who were not interested in trap shooting with the result that the total number of men and women actively engaged in clay target shooting is greater than ever before.

It will be the same with rifle shooting. The fascination of firing at targets adapted to the

powers of the new rifles will attract a great number of riflemen who are not now interested in slow fire target shooting. It is a bad thing when interest in shooting becomes limited and specialized. It is a good thing when shooting is so organized that everyone can find a place on the firing line.

Our rifle matches will profit by an infusion of novelty and it may be that these autoloading 22's—there are a half dozen reliable ones available—will provide opportunities for it.

According to a survey conducted by the Texas Game Department, 308 Texas gunners fired 10,705 shells to bag 2,205 ducks. One hundred and ninety-six gunners shot 1,199 cartridges to kill 124 geese. This averages one duck to about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cartridges and one goose to $9\frac{1}{2}$ cartridges. No information is given as to how these figures were obtained but it may be assumed that the scores were made by gunners possessed of varying degrees of skill. If so, and if these scores may be considered to represent wildfowling averages everywhere, then they are much higher than I, at least, would have anticipated.

There are gunners, not many, I imagine, whose skill is such that they will seldom miss a duck or a goose in range. They know from long experience when a bird is within range and never shoot at birds beyond that distance. But even these masters will frequently have their averages ruined if they



H. ARMSTRONG ROBERTS

Getting into position to place one bullet properly is more important to the hunting rifleman than rapid fire

dead fairly with their crippled birds. A single cartridge will cripple a duck but it may need a half dozen or even more to finish the victim, as should be done. A wing tipped duck on the water is notoriously hard to hit. Ordinarily it will dive or submerge so that only the head or bill is showing.

A single pellet will do the trick and bring the wounded bird to bag but it is astonishing how many times that small mark will be untouched although it appears to be in the very center of the shot patterns. A man could let his cripples swim away without trying to finish them and his shells to bird average would benefit. He could also refuse to give alms to the poor to the benefit of his bank account. I have found it advantageous to have a few ordinary trap loads in the shell bag for use on cripples. The small target is more likely to be struck with the dense pattern of small shot than is the case when heavy shot are used.

According to the Texas report it required twice the ammunition to kill a goose as was needed to bag a duck. This can be accounted for in part by the fact that the goose, being a much larger bird, is much farther away than it appears to be and is often shot at long before it has come into range. The relatively slow wing motion of geese is deceptive, too.

I wouldn't advise anyone to start keeping a shells-to-bird record. It's a demoralizing procedure and leads to self-deception which is abhorrent and sinful. The

day will come when after a long succession of straight kills you'll miss the next three birds with both barrels. Then, if no companion is with you, you will probably enter upon a state of moral decadence from which you can never withdraw. The very best you can hope for is to find, as you will, that your shooting is much worse than you had supposed it to be, and you may be sure that it will be made even worse yet by your desperate conscious efforts to improve it.

A kindly custom prevalent among gunners and fishermen allows you to embellish your narrative of your day and to suppress any reference to incidents that might embarrass the defense program, for example. With practice you will forget these little awkwardnesses, yourself, just as Rip van Winkle did when he returned from his adventure and told and re-told his story to his admiring cronies at the tavern. Counting shells and birds leads to a fretful and peevish old age, whereas it is plainly intended that the declining years of the sportsman should be tranquil and filled with contentment and the admiration of his friends and progeny. The neighbors take pride in the good man's past accomplishments so that in time the tales of his prowess achieve a fine deep color and polish like an old and favorite walking stick. But this noble and agreeable condition can never be realized by anyone who has cherished a record of his shortcomings and failures to sour the good ale of memory.

GARDENS

(Continued from page 49)

just looking colorful and gay. A green garden cannot get away with a thing. It must be restrained, have intrinsic beauty of background and design, and a verdant quality in its planting. It must be skillfully tended, as it must be tidy without looking manicured, not always an easy job. It must be kept well

watered, so the foliage will never look hot and bedraggled, and the plants must be fed occasionally to keep them healthy and happy.

I feel this garden is a shining example of all the right qualities rolled into one, and I hope, as a model, it will help others to make a cool lovely retreat from the glare of the summer sun.

TRY A PANFISH POOL!

(Continued from page 35)

It is the laboratory where patience is its own reward. A friend has a boy of ten and for the past year he has been schooling the lad in accuracy and timing, in all sorts of weather and in all kinds of wind. First, he taught the lad to cast a hookless fly at a floating target.

When the lad attained satisfactory accuracy, the father tied on a Brown Hackle and cast out, the boy watching every move. When a fat sunnie broke water and hit like a miniature cyclone he deftly struck and the boy didn't miss a trick. He stripped in line, showing the youngster

just how to keep a tight line. This he repeated several times. Then, when he struck a fish, he handed the rod to the boy and told him to bring the fish to net.

Then, as a climax to the training, the parent said: "Now, Jack, let's see you do the whole job."

A grand type of training! Last year I saw this lad work on Silver Creek and saw him fast to a fourteen-inch rainbow in fast water. He handled that fish like a veteran, coolly and with rare judgment. When the fish was netted, weighed and measured his parent was indecently proud and I don't blame him.

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Consignment of

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT

Sagamore Farm

Glyndon, Maryland

Almahurst Farm Yearlings

To be sold at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Wednesday Evening, August 13, 1941

IN FASIG-TIPTON COMPANY ARENA

3 by LADYSMAN, 4 by SUN TEDDY, 1 by THE PORTER, 2 by BURGEO KING, 1 by QUESTIONAIRE, 1 by MATE, 1 by WHICHONE, 1 by SWEEP ALL, 2 by FIRETHORN, 1 by HALCYON.

Included are: Brother to Catch Question (winner at three—1940); half-brother to Jota (winner at two—1940); half-brother to All Ablaze, Gold and Black, Betty War, Rose-Ouzel, Silver Sickle, Rise and Shine (all winners); half-brother to Air Hostess, Microphobia, Black Witch (all winners); half-sister to Cape Cod (winner at two, and at three—1940); half-sister to Little Banner (22 wins to date), Pharenough, Minstrellette, Bayport, Trovadora (all winners); half-sister to Shut Eye (winner at two—1940); half-sister to Merry Bid (winner at two—1940).

Inspection is invited

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HENRY H. KNIGHT,
Owner

MARVIN CHILDS,
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HARRODSBURG PIKE

NICHOLASVILLE, KY.

NOTES ON HORSES

AUGUST

HORSE SHOWS

The most exciting part of August, for thousands of horse followers, is the delightful race meeting at Saratoga. Perhaps "exciting" isn't the correct word, for there is a nostalgic peace and calm about racing at The Spa that plays no small part in making it all that it is.

Young horses catch the public attention in Saratoga. First, that is where the world's outstanding yearling sales are held, on a succession of nights that bring out the nation's leading owners of Thoroughbreds. In the second place, that is where the best of the two-year-olds begin to show.

Not that there haven't been some nice youngsters out by now. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's neat filly, Petrify, by his good horse, Identify, won the Arlington Lassie Stakes in style. And who is going to deny that Warren Wright isn't equipped for racing when he finished one-two-three in the Arlington Futurity on July 12 with Sun Again, Some Chance and Wishbone.

Arlington has had a wonderful season. Indeed, so far as public interest and attention is concerned, racing has been booming from coast to coast. And, as George Ryall points out in his article in this issue, racing is now very serious business, with the sporting side of it less and less in evidence. Maybe, because of that somewhat distasteful change, Saratoga remains so pleasant a place to go racing.

On the Pacific Coast, Mioland won another good race when he lasted to win the American Handicap at Hollywood Park. Challeon was badly beaten in this race and had to be thrown out of training immediately thereafter. Most followers of racing, who love a good horse, hated to see that.

Big Pebble won the Hollywood Gold Cup, \$75,000 added.

STEEPLECHASING

The huge success of the United Hunts meeting at Piping Rock, under the vigorous presidency of Lewis E. Waring, has set the stage for an active season this fall.

In the West, things get going with the El Paso County meeting at Colorado Springs on August 10. In the East, the big Foxcatcher meeting comes first on the list on September 6, followed by Whitmarsh on September 20 and the historic Meadow Brook Cup, oldest of our hunt meetings, on September 27.

It was my fortune this year to see all of Wilmington, Devon, and the Allegheny Country Club Show at Sewickley, about all a spectator can stand. Some exhibitors are tougher and can take more.

There was a desperation in the air, an attitude of "We might as well show; next year we may have to eat our horses." But that alone can't account for the unusual interest on the part of spectators as well as exhibitors. (Why do I say exhibitors when I mean competitors?)

WILMINGTON

Wilmington, which is, as the hunting world knows, devoted to hunters and jumpers, was too big a show. It also had too much quality, too good performances.

"Isn't that just too bad," you say brushing a tear from your eye. But, quite seriously, it is trying on the competitors to find their top horses in classes of 35 to 45 other top horses. Too many are disappointed.

It must be boring for the non-horsey spectator who wants to spend an hour or two at the show to watch 45 horses do exactly the same thing. It frazzles the judges' nerves, if not their judgment. They must start tossing out every horse that opens his mouth to yawn as a puller and every one that lays back an ear for whispered advice as a mean one.

It is possible that a recession will hit Wilmington next year. Competitors may well feel that they have too little chance and may stay home—or show only one or two top horses or three (for a hunt team). This happened once before. However the Delaware hospitality is so genuine and gracious that competitors who never win a ribbon seem to have a good time, and I heard two who came from a great distance comment that although their ribbons were minor they prized them above championships at other shows, that Wilmington would always be on their list win or not.

There are only three improvements I'd dare suggest for that show. The first is that the model class, which has always opened the show, be divided into weight divisions or even Thoroughbred and half-bred. The second suggestion is that Miss Deborah Rood, the secretary and embodiment of perpetual motion, steal a leaf from Devon's book and put on a lot of breeding classes even



if she takes another day for it.

That's it. Wednesdays devoted entirely to conformation judging; model and breeding classes. It would be a pleasant, restful start and another day of fun. Then the colts could go home and leave stall room for the Saturday ponies.

The last suggestion is that the Corinthian be run over the long hunter trial course instead of the usual outside course. I'll stop before I lay a drag, borrow nine and a half couples of hounds and have them put on a hunting field performance over the long course.

Miss Patricia du Pont's Woodfellow won the championship for hunters judged on conformation, was reserve to the George Watts Hill's Inky as working hunter. Reserve in the conformation division was the Woodson Hancock's Bond Street from Sun wood Farms. Woodfellow is a grand model and may well replace Miss du Pont's retired King-culture as a consistent champion. The jumper championship went to Dr. A. J. Laing's Foggy Morn with his Florismart reserve.

DEVON

Each year Devon becomes more super-colossal than the year before, and it is a tribute to the efficiency of St. George Bond, the secretary, that such a huge, ungainly show holds together and grows in popularity. Devon is more than a horse show. It is also a country fair for the Bryn Mawr Hospital. It is a social gathering. This year it ran six days and two evenings, and on Memorial Day it played to the largest crowd I've seen in the twenty years I've been watching Devon.

There are lots of things about Devon to like. Its saddle breeding classes cannot be equalled outside of Kentucky; its hunter breeding classes outside of Virginia; its mammoth proportions outside Hollywood. If I could see only a small part of the show, I should want to see the breeding classes.

Like other shows its harness classes are getting thin. I fear the handwriting; something beautiful is passing. Devon has always had some pleasant diversion. For several years it was sporting tandems. The past two years it has been a four-in-hand marathon. This year three teams started from the Radnor Hunt, seven and a half miles away, and raced to the show ring.

The Richard Gambrill coach

arrived in 44½ minutes which was six and a half minutes better than last year's time. They were closely followed by the Dean Bedford's four, and a little later the Cuneo coach lurched in with the four recently imported hackney ponies galloping. They were judged in the ring on condition and appearance.

There are a few things about Devon that I don't like. The worst is the stuff that comes over the public address system. I refer not only to the singing and speeches, but to the routine announcing, which, especially after Otis Trowbridge's masterful job at Wilmington, is appalling. That should be corrected speedily; it has gone on so long that some people have become deaf to its horrors.

Six days and two nights of pounding over an outside course that hardened like concrete made a lot of hunters and jumpers ouchy and they had to be excused from the stakes and championships. I'm afraid to mention names.

The Harrisons' lovely, brown mare, Alas by Out-the-Way out of Oh Dear from their Chuckswood Farm, edged her way up at the last minute to win over Billy Do from Mr. and Mrs. George P. Greenhalgh's Springsbury Farm. Billy Do should have been jumped to death after all his showing in both hunter and open classes but he can take it. Foggy Morn was the champion jumper beating Shirley Foerderer's Fiddlesticks.

Roadsters proved an interesting group warmly received by the crowds; the champion was Nawbeck Farm's Spring Gayle who was over Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Flanery's High Time. Champion harness pony was North Farm's Stonehedge Crusader with Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Brown, Jr.'s King's Creation reserve. Champion harness horse was Nan Su Farm's Killearn Beauty with Hawthorn Farm's Wensleydale Pilot reserve.

Among the top collection of saddle horses, the three-gaited championship over 15.2 went to Fair City Stables' America Beautiful over H. A. Logan's Noble Knight and under 15.2 to Mr. and Mrs. Reed A. Albee's Mighty Fine over Kilkare Farm's Dixie Maid. The five-gaited champion was the Albee's apparently unbeatable Sensation over Leatherwood Farms' Golden Sensation.

SEWICKLEY

Sewickley took the visiting

8 Yearlings by sons of Pharos offered for sale by Keystone Farm at Saratoga, Monday, August 18



*FANAR, by Pharos out of Camouflage

*FANAR
Chestnut, 1931

PHAROS

CAMOUFLAGE

{Phalaris
{Scapa Flow

{Picton
{Mystery

{Polymelus by Cyllene
{Bromus by Sainfoin
{Chancer by St. Simon
{Anchora by Love Wisely
{Orvieto by Bend Or
{Hecuba by Isonomy
{Troutbeck by Ladas
{Vampire by Galopin

1. br. filly by *FANAR out of *Solustina, by Lustucru (by Negofol) out of Sun Shadow (by Son-in-Law). Sire and dam both winners.
2. b. colt by *FANAR out of *Grand Moment, by Birthright (by Swynford) out of Grand Cheer (by Grand Parade). Sire and dam both winners.
3. iron gr. filly by *FANAR out of *Town Talk, by Callonby (by Hurry On 2nd) out of Fast Fanny (by Steadfast). Sire and dam both winners.
4. ch. filly by *FANAR out of *Birthday, by Santorb (by Santoi) out of Pomology (by Pommern). Sire a winner.
5. dk. ch. colt by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of *Alpenstock 2nd, by Snowboy (by Tredennis) out of Herodias (by Roi Soleil). Sire a winner.
6. br. filly by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of Genona, by *Tchad (by *Negofol) out of Artist Model 2nd (by *Allumeur). Sire a winner.
7. ch. filly by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of Miss Bodie, by The Clown (by Hessian) out of Elizabeth Bean (by Meridian). Sire and dam both winners.
8. rn. or gr. colt by *ST. ELMO 2nd out of Bryn Athyn, by John P. Grier (by Whisk Broom) out of Helsingfors 2nd (by Ramrod). Sire and dam both winners.

*ST. ELMO 2nd
Grey, 1932

PHAROS

FRISKY

{Phalaris
{Scapa Flow

{Isard 2nd
{Vierge Blonde

{Polymelus by Cyllene
{Bromus by Sainfoin
{Chaucer by St. Simon
{Anchora by Love Wisely
{Le Samaritan by LeSancy
{Irish Idyll by Kilwarlin
{Gardefeu by Cambyse
{L'Orangerie by Accumulator



*ST. ELMO 2nd, by Pharos out of Frisky

The above-named yearlings, sires, dams, and other horses may be inspected at any time prior to the sale at

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MRS. D. V. KELLOGG

PENNINGTON, New Jersey

Telephone: Pennington 232

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horsemen to its heart in the Allegheny Mountains' traditional style. The Pittsburgh weather, however, was more genial than usual; a flood raising rain stopped at seven A.M. the morning of the first day and resumed at 7 P.M. at the end of the last day. It is a Sewickley tradition that it rains most of one and frequently on all days.

That show moves along smoothly and has much to recommend it to exhibitors. It should not have to compete with Tuxedo. This year the hunter competition was keener than usual. Saddle classes were well filled; harness ponies were light; and harness horses were dropped completely for lack of sufficient entries.

I had a happy time at Sewickley, and I hope the management will not resent my pointing out several places that cry for improvement. The show would be infinitely better both from a competitor's and from a spectator's point of view if it had an outside course.

The begging, borrowing, or stealing of a small patch of the golf course along the driveway entering the grounds would provide an up-and-down-hill course that would be typical of the countryside and give a hunter a good pump and the judges a good chance to look him over. The task is not impossible.

The first day's breeding classes will have to be separated, as they were at the last minute this year, into those for two-year olds and others for three-year-olds. They can't compete possibly otherwise.

It would be a help to have the breeding of all Thoroughbreds in the show listed in the catalog at least once. The show seriously needs a hunter stake. Such stakes usually fill well and should be self-supporting. I can't find anything else to complain of except that I wish they'd serve iced tea through the grandstand as they do at Devon. On a sultry day what is more quenching excepting a julep?

The saddle horses and harness ponies were on a par with Devon. America Beautiful was over Mighty Fine, Sensation was over Fair City's Royal Heir for five-gaited. Stonehedge Temptation from Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Van Sinderen's Glenholme Farm was champion harness pony over Fair City Stables' King's Vanity. Among the good entry of jumpers Crispin Oglebay's Question was champion with Rolling Rock Farms' Melton 2nd reserve.

Miss Rood shipped out three hunters, won the championship with her grey seven-year-old, Silver Play, over Rolling Rock's Gone Away, the workmanlike brown that Mrs. R. K. Mellon hunts regularly. That left only honorable mention for Mrs. Billy Reuben's Hasty Lassie, who was jumping her way into the championship until she made a mistake in the Corinthian.

There were six hunt teams.

Rolling Rock retired the P. J. Lawler Trophy after ten years from their first leg. They retired the Corinthian trophy after twelve years of trying. The second hunt team was Sewickley Hunt on three of the Robinson's greys. They may have lost because of the empty wire-cutter case on Jim Flower's saddle. The cutters were later found in the pocket of Kenneth Smith, the huntsman.

Third was a composite Oglebay-Holiday Hill team of chestnuts, and fourth was a workmanlike brown team of three young girls, a master and two whippers-in: Miss Helen Shaw on her Gershwins, Miss Evelyn Thompson, M.F.H., on her Scattercash, and Miss Posey Boyd on her lovely, little March Moon.

This shouldn't be concluded without a word on the Saturday morning children's classes at all three shows. It isn't just idle sentiment to say that therein is the future of the hunting field, the show ring, the turf, and all field sport. There were 27 in the lead line class at Wilmington. Think of it!

My hat is off my old bald head to two outstanding mothers who have done a lot for the game and a lot this year: Mrs. Peggy Hamilton, from Warrenton, and Mrs. Becky Hundt, from wherever the President next orders her Commander husband. Jimmy Hamilton's Grey Knight is the pony for my money, if I had the money he's worth. The Hundt pair performance at Devon with the younger son, George, on Chocolate Soldier and Becky on March Fox was as mechanically perfect as anything could be. Then too, she took the red ribbon on her chestnut hunter, Todmaster, with her older boy Rad on Taffy.

I hope Mr. Ickes will not decree oatless stables before next year's show time, and that Mr. Morgenthau will leave just enough for entry fees and prize money.

FRANCIS McI. STIFLER

POLO

On the Sunday after the Fourth of July the best polo teams that could be mustered in the U. S. today met at Meadow Brook. They had a match so thrilling that it is to be repeated in a number of cities, for charity.

Meadow Brook consisted of Peter Grace, Michael Phipps, Stewart Iglehart, Charles von Stade. They played Texas, made up of G. H. Bostwick, Cecil Smith, E. T. Gerry, Alan Corey, Jr.

Meadow Brook won by eight goals to six.

POLO HANDICAPS

Officials of the United States Polo Association have sent to their member clubs new handicaps for the season of 1941. The new handicaps, approved by the board of governors, are the result

of regional handicap meetings and final recommendation by the national handicap committee of which L. S. von Stade is chairman.

Very few major changes have been made as a result of the play through the past season, but several men have been added to the top brackets of the handicap list. Notable among these is the entire membership of the Aknusti team, which won the National Open Championship at the close of the past season.

The team's captain, Ellbridge T. Gerry—now also chairman of the Polo Association—who starred at No. 3 for the winners, has been made one of the four active men at the top of the United States rating list. The elder Gerry has been raised to 9 goals from his previous rating of 8 and now has only Cecil Smith of Texas and Stewart Iglehart of Long Island, the world's only active 10 goal players, ahead of him in rating. Sharing the 9 goal rating with him is Winston Guest, who has remained at that figure in the new ratings.

Elbby Gerry's brother, Robert L. Gerry, Jr., who played at No. 2 with the championship team, has been raised from 7 goals to 8. Gerard S. Smith, the team's No. 1, goes from 6 goals to 7 and Alan Corey, Jr., the Back, from 5 to 6. On its new rating, the Aknusti team becomes a 30 goal side.

The new handicap list leaves only Smith and Iglehart at the top, for Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. has been placed on the inactive list at his last rating of 10 goals. In the 9 goal bracket, Robert Skene of Australia is also listed, but Skene is serving in the war and not playing polo at present. Eric Tyrrell-Martin and Michael G. Phipps, who were 9 goal players last season, have both been lowered to 8 goals. Tyrell-Martin, an Englishman, is also inactive for the duration.

With Phipps at the 8 goal position are Bobby Gerry, raised this year, Eric Pedley and Aidan Roark of California and Gerald Balding, the English internationalist. The latter, also, is serving in the armed forces of Great Britain.

In addition to Gerry Smith, Harry Evinger of the Southwest has been raised to 7 goals, which they share with Elmer Boeseke, Jr., of California, Pete Bostwick, and Billy Post of Long Island and George Oliver of Texas, who were already there.

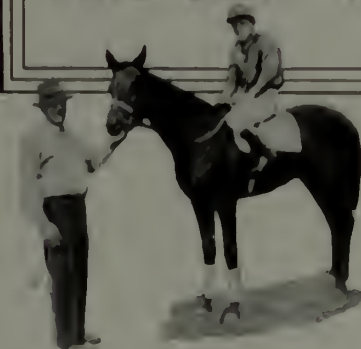
Other interesting changes in the new list are the raising of the Barry brothers of Texas, Harold, Paul and Roy, to 6 goals apiece; Gerald Dempsey, the Long Island veteran, and George Mead, Jr., the Yale player, from 4 to 5; Bob Nicholds of Chicago and Charley von Stade of Long Island from 5 to 6; Shaw Robinson of Long Island from 3 to 4, Henry Lewis of Meadow Brook from 2 to 3 and the raise in three of

the National Inter-circuit winners, Blue Hill Farms of Pennsylvania. With this team, Peter Hayden and Hervey Swann go from 2 to 3 and Walter Hayden from 1 to 2.

The officers for the new year include Ellbridge Gerry as chairman, Devereux Milburn re-elected vice chairman, and Convent M. Carnahan re-elected secretary treasurer. Strawbridge, the retiring chairman, was elected to the board of Governors, as was W. Thorn Kissel of New Jersey.

Name	Club	From	To
Adams, Capt. J. Y.	Army	0	1
Alger, Lt. J. H.	Army	0	1
Allen, H. P.	Manilla	New	0
Anderson, Harold S.	Jr. Riviera	Rein	2
Anderson, Robert W.	Riviera	1	2
Anguish, Leonard	Uplifters	Rein	2
Armstrong, C. M., Jr.	Meadow Brook	0	1
Armstrong, Tibbie	Meadow Brook	0	2
Arnette, Lt. R. E., Jr.	Army	0	1
Austin, Lee	Uplifters	Rein	5
Baehr, Lt. C. J.	Army	0	1
Baker, Cliff	Riviera	New	0
Baker, Lee	Del Monte	3	4
Baldwin, Dwight	Hawaii	2	1
Baldwin, Edward	Hawaii	5	4
Barker, Lt. J. H.	Army	New	0
Barron, Mr. F.	Del Monte	New	0
Barry, Harold	Austin	5	6
Barry, Paul	Austin	5	6
Barry, Roy	No Club	5	6
Beals, David T.	3rd, Kansas City	New	0
Beveridge, Bert	Grosse Pointe	0	1
Beveridge, Igo	Grosse Pointe	New	0
Blackston, T. B.	Uplifters	Rein	2
Borham, Harold	Uplifters	New	0
Borhage, Frank	Uplifters	2	1
Brabson, John	Ramapo Valley & Rind Brook	0	1
Bradley, J. R.	San Mateo	Rein	1
Branson, Lt. R. L.	Army	New	2
Britton, Lt. F. H.	Army	0	1
Brown, Lewis	Los Tamaros	4	5
Butler, Francis H.	Twins	Rein	1
Butler, John	Rumson	New	0
Butler, Paul	Oak Brook	2	1
Burton, Vourtesy	Hu Tung Valley & Oak Brook	2	1
Calhoun, A. D.	Jr. Manilla	New	0
Carpenter, E. N.	Meadow Brook	0	1
Carroll, Del	Pegasus	1	2
Carter, Elmer W.	Troquois	New	2
Castle, James	Hawaii	3	4
Childers, Peell	No Club	5	4
Chisholm, William H.	Meadow Brook	2	3
Clements, John	Metropolitan Polo	1	2
Cole, C. R.	Riviera	Rein	5
Collings, Dr. C. W.	Uplifters	New	0
Corey, Alan L.	Jr. Meadow Brook	5	6
Cornog, Capt. W. W., Jr.	Army	3	4
Cornwin, Homer	Tararua	New	1
Crawford, C. C.	Uplifters	6	5
Crites, Hershell	Santa Barbara	3	4
Culver, Sid	Isotwick Field	Rein	1
Cunningham, Lt. Col. J. W.	Army	2	1
Daniels, Thomas L.	Twins	2	1
deCoco, Pat	Palm Springs	Rein	1
Dempsey, Gerald H.	Meadow Brook	4	5
de St. Cyr, Jean	Palm Springs	Rein	0
Dillingham, H. Gaylord	Hawaii	3	4
Dillingham, Lowell	Hawaii	4	6
Dobbs, Joel	Grosse Pointe	1	0
Elizalde, Juan	Los Tamaros	5	4
Evans, David O.	Metropolitan	Rein	2
Evans, Henry J., Jr.	Pittsfield	Rein	1
Evinger, Harry	No Club	6	7
Eritt, Edward	Riviera	0	1
Eritt, Edward, Jr.	Riviera	New	1
Farrell, Charles	Uplifters & Palm Springs	1	2
Fellows, Lt. R. W.	Army	New	0
Finley, Lt. G. S., Jr.	Army	1	2
Fletcher, D. Steen	Midwick	2	1
Floyd, Aubrey	No Club	5	4
Folger, Peter	San Mateo	Rein	1
Forte, Lt. F. F.	Army	New	0
Gaston, Lt. F. H., Jr.	Army	0	1
Gerry, Edward H.	Meadow Brook & Aknusti	3	4
Gerry, Ellbridge T.	Meadow Brook & Aknusti	8	9
Gerry, Robert L., Jr.	Meadow Brook & Aknusti	7	8
Glauser, Lt. F. L.	Army	New	0
Gloor, Fred	Oak Brook	New	1
Glover, James	Hawaii	New	0
Goodwin, Ewart	Palm Springs	New	0
Greenhouse, D.	Los Tamaros	New	1
Griffin, E. P.	Austin	0	1
Griffin, Capt. T. N.	Army	3	1
Gross, Capt. J.	Army	2	1
Grunert, Lt. G. R.	Army	3	2
Haines, Lt. R. E., Jr.	Army	0	1
Hanrahan, James A.	Oak Brook	3	2
Harrison, Clifford	Oak Brook	1	0
Hartman, Willis L.	Fairfield	3	2
Havenstrite, Russell E.	Midwick & Uplifters	2	3
Hayden, Peter	Penlynn	2	3
Hayden, Walter	Penlynn	1	2
Hemmings, George	Pittsfield	New	1
Henderson, Wellington	San Mateo	Rein	2
Hering, E. R.	Jr. Los Tamaros	0	1
Hickman, Lt. E. M.	Army	New	0
Hicks, Mercer	Blind Brook	0	1
Higginson, Thomas L.	Meadow Brook	1	2
Hill, Lt. H. G.	Army	New	2
Hill, Capt. J. P.	Army	1	2
Hillman, Edward, Jr.	Santa Barbara	0	1
Hochschwender, Herman K.	No Club	2	3
Hodges, Lt. J. H.	Army	New	0
Hoffman, Arnold	Grosse Pointe	New	0
House, Alfred	Grosse Pointe	5	4
Humphreys, J. M.	Shreveport	New	0
Jernigan, Capt. H. S.	Army	1	2
Jeffords, Walter	1st Philadelphia Troop	1	2
Jimenez, Ignacio	Los Tamaros	New	0
Johnson, Benedict	Burnt Mills	2	3
Johnson, Carl	Oak Brook	2	1
Johnson, Robert L.	Burnt Mills	3	4

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Horse makes speedy recovery and wins Commonwealth Handicap

The facts are on record! Cape Cod, second favorite, finished sixth on June 9 in the sixth race at Suffolk Downs. The chart reported the performance as follows: "Cape Cod lacked speed to enter into serious competition and was far back throughout."

One week later Cape Cod, with dollar odds at \$6.60, won the Commonwealth Handicap in record time. As it was reported: "Cape Cod, quickest to begin, met stern opposition from General Jack during the first half mile, disposed of him, drew clear and, kept under vigorous riding through the stretch, held Little Beans safe to the finish."

Questioned by the stewards of Suffolk Downs following the unequal performance of the horse in the races of June 9 and June 14, Dr. H. M. Lewis, well-known veterinarian, reported: "I had the care of the horse since Tuesday morning, June 10, and applied antiseptic packs. . . . After a satisfactory workout on Friday,

the horse was ready to run, the soreness having been removed. Accordingly I advised Mr. Archer to run Cape Cod in the stake."

The antiseptic pack to which Dr. Lewis referred is, of course, his own discovery. Dr. H. M. Lewis Antiseptic Veterinary Pack, which is now standard equipment in all successful stables.

This therapeutic remedy has shown remarkable results in rubbing horses of soreness, bruises, inflammation, wounds, swelling, septic poisoning and other ailments. Dr. Lewis' Pack is rapidly growing in popularity and is used by an increasing number of trainers, veterinarians and horsemen.

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Masiek, Rudolph, Oak Brook.....	New 0
Mather, Lt. G. R., Army.....	1 2
Mather, Henry, Carranor.....	New 2
Mather, Rathbun, Carranor.....	New 3
Mihani, David, Riviera.....	Rein. 1
Mead, George, Jr., Meadow Brook.....	4 5
Mitchell, Curtis, Oak Brook.....	New 0
Moore, J. D., Jr., Blind Brook.....	New 1
Morrison, Morris, Uplifters.....	Rein. 2
Morrison, Lt. M. W., Army.....	New 0
Mullins, Dean, Santa Barbara.....	New 0
Neal, Maj. R. M., Army.....	1 2
Negrotto, Maj. S. H., Army.....	New 0
Nicholds, Robert, Oak Brook.....	5 6
Nicholls, Walter, Metropolitan.....	1 2
Noble, Maj. C. H., Army.....	3 2
Parsells, Albert, Pegasus.....	1 2
Pawley, C. T., Manila.....	New 0
Paxton, John, Kansas City.....	New 0
Perez Rubio, Carlos, Los Tamaros.....	0 1
Phipps, H. B., Meadow Brook & Fauquier-Loudoun.....	2 1
Phipps, J. H. A., Meadow Brook.....	4 3
Phipps, Michael G., Meadow Brook.....	9 8
Prior, Frank, Jr., Southern Hills.....	1 0
Proctor, L., Midwick.....	0 2
Pyne, Eben W., Burnt Mills.....	1 2
Reedy, G. A., Los Tamaros.....	0 1
Reynolds, Clark, Hawaii.....	New 1
Reynolds, Lt. R., Army.....	New 0
Rice, C. G., 2nd, Myopia.....	1 2
Rice, Donald, Oak Brook.....	2 1
Robinson, Shaw, Bostwick Field.....	3 4
Romfh, Jules M., Penilyn.....	1 2
Rowan, Louis, Midwick.....	3 4
Roxas, Eduardo, Los Tamaros.....	0 1
Ryan, Lt. W. F., Army.....	New 0
Sams, Capt. C. F., Army.....	1 0
Samuell, Murray, P. A. Dallas.....	1 2
Schaffer, Henry, Riviera.....	New 1
Schepps, Capt. M. C., Army.....	0 1
Schwartz, Myron J., Riviera.....	New 0
Scott, Capt. J. D., Army.....	3 2
Shouse, Len, Jr., Iroquois.....	Rein. 0
Shuck, Lt. J. E., Army.....	New 0
Smith, Gerard S., Ox Ridge.....	6 7
Smith, Robert, Riviera & San Mateo.....	4 5
Somers, Capt. K., Army.....	New 0
Springer, Edward T., Cimarron.....	New 1
Starks, Clarence, Fairfield.....	5 6
Sterling, W. Buddy, Uplifters.....	1 2
Stevenson, Capt. R. T., Army.....	New 0
Stirling, Lester, Del Monte.....	2 1
Stone, Capt. A. G., Army.....	0 1
Strickler, Capt. D. G., Army.....	2 1
Swann, Hervey, Penilyn.....	2 3
Tevis, William S., Jr., Riviera.....	4 3
Thomas, Lt. C. H., Army.....	New 0
Townsend, W. A., Oak Brook.....	New 1
Tracy, John, Riviera.....	New 0
Trappell, Capt. T. J. H., Army.....	1 2
Turner, Jack V., Riviera.....	New 0
Tyler, A. B., Twin Cities.....	1 0
Tyrell-Martin, E. H., Del Monte.....	9 8
Vanderzee, Abraham, Grosse Pointe.....	Rein. 1
Veen, Tony, Uplifters.....	3 4
von Stade, Charles S., Meadow Brook.....	5 6
Walker, J. C., Hawaii.....	4 5
West, Lt. W. W., 3rd, Army.....	3 4
Westmoreland, Capt. W. C., Army.....	0 1
Wheeler, C. W., Loudonville.....	0 1
White, Lt. J. W., Army.....	New 0
White, Robert Y., Hunting Valley.....	1 2
White Windsor T., 2nd, Hunting Valley.....	1 2
Whitehead, Lt. J. P., Army.....	New 0
Williams, Guinn, Riviera.....	5 4
Wigmore, J. A., Del Monte.....	Rein. 1
Williams, R. W., Riviera.....	2 1
Winn, Capt. N. M., Army.....	0 1
Wood, Walter, Ramapo.....	1 2
Wright, H. Allan, Riviera.....	0 1
Wrightman, Charles B., Meadow Brook.....	3 2
Wynne, Lt. J. D., Army.....	New 0
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Zobel, E., Manila.....	New 0

MR. CHRYSLER

Ever since Walter Chrysler, Jr., has been buying bloodstock, there has been speculation as to where he would finally settle down. The question was answered on the day of the Virginia Gold Cup, when he bought the magnificent North Wales estate three miles out of Warrenton.

There Mr. Chrysler aims to establish his breeding establishment; there he will settle the 40-odd broodmares he has scattered through Maryland, Virginia, Ken-

tucky. (He also owns a fourth interest in Bahram, the English Triple Crown winner bought a year ago from the Aga Khan and imported into Maryland.)

The North Wales property consists of 1,000 acres. It includes 70 buildings, a training stable, a three-quarter mile track. The residence, rich in historical background, having been begun by a Scotchman named William Allison in 1773, is one of the finest in America; it has 72 rooms.

DISPERSAL

Probably the best known trainer of show hunters in the country is Mrs. Cary Jackson, who came from trotting horse country in New England to settle in Virginia. Many a good horse was developed by her, including more than a few champions, including famed Chatter Chat.

Not so very long ago, on the day of the Virginia Gold Cup at Warrenton, to be exact, Mrs. Jackson auctioned off her 16-horse stable. Henceforth, she will not develop horses of her own any more, though she will continue to train for others.

The 16 horses, all but one Thoroughbred, brought \$18,975—an average of \$1,186. The top price was \$2,675, paid for a handsome gelding by Brig o' Doon-Suigeneris, by War Cry, by Alex Calvert, representing Lynch Christian, of Lynchburg, Va. Five were two-year-olds bought a year ago at Saratoga as yearlings; Mrs. Jackson paid \$3,250 for these, sold them for \$2,050.

Bidders came from all over the country; one horse went to Cuba.

DERBY WINNER

A onetime winner of the Kentucky Derby, Clyde Van Dusen, hero of the slop and rain of '29, is now a lead pony in California for the man whose name he bears.

Two other Kentucky Derby winners are in the state: Flying Ebony at the Rancho Alisal, Santa Barbara, and Morvich, at Van Nuys. These two are at stud; Clyde is a gelding.

MECHANIZATION

The mechanization of racing has taken another stride. At Hollywood Park this summer, eight judges take color movies of every race from special stands erected for the purpose.

Each camera has been fitted with a pair of 7 x 50 Zeiss binoculars into a single instrument through which the patrol judge is supposed to keep an eye on what is going on. It is called the Movie-Multi-Color-Binoc-Camera.

The films, taken in color so that the silks are readily recognizable, are developed every night at Hollywood's Eastman Kodak laboratories. A cutter splices the eight sections into one complete film. And, presto, at 9:30 every morning the Stewards may see with the naked eye what really did happen the day before.

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THE AMERICAN SADDLEBRED HORSE

(Continued from page 43)

has said that "his (Denmark's) reputation as a sire is mainly, and deservedly, based upon one of those fortunate and historic matings in which the great qualities of both sire and dam are reproduced in the colt."

This colt was Gaines' Denmark, the result of the mating of the Thoroughbred Denmark with the Kentucky bred "Stevenson Mare," a mare of fine conformation and easy gaits. Gaines' Denmark was bred to selected mares and became the sire of illustrious stallions. The Denmark strain brought much of beauty to the American Saddle Horse, and some of the greatest show horses of recent years trace directly to him. The blood line of Rex MacDonald, the greatest show stallion in the history of the breed, traces back to Gaines' Denmark.

After the successful mating of Gaines' Denmark, Kentucky breeders realized more than ever the growing importance of adherence to type and quality. It is to the scientific methods of these old Kentucky horsemen that we owe our show horse of today.

The introduction of the Morgan family into Saddle Horse blood was an important influence in the development of the breed. Approximately 7 per cent of the entries in the American Saddle Horse Registry trace directly from Justin Morgan. Justin Morgan had Arabian blood, according to some, and to him we owe a great deal of the endurance of the Saddle Horse. Rex Peavine, a distinguished son of Rex MacDonald was out of a mare who possessed a strong strain of Morgan blood.

The introduction of Highlander blood into saddle stock was another important development in the creation of the American Saddle Horse. The progeny of Imported Brown Highlander, a Thoroughbred, were surefooted and supple creatures, and they made an invaluable contribution to the breed. Their remarkable qualities were the result of careful and consistent in-breeding. Much of the responsiveness and pliability of the Saddle Horse is the result of Highlander blood.

Roxy Highland, one of the greatest of three-gaited mares, was a product of the combination of Denmark with in-bred Highlander blood. This mare in her prime sold for \$27,500.

The introduction of the Chief family into the American Saddle Horse was important in the development of the breed. The Chief strain combined the blood-lines of Mambrino, Denmark, and Tom Hall. Although the introduction of Chief blood was attended with some difficulty, it finally brought to the Saddle breed much of its trotting speed, strength, and stability, plus the tendency towards flowing manes and tails. Some of

our very fine show horses have been developed through the crossing of Chief and Peavine blood, chiefly in Bourbon King's progeny.

The American Saddle Horse family is descended chiefly from the fusion of pacing and Thoroughbred blood. From the pacing blood comes the tendency to learn easy gaits. From this Thoroughbred blood the Saddle Horse inherits his high courage, his style, and his fine bone.

In the development of the Saddle Horse it was always necessary to use two or more pacing crosses on top of the racing blood. Too much Thoroughbred blood in a stallion is considered to detract from his ability to sire good Saddle horses.

The Saddlebred Horse is divided, for show purposes, into two classes: the three gaited and the five gaited. However, there are many characteristics which are shared by the two types.

THREE-GAITED horses are selected for their fineness of conformation and airy way of going, and for their high action in the trot. Their gaits are the walk, trot, and canter. The three gaited horse is also known as the walk-trot horse.

The walk-trot horse is shown with a clipped mane and a high, trimmed tail, showing to advantage the trim beauty of his conformation. This horse should have a firm, balanced, and flat-footed walk; a collected trot with both knee and hock action; and a slow, easy canter. Though high-spirited, the show horse should have good manners and a well-balanced way of going.

The five-gaited horse is shown with a full mane and a high, full tail and should also be of fine conformation. The five-gaited horse adds to the walk, trot, and canter of the former the slow gait and the rack. This type should also have high, all-round action, plus speed in the trot and rack, at all times maintaining form and precision.

One of the loveliest classes in the modern show ring is the fine harness class in which the five-gaited horse is shown in harness to a light, four-wheeled vehicle. The finest of the gaited horses are chosen for this purpose, and are shown with a full mane and tail. A high, collected trot at a speed of approximately twelve miles per hour is the ideal fine harness gait.

The American Saddle Horse is almost invariably ridden with a long stirrup. Actually, the type of horsemanship exhibited on the American Saddle Horse is contrary to the commonly accepted rules of equitation. This is due to the nature of the Saddle Horse itself. The short stirrup used on hunters and hacks cannot be used



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References: The Live Stock National Bank, The Drovers National Bank, and the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., Chicago, Illinois.



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with comfort on the Saddle Horse because of its high action and speed. It is almost impossible to post, for instance, to the high, fast trot and therefore, a long stirrup is necessary to enable the rider to hug the saddle and get the rhythm of the gait.

Furthermore, followers of the horse feel that the appearance of the rider is improved by long stirrups and an upright position. If a short stirrup were used, the rider would be thrown forward on the horse's neck.

For all his speed and high action, the modern show horse still retains the easy, comfortable gaits which are a part of his heritage. Many people are interested in the rhythm of these gaits and how they should be performed by a well-trained show horse.

The walk is a two-beat gait executed by using each foot separately and in the succession of the diagonal feet. The show ring walk should be swift and springy, but flat footed.

The trot is also a two-beat gait in which the diagonal feet strike the ground simultaneously; that is, the left fore-foot with the right hind foot and vice versa. The trot should be performed with good action, both front and hock. But, above all, the trot must be well balanced and collected. Speed in the trot is required of a five-gaited horse, but never of a three-gaited horse. A fast trot tends to destroy the high, rhythmic form of a three-gaited horse.

The canter is a three-beat gait.

When performed correctly it is a succession of forward leaps. The canter has been defined as an "educated gallop," a gallop toned down to a slow, graceful, rocking-horse motion.

The slow gait is a stepping pace. The speed is retarded, and, if the gait is performed correctly, a high, hesitating action should result. The horse strikes the ground in a hesitating succession of his diagonal feet. The slow gait is an hesitant, uneven four-beat gait.

The rack is a four-beat gait. One foot at a time strikes the ground in the succession of the diagonal feet. A fast rack is a beautiful exhibition of the perfect coordination and rhythm of the Saddle Horse. Speed is necessary in the rack because the weight of the horse rests on one foot at a time.

When the Saddle Horse is trained, he should be taught to respond to the touch of the rider's hand on his neck. This is the common signal for the horse to trot.

To put the horse into a slow gait, the rider tightens the reins slightly and gently shakes them. As the horse is performing his gait, the rider's hands must be firm and steady to help him keep his stride.

As the rack is a fast slow gait, the rider uses the same procedure and again collects his horse by tightening the reins slightly, this time forcing him on to a greater speed.

FEWER HORSES EVERY YEAR

(Continued from page 30)

of all mares should be checked and found normal before they are admitted to service.

Mares not bred on the ninth day, said Dr. Caslick, will return into another period just as soon as those that were bred and did not conceive.

Mr. Hancock ascribes some of the success at Claiborne to the fact that "I have an experienced veterinarian, who is a specialist in the job of examining mares for disease, treating them until they are cured, and in the actual work of breeding the mares after they are in a healthy condition. We are scrupulously careful never to breed a mare to any of our stallions—(there are 16 at the Hancock farms)—until we are certain that she is in a normal healthy condition."

The question of condition is what caused Capt. William E. Jennings of the Quartermaster Depot at Front Royal, Va., to object to ninth-day breeding in a paper presented at the Conference for Veterinarians at Cornell University this year, published under the title "Some Common Problems in Horse Breeding" in "The Cornell Veterinarian."

To maintain a high standard of breeding efficiency over a period of years, he says, ninth-day

breeding should be practiced as infrequently as possible. No mare should be bred on the ninth day if her placenta weighed more than 14 lbs.; if the placenta was retained more than three hours; if the foal was weak, crooked or dead; if the mare needed assistance to foal; if she discharged abnormally during the first nine days after foaling; if there was any sign of infection on the seventh or eighth day after foaling.

Wayne Dinsmore, secretary of the House and Mule Association, decries early breeding. He writes:

"You would seldom hear complaints about mares not breeding if owners were willing to wait until warm sunshine and abundant green pastures had brought mares and stallions to normal condition for conception. Nature has her own ways, by delaying the time of conception, of ensuring that the young come at a time when foaling will be absolutely safe."

Mr. Dinsmore recommends: plenty of exercise, sunshine, first-class pasturage on land that has had plenty of lime, phosphate, and manure, and choice green leafy alfalfa hay grown on rich land, plus a little iodine where needed. are the essentials in keeping animals in first-class condition



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for reproduction. Wheat germ oil is a useful supplement before pastures become good but is not needed thereafter.

He makes no comment on ninth day breeding. Perhaps this might be made the subject of a later discussion.

MILKY WAY FARMS

(Continued from page 29)

He goes in strong for prize show stock and has a dazzling display of ribbons. (They had the champion heifer and the champion cow at the International last year.) As I rode with him across his pastures and sauntered through his barns I found myself warning to his enthusiasm. I learned with interest that the eyes of a purebred steer should be as wide apart as the distance from the eye to the nostril; this makes a perfect triangle in blooded stock. I examined prize heifers and ponderous bulls whose hot breath steamed my ankles. I was impressed by their calm inquiring eyes as they appraised me carefully and then dismissed me from consideration.

By the time we reached the stables for the Thoroughbred racers I had quite forgotten Gallahadion in my enthusiasm for the beauty of the meadows, the efficiency of management, and my new-learned data about sheep, and Hereford hulls, and how Holstein cows were best for milk—or, at least, that's how Alan Feeney feels about it.

But my interest saw no let-down. Here the stables for horses were as clean and fragrant as most people's homes. Here were 60 sleek, finely sensitive aristocrats that whinnied at my approach, stamped nervously in their great box stalls, then grew more friendly with a cautious curiosity and nuzzled my palm with their velvet noses.

Here was Forever Yours, top two-year-old filly in 1935, who of all the string is still the favorite of Mrs. Mars. Here was a young mare sired by Col. Bradley's grand horse, Blue Larkspur. Blue Larkspur! That was just a name to me, but the magic of its fragrance intrigued my fancy. So they told me the story of Sky Larking, one of the finest colts the stables had even owned. He was bought for \$13,500; every line of him spoke of speed; he won 5 races and \$41,136 in 1937 before he broke a leg in the Champagne Stakes at Belmont. And there was Son Forever, and Wise Daughter, and Wise Chancellor, who looks the part.

H. M. Donaldson, the stable trainer, went from horse to horse like a fond parent showing off his brood. There was never an end to the horses that he wanted me to photograph. Time and again I turned to go only to hear the trainer's soft voice pleading, "Now, here's a filly you ought to cast your eyes upon—shall I take her out in the sun, Mister Alan, so the gentleman can get a picture?"

We moved on at last to the winter horse barn that is 487 feet long and has 45 huge, luxurious stalls. And as we swept along the winding roadways from barn to barn I saw a herder rounding up cattle in a nearby pasture with a Ford! A new cowpunching technique apparently quite practical, as these pastures were like lawns.

There are some fifty dwellings on the place. Black and white in this section consider themselves most fortunate to be employed at Milky Way. For this means a neat modern dwelling amid pleasant surroundings. It means security and solid comfort. And all things are done with no skimping nor economy.

"We could make the place pay its way with a profit," Alan Feeney assured me, "if we didn't use it as a show place. But people like to come and browse around. And I guess we're a little vain about it."

I didn't make the acquaintance of the Derby winner, Gallahadion. He was away from the farms when I called. What he will do on the track in the future seemed of little concern to his owners. They were pleased, of course, that he had won the Derby. But they had not been dashed by his later showings. He has his good points and his bad ones they explained. There are lots of youngsters coming on that they feel hold greater promise.

I had rather expected to see a Derby winner held in greater deference. But as I drove away I realized that the attitude of his owners was simply broader than the emotional interest in one horse. Here was a great splendid farm in which one horse was only a part. He might serve as a demonstration of careful buying, fine breeding, and expert training under Milky Way care.

But all about were prize Thoroughbreds and purebreds and the careful maintenance of this tone of excellence was of more importance than the performance of a single horse.

DO NOT READ NOW ANSWER

to question on page 68

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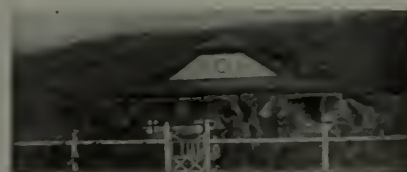
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JULIA KIELY



SEA FROM THE PORCH

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How many ways are there to select a herd sire? The Holstein-Friesian Association of America asks this question and then they go on to tell us how the United States Department of Agriculture selects bulls for a breeding experiment at Beltsville, Md. They use a Holstein bull to illustrate this procedure and we feel that a summary of how and why he was chosen is quite worth passing along.

This bull, Chief Piebe Ormsby Burke, is a grandson of King of the Ormsbys that has 108 Advanced Register daughters, ranking second in the breed in this respect. However, this in itself didn't make any difference to the Bureau of Dairy Industry for it does not select its bulls by pedigrees but strictly by performance.

So, as far as they were concerned, Chief was just a bull until his daughters and their dams had made production records and a production index was completed. This happened in the herd owned by H. A. Snyder, Montoursville, Pa., and when M. H. Fohrman, who is in charge of the Beltsville herd and the breeding experiment saw the favorable production index being made by Chief he immediately investigated the conditions under which it was made and the animals themselves and it was thus concluded that Chief was needed for the experiment.

Incidentally, the purpose of this experiment which was started in 1919 is to show that a herd can be developed with a pure inheritance for high production by the procedure of using proved bulls irrespective of family lines, relationships, or pedigrees. The bulls used are, of course, registered purebreds and the herds are at all times kept pure and registered.

Chief was added to the Beltsville Farm Holstein herd in 1932. To fulfill what was wanted of him he would need to be some bull for he was to be mated to cows with an average production (on a mature equivalent three-times-milking-daily basis) of 732 lbs. of butterfat and, according to the rules of the game, sire daughters that would increase that average.

He did it too. The first 27 daughters averaged 789 lbs. butterfat from 19,145 lbs. milk testing 4.07 per cent. Moreover, 22 of his 27 daughters tested higher than their dams.

All records were made under Holstein-Friesian Advanced Registry supervision and with environmental conditions as similar as was possible to maintain. For example, all cows on test are barn-fed the year round and in the same way as their dams and pre-

SELECTING A HERD SIRE: PULLING CONTEST: CHANNEL ISLANDERS

vious generations to eliminate from consideration the differences due to varying pastures, etc. No fads or experimental methods of feeding were tried on these test cows because the purpose of the experiment was to see what effect the breeding program would have when environment conditions were standardized as closely as possible.

Chief is the fifth in a series of Holstein bulls used to grade up the foundation cows. There has been a steady upward trend in the production records during the 21 years the experiment has been conducted and, very significantly, each generation has fewer animals at lower production levels. Absolutely no selection or culling of cows is practiced and all females are raised, tested, and their records included in the averages. Therefore, the diminishing numbers of cows with low production records indicates an increasing purity of inheritance for high production. So far then, every indication points to the verification of the belief that a herd could be developed with a uniformly high production inheritance merely by using proved bulls of unrelated breeding.

Each of the five bulls used in the experiment, daughters of which have completed records, have brought some improvement

into the herd. Chief's contribution is emphasized because he is the most outstanding of the five. The method of selecting this bull is worth repeated consideration. Note that he was chosen for his proved merit and for no other reason. True, he had a respectable pedigree but so do hundreds of other bulls which prove to be failures.

Dairymen of the country would do well to follow the progress of this experiment and use whatever knowledge may be derived from it in the development of their own breeding programs.

"Sires like this are hard to find," you will say. To be sure they are, and, worse luck, when such a record is found, very often the sire has already been butchered. If more bulls were proved and kept alive until proved we could find many more Chiefs in our dairy herds, bull associations and artificial insemination organizations.

PULLING CONTESTS

Exciting features at many state and county fairs are the horse pulling contests in which expert drivers match the strength and courage of their draft teams and their own driving skill against the dynamometer—the machine which records tractive pull.

It is now announced by the Horse and Mule Association of America, which sponsors these events, that this year's National Horse Pulling Contest, in which the winners of lesser events annually compete, is to be held at Syracuse, N. Y. in conjunction with the New York State Fair, on August 25-28. There is going to be a total of \$2,000 in prize money, half of which will go to the pairs under 3,000 lbs. and half for the heavyweight pairs (those 3,000 lbs. or over).

There is a lot of enthusiasm for these contests, both national and local, among the horsemen and they train and condition their teams most carefully. Consequently, the weights pulled by these horses are really remarkable. For instance, the present record for heavyweight teams established in September 1940, a record which precedent shows may well be broken at this year's National Contest, is a tractive pull of 4025 lbs. This is equivalent of starting a load of 52,273 lbs. on pavement, fifteen or twenty times!

The pair that hold this record are Prince, a grade Percheron, and Sam a grade Belgian, both owned by C. B. Kiehl and Son, Bradford, Ohio. The lightweight record also established last September, is a pull of 3275 lbs. and it was made by Jim and Bob, grade Percherons owned by Burlist Moyer, Greensfork, Ind.

It is interesting to note that the vast majority of the horses in these contests are either grade Percherons or grade Belgians.

CHANNEL ISLANDERS

It is more than a year now since the Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, home of two of our leading dairy breeds, were invaded by the Nazis. In this time the Islanders and their cattle have met with calamity.

Some of the people were evacuated before the invasion—all of them left Alderney, about 25,000 left Guernsey, some left Sark, and about 10,000 escaped from Jersey—but these people now billeted in England had to leave their possessions behind them to say nothing of their husbands, fathers, and sons in many cases.

So those now in England, a total of about 40,000, not only do not know whether their loved ones are alive or dead, but are entirely without funds. Reports from those still on the islands are scanty, but an escaped Jerseyman says the people on that island had only potatoes and hay to eat last winter! The cattle, it is said,



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 Sire: Valleywood Valiant 200316
 Dam: Valleywood Harriet 357789
 Record of Dam: Milk 14223.20 lbs.
 Fat 781.80 lbs. Class CC



First Three-year old Bull, National Dairy Show, 1940
 Sire: Wyebrook Matchless 216336
 Grand Champion, All Shows, 1936
 Dam: Master Fred's May-Time of Bdk. 274611
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Since 1926 when the farm was founded, the Guernsey herd has been continuously tested both in the Advanced Register and the Minnesota C. T. A.. The fifteen-year average for all cows now reaches 433 lbs. butterfat with 77 cows averaging 472 lbs. for 1940-41. Thirty of three-year average age, averaged 624 lbs. on official test for 1940.

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have all either been taken away by the Germans or slaughtered.

In view of these sad facts Alfred S. Campbell of Sevenoaks Farm, Lambertville, N. J., makes a plea for these people. To aid them he is publishing a book called "Sunny Isle of Jersey." It is not, he says, a war book but the story of the Island up to the time of the invasion.

The price of this book is \$2.75 and all receipts from sales above actual printing costs will be forwarded to the Channel Islands Refugees Committee. Those interested in securing a copy of this book when it is published, and thus helping the Channel Islanders to weather this disastrous time, should correspond with Mr. Campbell.

PERCHERONS

An "All American Young Horseman" will be selected this summer by the Percheron Horse Association, according to an announcement made by Ellis Mc-

Farland, Secretary. The winner, who must be between fifteen and 25 years of age and must have had experience working with Percherons, will receive a sterling silver trophy, known as the President's trophy. The rules of the contest state that the entrant must submit a brief essay on the topic, "Why I Would Choose Percherons for Farm Power," and list certain experience qualifications—for example, in growing and feeding draft horses, in decorating for show, in showing at fairs, and in student judging.

The committee which will judge all entries is headed by Worden M. Spitler, Bloomville, O., president of the Association, and the award will be presented at the Achievement Breeder Banquet, held during the week of the National Percheron Show at St. Paul, Minn., August 23-Sept. 1. Second and third prizes are also offered, these being signed, framed diplomas of merit.

DAIRY BREEDS GET TOGETHER

(Continued from page 37)

is another side of the question too. Since approximately half of the calves born each year are males, this means that over 300,000 purebred bull calves will be born this year, and only one out of ten of them will be registered for the simple reason that there is no market for the rest. So, every year, thousands of good young bulls with breeding that would be a priceless asset to some dairy herd are being sent to the slaughter house. The situation doesn't quite make sense does it?

That is where the Purebred Dairy Cattle Association fits into the picture. Here is a source of supply and a great potential demand. They are going to do their best to bring them together—do a job to the mutual benefit of the many dairymen who need good bulls and the breeders who have those bulls to sell.

What are they doing about it? The answer is they are doing a lot. The World's Fair Rotolactor exhibit mentioned above was, of course, the first step in the program of publicity, education, and cooperation. The next step was the "Court of the Dairy Queens" at last year's National Dairy Show. In this, outstanding cows of the five breeds were displayed with their production records and pedigrees.

This exhibit proved to be not only educational but highly popular and will undoubtedly be repeated at the large shows and fairs this year. But besides this they now have the best idea of all—a national essay contest for farm boys and girls between the ages of 13 and 20.

This contest is sponsored jointly by the Purebred Association and by twelve farm papers which cover the important dairying and

agricultural regions in 24 states. Each breed association is offering twelve purebred bull calves as prizes for the regional winners, and the theme of the essays is: "Why Dad Should Keep Purebreds and Why He Should Keep Ayrshires, or Brown Swiss, or Guernseys or Holsteins or Jerseys".

The regional winners will then compete in a national contest in which the eventual five winners will be rewarded with trips to the National Dairy Show at Nashville, Tenn., in October.

In New Jersey this Purebreds For Dad contest recently came to a most successful conclusion. Sponsored by the five state and national breed associations and "New Jersey Farm and Garden" it produced 278 essays which came from nearly every county in the state; aroused the interest of dairymen through their youngsters not only in New Jersey but in surrounding states as well.

Three girls and two boys, plus their proud fathers, equally proud mothers and brothers and sisters, plus a swarm of second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth prize winners, came to the New Jersey Agricultural College at New Brunswick one July day.

There, before dairymen from far and near, they received the first prizes—five husky and blue blooded young bulls; read excerpts from the winning essays; listened to talks by Mr. Jeffers, father of the whole idea, and Dr. John W. Bartlett, head of the Dairy Department of the Agricultural College; cheered the canoe race between New Jersey's five breed association presidents; inspected the Court of Queens exhibit—five quartets of daughters of outstanding sires in the five

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major breeds—a vivid example of the value of proven sires.

The breeds are being handled in alphabetical order by the Pure-bred Association these days so that's the way the New Jersey essay winners will be listed. Shirley Everett of Ringoes won the Ayrshire bull, he was Nanonock Farm and Garden and was donated by John P. Rinekhoff, Nanonock Farms, Hainesville, N. J.; the Brown Swiss was won by Theodore Koennecken of Frenchtown, and the bull, Suydam's Hepatica's Boy, was donated by Matthew Suydam and Sons of New Brunswick; the Guernsey winner was Jeanette Maas, Wrightstown and her bull was Fairlawn Peerless Eagle, donated by Fairlawn Farms of Adelphia, N. J.; Amelia Sutton of Amandale won the Holstein, Hillsboro General Forbes, against 86 contestants, he was donated by Peter P. Van Nys of Belle Mead. And last but not least, the Jersey winner was Martin Peacock, a farm boy for only a year, but the proud winner of P. H. B. Fre-

ughmeyer's S. A. Designing Royalist.

There was nothing second rate about any of these young bulls. All of them are royally bred in their respective breeds; all of them have production records behind them that should make their development into outstanding sires almost a certainty.

Think of how a contest such as this spreads purebred gospel! And the winners and other contestants are not the only ones upon whom the value of purebreds is impressed. All their neighbors, all dairymen with children, are pretty sure to be exposed.

And as these contests are concluded throughout the 24 states and the publicity seeps through the whole nation it is going to mean more profits per cow for dairy farmers; more milk to aid national defense—and best of all a new generation of farmers who are not going to go to the slaughter pens to buy their bulls! With their education and training it will be purebreds or nothing.

BREEDING HERDS WANTED!

(Continued from page 22)

2. *Feed.* Our ordinary farm feeds are divided roughly into three classes. We have the roughages which are regarded as relatively cheap sources of bulk and energy. They are represented by our hays and silages—corn or crop—both well supplied in the East. Again we have our *carbonaceous* concentrates, used for energy and fattening as well as *protein* used for growth. Because of the relative amounts required for fattening these will be the most expensive.

Lastly comes our mineral requirements usually supplied by a good source of calcium, phosphorus and ordinary salt.

Now, we should note that for the growth of our young stock, relatively more of the concentrates and minerals will be required while none of the concentrates may be needed for mature cows if part of the hay is an early cut legume, or even if the silage is made from a leguminous crop.

Here is where proper farm management and crop rotation are indicated. On many of our good eastern farms where soybeans or a similar crop can be successfully grown, all requirements may be produced at home except the minerals. But we should bear in mind that where many cattle are fattened, it may be necessary to *buy* some concentrates.

The general principle of proper feeding will remain unchanged. Mature breeding beef cows will require no grain if proper and cheaper roughage is used. *Save the grain* for your young growing and fattening animals. After all, they are your product.

But what will the breeding herd do during the summer? They

will go to pasture as soon as the ground is sufficiently dry to bear them and remain out until snow makes it impossible for the cows to secure sufficient feed. Here may I remind you again about the ability of much of the East to produce good pastures.

They must be more than an exercise lot. They must be improved according to the recommendation of real pasture authorities rather than the whims of men who produced pastures by such and such methods on land that was at that time relatively fertile. With no crops produced on farms here in the East have we been so profligate and wasteful as we have been with our pastures.

We should bear in mind that an acre of good pasture will return as much labor and machinery considered, as an acre of most any crop we produce on our farm. It must not be regarded as a place on our farm selected simply because it is too rough and stony to be properly tilled.

So now we can make an accurate summary of the requirements for the maintenance of a good beef breeding cow—please note I said *good*. Three tons of silage—corn or crop—and one ton of medium quality mixed hay will winter her and produce a good healthy calf born in the month of April. And good pasture is all she will require during the ordinary summer.

Add to this statement that an Illinois professor has finished a survey which shows that \$2 per cow per winter covers the cost of sufficient shelter in that state and except for depreciation and incidentals you come very close to knowing where you stand financially.

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But still you rarely count on selling many cows—it is fat young cattle you sell. Well, our eastern men have pretty well settled on a procedure about as follows.

When July 1 approaches they get ready to turn their male herd—headers out to grass with females proper as to number and breeding. He runs in the pasture with his harem until the owners are certain they have no further use for him that summer. Often he is put in a paddock with other bulls about November 1 and given good feed and exercise until needed again.

The calves born in the spring will be weaned about the same time and brought to the shelter while the dry females may continue to gather their living outside until snow prevents.

But what of these calves? As said before they are brought to the shelter and the male calves which for some reason (usually not a good one) were not castrated while still younger, though they should have been, are now made steers and the feeding process begins, slowly at first. Heifers not needed for breeding may be given the same feeding treatment.

Feeding prospective baby beef may be carried on during the winter and the aim of many of our young breeders is to produce steers weighing not less than 800 lbs. on their first birthday. Many breeders choose to carry them until fourteen or fifteen months of age or to a weight of about 1,000 pounds. That would depend on market requirements.

Be that as it may, we have weighed the feed at Cornell for this herd for a sufficient number of years to be able to make the following statement.

Allowing a calf what (little) grain he will eat in a creep while still running with his dam as well as giving him his fill of grain with small amounts of silage and hay until one year of age, his total feed bill, at one year of age, is equivalent to the cost of 2,200 lbs. of corn. Note that I have reported this in terms of quantity of feed. It always seems shortsighted to report this in dollars, because value of feed from year to year, varies so widely.

And here is an easy way to remember how to feed heifers which will be saved for your own replacements, or increased inventory. Treat the heifers exactly as the steers except that they should be fed all the good hay and silage they will eat and about one-

half lb. of grain (one-half oats) per day per 100 lbs. of calf. Keep this up until these young females are ready for grass again.

But with all said we have forgotten one of the many things which recommends beef cattle to the eastern farmer—labor. We may quickly dismiss this charge with a statement that labor requirements are not large, or the eastern farmer could not supply it, least of all now. In a properly and handily constructed shelter, one man can feed 100 breeding females, if the shelter allows for cleaning out with truck or spreader. And remember there is practically no labor during the pasture season. According to this, the labor comes mostly at the time of the year when it does little to interfere with work in the fields.

And so here is an industry which, while needing an original outlay for the purchase of stock, yet costs relatively little for buildings and labor. The item of cost is the feed for your fat cattle, and after all, can you think of many products which do not cost when one is preparing them for market?

THE only thing left is the consideration of proper marketing. Choose the market that knows exactly what it wants and then try to supply it with that very product as to weight, finish and grade. Remember that with good animals the original cost is the only difference. A beef cow often lives to fifteen years of age and thereby gives you some dozen calves. Never hesitate about paying a few extra dollars for a good animal. It will be returned to you many times over when you come to sell the offspring.

And, oh yes! There are more than one hundred high-class herds of Aberdeen-Angus breeding cattle in New York state with some two hundred herds which could not be graded quite so high. Did anyone say those owners do not know what they are doing? Seems strange! Some of them have been breeding "high-class" cattle for about twenty years and they show no inclination to quit.

If satisfactory local beef cannot be obtained, it is not the fault of the cattle. It is our own fault. Weather, markets and pasture call loudly for good beef cattle. New York City is admitted to be the greatest market for good beef in America. We badly need many hundreds of high class beef breeding herds in the East.

The extraordinary trend back to the land that the United States is witnessing today is causing a freshened demand for beef and dairy cattle, particularly in the Eastern States.

Men and women of standing in business and professional circles, who have made a success of life in the cities but are reaching out for something more satisfying in the country, are now in the market for cattle.

They will want more and more during the next few years, both for breeding and feeding.

"Country Life" proves the ideal market place for this unusual group of eager buyers.

If you have cattle to sell now, use the livestock sections of "Country Life."

If you have no cattle to sell now, use the pages of "Country Life" to keep your name before the buying public—and your good reputation intact.

Write for special
advertising rates.

THE DUCKS COME BACK

(Continued from page 18)

the Provincial and Dominion Governments which are providing practically all lands required without cost, as well as technical and management services when needed. The provinces have been particularly active in the control of predatory crows.

Jim Crow followed the northward advance of agriculture through the fertile prairies. He was unknown in the Canadian west a few decades before World War I, but today he follows the nuptial migration of waterfowl to Canada, settles down in the scrub

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Samuel H. Morrison, Geo. Mgr.
Pine Plains, Dutchess County, New York

willows and poplars bordering prairie marshes and waxen fat on duck eggs. Studies of over 500 wild duck nests at Waterhen Lake marshes, Saskatchewan, revealed that crows destroyed approximately one third.

Sparked by Ducks Unlimited's Canadian field organization, Provincial Governments and Canadian sportsmen's organizations have promoted crow control campaigns. Appropriations during the past three years for bounty payment of five cents per pair for crow feet and two cents for a crow egg have totalled \$27,719.97. The result: 1,075,292 fewer crows and magpies, the latter another pernicious nest raider.

Crows, however, are estimated to destroy only about 15 per cent of the annual prospective duck crop. Drying up of marshes before broods reach the flight stage is estimated to account for loss of 20 per cent. Then there are jackfish, or northern pike, which gobble up approximately eight per cent. Add to these factors such other things as nest raids by skunks, lish and marsh fires, disease, nest robbing by Indians and ploughing and hay cutting around prairie lakes and some 70 per cent. of the annual duck crop is destroyed—before the hunter begins oiling up his fowling piece for the wildfowling season.

Drying up of marshes, however, is the most destructive factor of all, studies have disclosed. Couple this with nest raids by predators and the size of broods is cut 25 per cent within a few days after the mother duck leads her downy ducklings from the nest. This was graphically demonstrated by an organized census of the size of wild duck broods made last summer by Ducks Unlimited with the co-operation of over 500 Canadian volunteers. Actual brood counts were made of 34,332 duck families. Here are the results, compared with the numbers of eggs usually laid by the particular species:

	1940	Usual
	Avg.	No. Eggs
Mallard	6.31	8-12
Pintail	6.20	8-12
Blue-winged teal	6.47	8-12
Baldpate	6.02	8-12
Shoveller	5.83	8-12
Canvasback	6.26	7-10
Redhead	6.13	8-14
Scaup	6.14	8-12
Ruddy Duck	5.26	6-10
Golden eye	6.74	8-15

Hardest hit of all by drought last summer were the Saskatchewan prairies and North Country. The effects were plainly reflected in brood counts from that province, as compared with the number of ducklings surviving in Manitoba and Alberta where more surface waters were available.

The comparative figures are:

	Man. Sask.	Alta.
Mallard	7.11	5.73 6.09
Pintail	6.55	6.32 6.03
Blue-winged		
Teal	6.90	5.67 6.92

Baldpate	6.88	5.46 5.73
Shoveller	6.44	5.80 5.31
Canvasback	6.60	6.65 6.44
Redhead	6.30	6.09 5.94
Scaup	5.74	6.25 4.43
Ruddy	7.42	3.67 5.08
Goldeneye	7.42	7.13 6.26

Even a fractional drop in the brood count amounts to a staggering figure when multiplied by the millions of breeding pairs. In round figures, a drop in the count of only one duckling per brood of a species which normally should average five youngsters would mean a 20 per cent loss—in addition to the tremendous prior egg and nestling destruction which occurs.

The rich prairie soils of western Canada, which produce bounteous grain and aquatic waterfowl food crops—if there is adequate precipitation—is probably the principal reason why that particular section of the continent is the chosen breeding ground of our choicest sporting waterfowl. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from as far south as Central America the wild duck legions flock to the prairie provinces each spring.

They time their flights with uncanny timeliness to coincide with spring breakup of ice and the runoff of the winter's accumulation of winter snows which provide the principal source of water for the entire nesting season. Average annual rainfall on the prairies from July to September is hardly more than one inch a month—while the rate of evaporation under influence of the oven-hot summer winds reduces water levels of prairie lakes an average of 30 inches.

In the flat prairie country, a water area with a depth of five or six feet merits the title of "lake." There are no really deep waters such as are common to hill and mountain country. But the black, fertile bottoms wherever water is able to persist, support a profusion of sago pond weed, potamogetons, redhead grass and seed-bearing aquatic plants too numerous to mention. Bulrushes of many kinds, reedgrass and cattail provide a paradise of nesting cover.

Supplementing the lush and dense growths of aquatic and marsh vegetation wherever permanent surface water exists is a plethora of insect and crustacean life—so necessary to the growth of young ducks. The sloughs and potholes teem with daphnia, water fleas, snails, larvae, and nymphs of water-hatched flies. This teeming insect and tiny animal life provides the fatty, mineral and vitamin-filled elements which promote a startling rate of growth. It is only a matter of a few weeks before downy ducklings are sprouting flight feathers.

Nowhere else on the North American continent can there be found such a wild duck valhalla. And that (Continued on page 67)

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Long Green Farm Dispersal, Glittings, Maryland, Tuesday, August 12th. 20 head—1 Bull.
Cayuga County, Greystone Farm, Auburn, New York, Saturday, September 27th. 65 head—8 Bulls.
Stony Ford Farm Dispersal, Stony Ford, New York, Friday, October 3rd. 150 head—6 Bulls—74 Cows—68 Heifers.
Topsfield, Essex County Fair Grounds, Topsfield, Mass., Monday, October 6th.
Louis Merryman's 25th Semi-Annual, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Monday, October 20th.
9th Virginia Guernsey Breeders' Association Sale, Richmond, Virginia, Tuesday, October 23rd.

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PEOPLE have been asking us to publish more pictures in this department—photographs of dogs which have made names for themselves on the bench or in the field, and particularly the dogs which have been winning in the shows, for after all you can't tell as much about a field dog from a photograph. So, since there wouldn't be any point in this department if it didn't give people who are interested in dogs the things they want, the lion's share of space this month has been devoted to pictures of dogs which have distinguished themselves in the shows since our last issue.

First among the winners shown on this page must come Ch. Hotpot Harriboy of Halcyon, Welsh terrier owned by the Halcyon Kennels of Goshen, N. Y. This very excellent Welshman has been a most consistent winner. He has won seven best in shows in his career and three of them were this summer and within the month before this went to press.

His three most recent wins, and they were over keen competition too, were at the Rye Terrier Club's All Terrier Show, North Westchester (third largest show in the country), and the last was at Southampton, Long Island, where, though the entry wasn't exceptionally large, the quality was decidedly high.

Next comes the remarkable Pekingese Ch. Che Le of Matson's Catawba, owned by Mrs. James M. Austin, and more familiarly and conveniently known as "The Duck." This excellent little toy would be on any list of distinguished bench performers for he has created quite a sensation in the last couple of years—to the extent of winning 75 toy group firsts and no less than fifteen best in shows! His most recent best in show wins were at the Staten Island Kennel Club's Show and at the new East Hampton, L. I. event.

SOME RECENT OUTSTANDING SHOW WINNERS: NEW BREED DISCUSSION



P. T. JONES PHOTOS

Ch. Hotpot Harriboy of Halcyon, Welsh Terrier owned by the Halcyon Kennels, won three best in shows in one month



Ch. Che Le of Matson's Catawba, Pekingese owned by Mrs. James M. Austin, has had a remarkable bench career

The others, though they may lack the lengthy records of the first two, are still among our finest bench dogs and well worth the attention and study of all who are interested in purebred dogs. To name them, they are the beautiful Whippet Ch. Flornell Glamorous, owned by Mardomere Kennels, shown by Percy Roberts, and seen here receiving the best in show trophy from Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, president of the Longshore Kennel Club, Westport, Conn. The judge in the picture who has just given her the award is the Hon. Townsend Scudder.

Also seen is the fine conformation of the great German Shepherd, Ch. Giralda's Ulla, owned by Giralda Farms, Madison, N. J. And last but not least is the English Cocker Ch. Surrey Eventide owned by Byron and Olga Rogers of New York.

This clean cut, strong-looking little gun dog is the one which created such a stir at Southampton by beating the American-type Cocker Kenneth Cobb's Try-Cobb Candidate which has been cleaning up in the breed; going to the top of the sporting group; winning the best American-bred award, and pressing Hotpot Harriboy for the best in show.

Another thing, we have been asked many times to give the histories and descriptions of some of the breeds—not the well-known and populous breeds so much, but a little something about those which are more or less out of the ordinary. How did they come into being? What are they used for? What should they look like? How many are there? What is their temperament? These and similar questions have been frequently asked about some of the rarer breeds.

Certainly there are many kinds of dogs which little is known by the general public, or as a matter of fact, by most dog fanciers. Most of them are interesting and



Ch. Giralda's Ulla, owned by Giralda Farms, topped the Monmouth County Show



Ch. Surrey Eventide, the English Cocker which created a sensation at Southampton



Ch. Flornell Glamorous, Whippet owned by the Mardomere Kennels, won at Westport

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Dimas Earthstopper
Ch. Helmar Ellenbert

Bad

Ch. Hunko Flottenberg
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DOG OF THE MONTH

A NEW and
regular feature
of the Kennel and
Bench Department
of COUNTY LIFE,
in which the
outstanding dog
of the month
is pictured
and described.

appealing when you get to know
them, and a discussion of their
qualities sounds like a pretty good
idea.

So, in an early issue, and from
time to time thereafter, we are
going to devote this department
to the forgotten breeds and
some that aren't forgotten by any
means. With all of them there is
at least one person who truly
understands what the breed should
be and it's up to that person to
do the telling. Therefore this
department will occasionally be-
come a "guest department" hand-
ed over to someone who wants to
tell you all about his favorite
kind of dog. And, by the way
how about some suggestions as
to what breeds you would like to
see discussed? They would be
most welcome.

THE DUCKS COME BACK

(Continued from page 65)

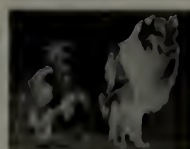
is why the duck hunters of the
United States, through Ducks Un-
limited, are contributing the funds
—over \$350,000 since the organi-
zation was formed—to preserve
these great nesting areas.

Last summer, 22 dams were
built at strategic points. At Mani-
toba's famed Netley Marshes, one
of the finest breeding areas for
redhead ducks, a 25,000-acre
project was launched in co-opera-
tion with farmers to regulate the
spring burning of haylands which
destroyed so many nests.

Ducks Unlimited has found a
way to reduce losses from the
dread western "duck sickness,"
or botulism, which takes an ap-
preciable toll. Over 150 duck
scarecrows—flashing sheets of tin
suspended from T-shaped posts—
were erected at Libau Marshes,
Manitoba, last August. The flash-
ing tin, swinging in the wind on
swivelled wires, scared approaching
flocks away from the infected
area. Previously, thousands of
wildfowl perished from the dis-
ease.

Today old Chief Joseph is see-
ing his prognostications come
true. The white man is accom-
plishing what the mysterious and
omnipotent Whis-si-ka-jak could
not do. The Provincial Govern-
ments have banned trapping of
beaver so that Ahmeck may be
fruitful and multiply and bring
back the little waters to the
North Country. Huge man-made
mechanical beavers are building
dams on the prairie for fur-
bearers and waterfowl alike. The
crow, arch enemy of duck nests,
is being controlled.

Since the depths of the great
1934 wild duck depression, when
not many more than 30 wild ducks
per duck hunter were estimated
to be left, the southward migra-
tion last fall numbered approxi-
mately 70,000,000. Given further
help, the future of the sport
seems assured.



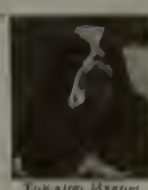
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H.C. & N.H. Hound
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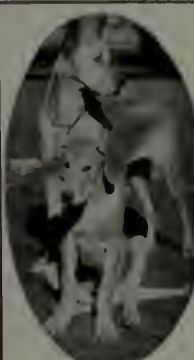
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The Young Sportsman

ALL the drawings this month were selected to illustrate how differently artists depict action. Look over these drawings carefully and then see if you agree that the following have best caught the spirit of motion. Evelyn Prime, Eleonor Barton, Frances Warfield, Rachel Luce, Jacqueline Fitzgerald, Joyce Mulkey, and Mary Herlihy.

The five dollar first prize this month goes to Evelyn Prime and honorable mention to Jacqueline Fitzgerald whose drawing has an "alive" quality that is excellent.

Try more action pictures and also work at the composition of your drawings. Remember all contributors must be under eighteen years of age and all contributions must bear your name, age, address and signature of parent or guardian that it is your own original work, neither copied nor traced.

WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN TO GERTIE GOOFUS AND WHY?



Answer will be found on page 59



Drawn by Jacquelyn Selby, Redding, Calif.; aged 12



Drawn by George F. Kutch, Longview, Tex.; aged 13



Drawn by Ray Carlos Hunsaker, Tremonton, Utah; aged 12



Drawn by Jacqueline FitzGerald, Dubuque, Ia.; aged 12



Drawn by Dian Steadman, Mansfield, Pa.; aged 9



Drawn by Bambi Merck, West Orange, N. J.; aged 12



Drawn by Mary Isabel Herlihy, Fitchburg, Mass.; aged 9



Drawn by Rachel Luce, Farmington, Me.; aged 12



Drawn by Vera Potter, Chatamport, Mass.; aged 11



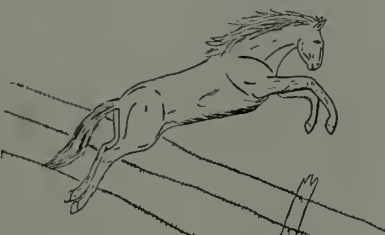
Drawn by Merrie Booth, Carbondale, Pa.; aged 16



Drawn by Frances Warfield, Woodbine, Md.; aged 14



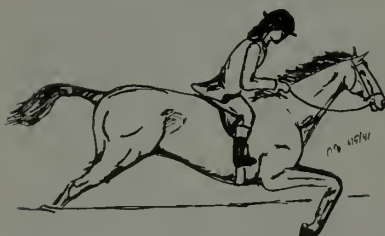
Drawn by Evelyn Prime, Warrenton, Va.; aged 11



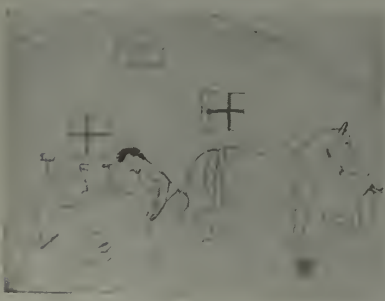
Drawn by Eleonor Barton, Uva, Wyo.; aged 11



Drawn by Joyce Mulkey, Grosse Points Farms, Mich.; aged 12



Drawn by Pixie Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.; aged 12



Drawn by Rubin Jelks, Greenough, Mont.; aged 13

Dear Mom:



Well, here it is another weekend and I'm not a General yet. But give me time.

Matter of fact, I have too much time on my hands--on evenings and weekends.

The nearest village is 5 miles away. All you find there is a general store, a garage and a canning factory--nowhere to go for any good clean fun, unless you drop in at a smoke-filled juke joint on the way.

Well, Mom, there's a big favor you can do me. The U. S. O. is trying to raise \$10,765,000 to run clubs for us, outside of camp. Places with lounge rooms, dance floors, games, writing rooms. Places you can get a bite to eat without paying a king's ransom.

I know you don't have an idle million lying around, but if you could get the family interested and some of the neighbors, and if that happened all over the country, the U. S. O. could raise \$10,765,000 overnight.

I'd appreciate it a lot, Mom, and so would every other mother's son in the U. S. Army and Navy.

Love,
Bill

They're doing their bit for you. Will you do your bit for them? Send your contribution to your local U S O Committee or to U S O, Empire State Building, New York, N Y

*RANK
GODWIN*

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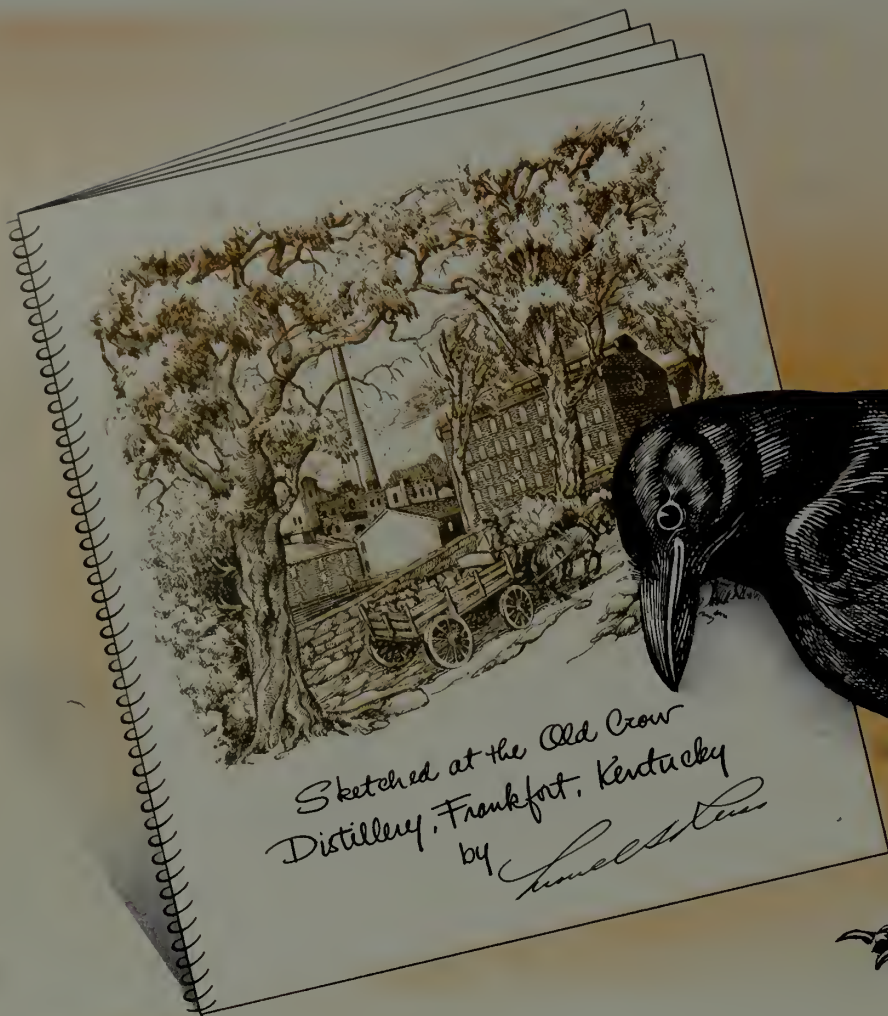
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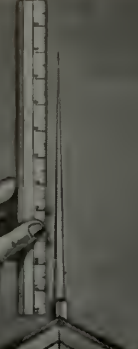
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VOL. LXXX

SEPTEMBER, 1941

No. 5

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THE CALENDAR

RACING

Sept. 1-17	AQUEDUCT, L. I.
To Sept. 6	WASHINGTON PARK, Homewood, Ill.
Sept. 6-22	THORNCLIFFE PARK, Toronto, Ont.
Sept. 8-Oct. 11	HAWTHORNE, Ill.
Sept. 13-27	HAVRE DE GRACE, Md.
Sept. 18-Oct. 4	BELMONT PARK, Elmont, L. I.
Sept. 24-Oct. 1	WOODBINE PARK, Toronto, Ont.
To Sept. 27	NARRAGANSETT PARK, Pawtucket, R. I.
Sept. 29-Nov. 15	ROCKINGHAM PARK, Salem, N. H.
Oct. 1-29	LAUREL, Md.
Oct. 2-Nov. 15	TANFORAN, San Bruno, Calif.
Oct. 4-11	LONG BRANCH, Toronto, Ont.
Oct. 6-16	JAMAICA, L. I.
Oct. 7-18	KEENELAND PARK, Lexington, Ky.
Oct. 17-Nov. 1	EMPIRE CITY, Yonkers, N. Y.
Oct. 25-Nov. 8	CHURCHILL DOWNS, Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 30-Nov. 13	PIMLICO, Md.
Nov. 14-29	BOWIE, Md.
Nov. 18-Dec. 13	GOLDEN GATE, Albany, Calif.

HUNT RACE MEETINGS

Sept. 6	FOXCATCHER HOUNDS, Fair Hill, Md.
Sept. 20	WHITEMARSH VALLEY HUNT, Flourtown, Pa.
Sept. 27	MEADOW BROOK ASSN., Westbury, L. I.
Oct. 4	HUNTINGDON VALLEY HUNT, Jenkintown, Pa.
Oct. 8 & 11	ROLLING ROCK HUNT, Ligonier, Pa.
Oct. 15 & 18	ROSE TREE HUNT, Media, Pa.
Oct. 18	MONMOUTH COUNTY HUNT, Red Bank, N. J.
Oct. 25	ESSEX FOX HOUNDS, Far Hills, N. J.
Nov. 1	PICKERING HUNT, Phoenixville, Pa.
Nov. 4 & 8	UNITED HUNTS, Belmont Park, L. I.
Nov. 8	MIDDLEBURG HUNT, Middleburg, Va.
Nov. 15	MONTPELIER HUNT, Montpelier Station, Va.

GRAND CIRCUIT TROTTING

Sept. 1-7	INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.
Sept. 8-14	READING, Pa.
Sept. 8-14	LOUISVILLE, Ky.
Sept. 15-23	DELAWARE, Ohio.
Sept. 27-Oct. 4	LEXINGTON, Ky.

POLO

Sept. 10-28	NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP AND MONTY WATERBURY CUP TOURNAMENT.
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HORSE SHOWS

Sept. 1	MCCOMB, Miss.
Sept. 1	HADDAM NECK, Conn.
Sept. 1	JOHNSON CITY, Tenn.
Sept. 1	ALTOONA, Pa.
Sept. 1	ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, Annapolis, Md.
Sept. 1-3	MARIETTA, O.
Sept. 1-4	DAYTON, O.
Sept. 1-6	CANADIAN NATIONAL, Toronto, Canada.
Sept. 1-6	DUQUOIN, Ill.
Sept. 1-7	OREGON STATE FAIR, Salem, Ore.
Sept. 2-5	FREMONT, O.
Sept. 3	SAC CITY, Ia.
Sept. 3-5	ABINGDON, Va.
Sept. 4-5	AVON, N. Y.
Sept. 4-6	RUSSELLVILLE, Ky.
Sept. 4-7	CEDARVILLE, Calif.
Sept. 5, 6	FAIR HILL, Md.
Sept. 6	OLD WESTBURY, L. I.
Sept. 6	MONROE COUNTY, Rush, N. Y.
Sept. 6-7	FORT WAYNE, Ind.
Sept. 6-7	HAGERSTOWN, Md.
Sept. 6-13	KENTUCKY STATE FAIR, Louisville, Ky.
Sept. 7	MONKTON, Md.
Sept. 7	STAPLETON, S. I., N. Y.
Sept. 7	DUNHAM WOODS, Ill.
Sept. 7	QUINNIPAC HORSE SHOW, North Haven, Conn.
Sept. 7	SHEBOYGAN, Wisc.
Sept. 8-9	BROCKTON, Mass.
Sept. 8-13	MT. VERNON, Ill.
Sept. 9	TIMONIUM, Md.
Sept. 10-13	CARTHAGE, O.
Sept. 11-12	SHASTA DISTRICT FAIR, Anderson, Calif.
Sept. 11-14	MERCED, Calif.
Sept. 11-14	TOLEDO, O.
Sept. 11-14	NORTHVILLE, Mich.
Sept. 12-13	KEENE, N. H.
Sept. 12-13	MCCARTHER, Calif.
Sept. 12, 13	NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
Sept. 12-14	PLYMOUTH, Calif.
Sept. 12-20	LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR, Pomona, Calif.
Sept. 13	WESTMORELAND HUNT, Greenburg, Pa.
Sept. 13	CARMEL, N. Y.

(Continued on page 8)

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Vermont

THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 6)

Sept. 13-14	FOREST GLEN, Md.
Sept. 13-14	AMADOR CO. FAIR, Plymouth, Calif.
Sept. 13-14	TOULUMNE CO. HORSE SHOW, Sonora, Calif.
Sept. 13-14	HOUMA, La.
Sept. 14	HUTCHISON, Kans.
Sept. 14	MT. KISCO, N. Y.
Sept. 15	MORRISON, Ill.
Sept. 15-20	TENN. STATE, Nashville, Tenn.
Sept. 16-19	DELAWARE, O.
Sept. 17-19	ASHLAND, O.
Sept. 17-21	BAKERSFIELD, Calif.
Sept. 17-21	CRESCENT CITY, Calif.
Sept. 18	ORLAND, Calif.
Sept. 18-20	WISSAHICKON, Whitemarsh, Pa.
Sept. 18-21	MARYSVILLE, Calif.
Sept. 19, 20	CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.
Sept. 19, 20	PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Sept. 20	GLENVILLE, Conn.
Sept. 20	PIKESVILLE, Md.
Sept. 20-21	WINDSOR, Conn.
Sept. 20-21	TOWN AND COUNTRY EQUESTRIAN, Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 20-21	FREEMPORT, Ill.
Sept. 20-21	YOLO CO. FAIR, Woodland, Calif.
Sept. 20-21	DOUGLAS MEADOWS ACADEMY, West Toledo, O.
Sept. 21	NORTH TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Sept. 21	JOHN McCABE'S HORSE PICNIC, Crawfordsville, O.
Sept. 22-27	TULARE, Calif.
Sept. 24-26	UTAH STATE FAIR, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sept. 24-27	MEMPHIS, Tenn.
Sept. 24-28	EUREKA, Calif.
Sept. 25-27	NORTH SHORE, Stony Brook, L. I.
Sept. 25-27	GLASGOW, Ky.
Sept. 25-28	MONTEREY CO. FAIR, Monterey, Calif.
Sept. 25-28	COLUSA, Calif.
Sept. 26, 27	MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Sept. 27	WETHERSFIELD, Conn.
Sept. 27	BERWYN, Pa.
Sept. 27	WHITE HALL, Md.
Sept. 27-October 4	ST. LOUIS, Mo.
Sept. 28	NEVEDA CO. FAIR, Grass Valley, Calif.
Sept. 28	BROOKVILLE, L. I., N. Y.
Sept. 29	TUSCALOOSA, Ala.
Sept. 30	DEMOPOLIS, Ala.
Sept. 30-October 5	FRESNO, Calif.

DOG SHOWS

Sept. 1	PONTIAC KENNEL CLUB, Pontiac, Mich.
Sept. 6	GRAND RAPIDS KENNEL CLUB, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Sept. 6	TUXEDO KENNEL CLUB, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Sept. 6-7	NEBRASKA KENNEL ASSN., Omaha, Neb.
Sept. 7	LOUISVILLE KENNEL CLUB, Louisville, Ky.
Sept. 7	JAXON KENNEL CLUB, Jackson, Mich.
Sept. 7	SANTA CRUZ KENNEL CLUB, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Sept. 7	WESTCHESTER KENNEL CLUB, Rye, N. Y.
Sept. 7-8	NORTH MONTANA KENNEL CLUB, Great Falls, Mont.
Sept. 13	SOMERSET HILLS KENNEL CLUB, Far Hills, N. J.
Sept. 13-14	WATERLOO KENNEL CLUB, Waterloo, Iowa.
Sept. 14	GLENDALE KENNEL CLUB, Glendale, Calif.
Sept. 14	SUFFOLK COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Huntington, L. I.
Sept. 19-20	COLORADO KENNEL CLUB, Denver, Colo.
Sept. 20	NORTHEASTERN INDIANA KENNEL CLUB, Fort Worth, Ind.
Sept. 20	HARRISBURG KENNEL CLUB, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sept. 21	BERKS COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Reading, Pa.
Sept. 21	TREATY CITY KENNEL CLUB, Greenville, O.
Sept. 21	BIRMINGHAM KENNEL CLUB, Birmingham, Ala.
Sept. 21	OAKLAND KENNEL CLUB, Oakland, Calif.
Sept. 26-27	INTERMOUNTAIN KENNEL CLUB, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Sept. 27	FAYETTEVILLE KENNEL CLUB, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 27	OX RIDGE KENNEL CLUB, Darien, Conn.
Sept. 27-28	LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR KENNEL CLUB, Pomona, Calif.
Sept. 27-28	OKLAHOMA CITY KENNEL CLUB, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Sept. 28	WESTBURY KENNEL ASSN., Westbury, N. Y.
Sept. 28	MISSISSIPPI VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 29	LUMBEE KENNEL CLUB, Lumberton, N. C.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS

Sept. 1	PONTIAC KENNEL CLUB, Pontiac, Mich.
Sept. 6	TUXEDO KENNEL CLUB, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
Sept. 7	SANTA CRUZ KENNEL CLUB, Santa Cruz, Calif.
Sept. 13	SOMERSET HILLS KENNEL CLUB, Far Hills, N. J.
Sept. 13-14	WATERLOO KENNEL CLUB, Waterloo, Iowa.
Sept. 21	TREATY CITY KENNEL CLUB, Greenville, O.

FIELD TRIALS (Pointers and Setters)

Sept. 1	BROOME COUNTY SPORTSMAN'S ASSN., Binghamton, N. Y.
Sept. 1	DOMINION FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Pierson, Man.
Sept. 1	MANITOBA FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Melita, Man.
Sept. 6	NEW BRITAIN FIELD TRIAL CLUB, New Britain, Conn.
Sept. 6	TIOGA COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Owego, N. Y.
Sept. 8	ALL-AMERICA FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Brownsville, Tenn.
Sept. 12	NEW HAMPSHIRE FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Manchester, N. H.
Sept. 13	FRIENDSHIP ROD & GUN CLUB, Friendship, N. Y.
Sept. 13	OSWEGO COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Fulton, N. Y.
Sept. 13	TRUMBULL POINTER & SETTER CLUB, Warren, O.
Sept. 13	WESTERN CONNECTICUT FISH & GAME ASSN., Danbury, Conn.

(Continued on page 10)

In the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia
COURT MANOR



This magnificent estate of the Revolutionary Period, with all modern conveniences, the home of the late Willis Sharpe Kilmer, is waiting with all its stock of purebred horses and cattle for a discriminating purchaser.

The Manor House, substantially built of brick with slate roof, is surrounded by beautiful gardens and there is a pergola atop of a knoll that offers a beautiful view of the adjoining territory. It contains on the first floor: 2 large living rooms, sun room, library, dining room, guest room and tile bath. On the second floor: 5 bedrooms and 3 baths with modern fixtures, and in the wing ample servants' and secretary's room. A four car garage is close by.

Adequate dwellings for the manager and employed personnel are advantageously scattered over the estate's broad acres. The 14 stables divided by fire walls, accommodate 200 head of horses. 2 large barns, 3 silos and a complete track for the exercising of the horses in inclement weather. The tool sheds, blacksmith and machine shops are well kept. An inter-farm communication system at each stable, minimizes the effort in running the estate. The water supply for this estate comes from two artesian wells.

The entire property consists of 834 acres of rolling land underlain with limestone. Two streams cross this property and one of them has been stocked with mountain trout. 25 of these acres are in woodland, 5 acres in lawn and garden and the balance in blue grass.

This estate not only offers advantages to sportsmen, but it is also a paying proposition. Its valuation is in excess of its asking price.



Illustrated brochure on request. Brokers' cooperation solicited.

SCHMIDT AND WILSON, INC.
Realtors

401 E. Franklin St.

Richmond, Virginia





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at Ridgefield, Connecticut

"Considered the most charming small Estate in Connecticut."

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The residence designed by prominent architect in 1938 most substantially constructed of brick painted white. Entrance hall, circular stairway with two story window; large living room and adjoining library; dining room, service quarters; all electric kitchen and pantry in wing. 4 master bedrooms and three baths with glass enclosed showers; large all weather sleeping porch, 2 servant's rooms and bath and governess's or nurse's room and bath, garage for three cars. Five fireplaces; basement play room, wine cellar, etc. Town electricity and water. Fine heating plant plus Delco emergency system.

Attractive gardener's cottage 6 rooms, greenhouse, garage for several cars, etc. Large vegetable, flower and herb gardens; young bearing orchard, brook, etc. Ample water from two wells for swimming pool or pond. Low insurance and taxes. Seen by appointment only. Write for pictures.

ARTHUR J. CARNALL

Full Commission to Brokers.

TELEPHONE 101-2

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

REDDING RIDGE,
CONN.

Genuine
Pre-Revolutionary
Manor House

enlarged and skilfully modernized into an extraordinarily attractive country home, with about 24 acres, bordering a stream close to a millpond; beautiful shade trees, gardens, bowling green; large living room with 2 fireplaces, dining room with fireplace, open and enclosed porches, ample service wing; 5 master bedrooms with 4 baths; 6-car garage with spacious studio, extra service quarters and attached gardener's cottage; small greenhouse, boathouse.

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Lincoln Highway Wayne, Pennsylvania

"I have a farm for every buyer."

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PUGET SOUND COUNTRY

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
PENnypacker 0495

THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 8)

Sept. 20
Sept. 20
Sept. 20
Sept. 21
Sept. 21
Sept. 26
Sept. 27
Sept. 27
Sept. 27
Sept. 27
Sept. 27
Sept. 27
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Sept. 27
Sept. 27
Sept. 28

NORTHERN STATES FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Solon Springs, Wis.
ROCKVILLE FISH & GAME ASSN., Rockville, Conn.
COOPERSTOWN FISH & GAME ASSN., Cooperstown, N. Y.
KEYSTONE SETTER & POINTER CLUB, Harrisburg, Pa.
MIDDLEPORT CONSERVATION CLUB, Middleport, N. Y.
MARLBORO FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Upper Marlboro, Md.
DAMARISCOTTA SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Damariscotta, Me.
I.B.M. COUNTRY CLUB, Johnson City, N. Y.
OREGON FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Harrisburg, Ore.
SOUTHEASTERN IDAHO FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Pocatello, Idaho.
SEWICKLEY KENNEL CLUB, Sewickley, Pa.
WARREN COUNTY FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Lander, Pa.
CONNECTICUT VALLEY FIELD DOG CLUB, Springfield, Mass.
MONROE COUNTY FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Rochester, N. Y.
SAGINAW FIELD & STREAM CLUB, Saginaw, Mich.

FIELD TRIALS (Retrievers)

Sept. 6-7
Sept. 12-14
Sept. 19-21
Sept. 26-28
Oct. 3-5
Oct. 3-5
Oct. 10-12
Oct. 16-18
Oct. 23-26

NORTHERN RETRIEVER FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Gordon, Wis.
MINNESOTA FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Winona, Minn.
WISCONSIN AMATEUR FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.
MIDWEST FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Barrington, Ill.
MISSOURI VALLEY HUNT CLUB, Sturgeon, Mo.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HUNT CLUB, Omaha, Neb.
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Bourbon, Mo.
ROLLING ROCK CLUB, Ligonier, Pa.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Fishers Island, N. Y.

FIELD TRIALS (Spaniels)

Sept. 6-7
Sept. 13-14
Sept. 27-28
Oct. 4-5
Oct. 11-12
Oct. 11-13

NORTHWEST ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL CLUB, Portland, Ore.
NEBRASKA DOG & HUNT CLUB, Lincoln, Neb.
WISCONSIN AMATEUR FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Milwaukee, Wis.
ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL CLUB OF ILLINOIS, Waukegan, Ill.
WEST SUBURBAN SPORTING DOG CLUB, Maywood, Ill.
ALBANY SPANIEL FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Albany, N. Y.

SKEET TOURNAMENTS

Sept. 1
Sept. 1
Sept. 1
Sept. 6-7
Sept. 7
Sept. 7
Sept. 7
Sept. 7
Sept. 7
Sept. 14
Sept. 14
Sept. 14
Sept. 14
Sept. 14
Sept. 14
Sept. 20-21
Sept. 21
Sept. 21
Sept. 21
Sept. 26-28
Sept. 27-28
Sept. 28

CLARKSBURG SKEET CLUB, Clarksburg, W. Va.
PALOS HEIGHTS, TRAP & GUN CLUB, Worth, Ill.
BOURBON SKEET CLUB, Paris, Ky.
HAMILTON COMMUNITY GUN CLUB, Hamilton, O.
VALHALLA SKEET CLUB, Valhalla, N. Y.
JEFFERSON SKEET CLUB, Louisville, Ky.
LITTLE RIVER SKEET CLUB, Hopkinsville, Ky.
FAYETTE SKEET CLUB, Lexington, Ky.
MINUTE MAN SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Lexington, Mass.
SYLVAN HILLS SKEET CLUB, Little Rock, Ark.
REMINGTON GUN CLUB, Lordship, Conn.
DOVER SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Dover, N. H.
ELIZABETHTOWN GUN CLUB, Elizabethtown, Ky.
PASCAGOULA SKEET ASSN., Pascagoula, Miss.
AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.
REMINGTON GUN CLUB, Lordship, Conn.
MASON CITY GUN CLUB, Mason City, Iowa.
MIDDLEFIELD SKEET CLUB, Middlefield, Conn.
KOSSUTH COUNTY CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Algona, Ia.
COLUMBIA GUN CLUB, Columbia, Miss.
KAILUA SKEET CLUB, Kailua, Oahu, T. H.
NASSAU TRAPSHOOTING CLUB, Mineola, L. I.

STATE & COUNTY FAIRS

Sept. 1-6
Sept. 1-6
Sept. 1-7
Sept. 3-7
Sept. 3-7
Sept. 5-8
Sept. 6-13
Sept. 7-13
Sept. 7-13
Sept. 7-13
Sept. 8-13
Sept. 8-13
Sept. 9-13
Sept. 12-28
Sept. 14-19
Sept. 14-20
Sept. 15-20
Sept. 15-21
Sept. 20-27
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Sept. 21-28
Sept. 22-27
Sept. 22-27
Sept. 22-28
Sept. 22-27
Sept. 26-Oct. 5
Sept. 28-Oct. 5
Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Sept. 29-Oct. 4
Sept. 29-Oct. 5
Sept. 30-Oct. 4
Sept. 30-Oct. 3
Sept. 30

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR, Huron, S. D.
RUTLAND FAIR, Rutland, Vt.
OREGON STATE FAIR, Salem, Ore.
ESSEX COUNTY FAIR, Topsfield, Mass.
UPPER PENINSULA STATE FAIR, Escanaba, Mich.
WYOMING STATE FAIR, Douglas, Wyo.
KENTUCKY STATE FAIR, Louisville, Ky.
KANSAS FREE FAIR, Topeka, Kans.
OZARK EMPIRE FREE FAIR, Springfield, Mo.
SAGINAW COUNTY FAIR, Saginaw, Mich.
STAUNTON FAIR, Staunton, Va.
CLAY COUNTY FAIR, Spencer, Ia.
MINEOLA FAIR, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.
LOS ANGELES COUNTY FAIR, Pomona, Calif.
KANSAS STATE FAIR, Hutchinson, Kans.
EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION, Springfield, Mass.
TENNESSEE STATE FAIR, Nashville, Tenn.
WESTERN WASHINGTON FAIR, Puyallup, Wash.
UTAH STATE FAIR, Salt Lake City, Utah.
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MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA FAIR, Tupelo, Miss.
NORTHEASTERN INDIANA DAIRY SHOW, Auburn, Ind.
YORK INTER-STATE FAIR, York, Pa.

(Continued on page 15)



"BRIARBROOK"

This rambling Colonial home combines the mellow charm of the past century with the comforts of today. There are 10 acres of land, with frontage on two roads, magnificent trees, a pond fed by two brooks with constant waterfall.

The house has a large entrance hall with fireplace, a powder room lavatory, spacious living room with fireplace and French doors leading onto a porch overlooking the pond, a dining room opening onto a terrace and formal garden, pantry, kitchen and enclosed porch. On the second floor is a large master suite with fireplace, sun deck, dressing room and bath; also four additional bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servant's rooms and bath. There is a 4 car garage with two rooms and a bath above.

It is only five minutes drive to the railroad station and shopping center, and ten minutes from the Ox Ridge Hunt Club and the Wee Burn and Woodway Golf Clubs.

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French Normandy
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4 ACRES WITH A VIEW

Charming Colonial—just completed—authentic in feeling, planned for modern comfort. 3 master bedrooms, 2 baths, maid's room, bath; 3 fireplaces. Secluded, yet accessible. Commuting distance. \$18,500.

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on 12 beautiful acres

Situated on an eminence. Long unobstructed views are had of both banks of the Hudson River, at its most interesting and picturesque point. The buildings were designed by Withers and the residence is arranged for maximum comfort including large reception hall, drawing room, library, dining room, full complement of serv-



ice rooms, 5 master bedrooms, two baths, dressing rooms; ample servants quarters; four large rooms on third floor; high ceilinged cellar well partitioned, etc. Combination barn; box stall and 2 cow stanchions; garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's house 4 rooms and bath. Small green house, fresh water pond. The house sets well back from the road and is surrounded by majestic old shade trees, flowering shrubs and broad lawns insuring complete privacy.

Attractively priced for immediate sale. For complete description address:

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125 MILES AT SEA

Beautiful Montauk with its established background, Yacht Club, Golf Club and Surf Club, is now available to those of limited income but unlimited good taste. Wooded knolls and ocean front locations with private beaches are now being purchased by the farseeing for Summer enjoyment and as a hedge against future uncertainties.

For example:—Ocean Front sites on a knoll with a commanding view of the sea and a private wide sand beach 100 x 600 ft.—Price \$2000.—Terms—or ½ acre plot fronting on one of America's most delightful 18 hole Championship Golf Courses and with a view of the lake and the ocean—Price \$650.—Terms.

We will gladly mail you an attractive brochure.

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Telephone 2325 Montauk Point.

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14 rooms, with Colonial decorations in exquisite taste; 6 baths; 3-car garage. 2.45 acres. Modern and in perfect condition.

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Georgian Stone Colonial; 23 Rooms, 113 Acres, Excellent Stables, fine old trees; Pleasing arrangement of rooms, 6 family bedrooms, 5 baths.

PRICED FAR BELOW ORIGINAL COST.
Brokers protected

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COUNTRY LIFE

Sells Property

An extract from a letter dated August 5, 1941, reads as follows:

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In the Heart of the Blue Grass Country

"LYELLTON" 9 miles from Lexington
9 miles from Paris

This stone and clapboard house substantially built with 18-inch walls, fireproof lining between floors; copper gutters, flashings and pipes contains: entrance hall, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, lavatory, screened back porch, large living room, bedroom, bath, den, tile screened living room porch, 4-car attached garage on first floor. Large master bedroom, 2 guest rooms, 2 baths and sewing room on second floor. Bedroom, bath and store space on third floor. Large cellar with laundry and brick preserve closet. It was built for owner in a dense woodland on 15 beautiful acres of gardens, pools, pond, bearing orchard, etc.

There are 2 servants' cottages, large tobacco barn, modern chicken house and a kennel. All walks of stone; good fences. Quiet, restful, absolute seclusion, yet within sight of Main Road. Surely a most desirable home, priced to sell. No agents.

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R. F. D. Lexington, Ky.

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Wheeler & Taylor
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Fauquier County, Virginia

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Stevens & Barkley
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Home mellowed by 200 yrs. of living. Cost \$84,000 to put in present condition. 11 acres. Owner living in Florida will sell for \$30,000. Other properties old and new.

MAY C. FAY

Barnstable, Mass. Tel. Barn. 168



70 Acre Estate in Virginia

A beautiful estate in Virginia, 70 acres, with a large house, swimming pool, tennis court, and other amenities. The house is a large, modern home with a full basement, central air conditioning, and a view of Blue Ridge Mountains. Located in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Price \$15,000.

Stevens & Barkley, Inc.

Manitowish Hotel Bldg. Charlottesville, Va.

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In the old Shenandoah Valley of Virginia a beautiful plantation of 100 acres. The land was purchased in 1800, but in 1901 has been replanted and has a large, beautiful, old plantation house. The house is a large, two-story, colonial style home with a full basement, central air conditioning, and a view of the Shenandoah Valley. Located in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley. Price \$15,000.

G. B. LORRAINE - Law Bldg. - Richmond, Va.



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VIRGINIA COUNTRY ESTATE

415 acres with stone and clayboard dwelling, all modern conveniences, magnificent view. An unusual offering at present worth of improvements. Details this and other outstanding properties. Write for more information. Orange County, Va.

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180 acres—six rooms, brick house, bath. Barn with box stalls, other outbuildings. Taxes year 1940, \$30.00. For quick sale—\$12,500.00.

HENRY E. KEELER

ORANGE VA.

Colonial Brick Home—Tidewater, Virginia
This interesting old brick home was built about 1800 and awaits the sympathetic hand of the restorer. The plantation comprises 100 acres, with 80 acres in cultivation, 60 acres in woodland and 10 acres in a pond. Located on a State road and an arm of Chesapeake Bay. Tenant house and complete farm buildings. Family orchard, berries and grapes. Priced at \$15,000, it is a splendid value.
G. B. LORRAINE, Law Bldg., Richmond, Va.
(Broker's co-operation invited)

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Blue Grass Stock Farm

900 acres top grazing land with many springs, 2 large streams, 130 acre woods. Rebuilt rail fences, good barns and tenant house.

Price \$35.00 per acre

For details and inspection appointment.

F. W. SHARP & SON

Foxfield Farm

The Plains Virginia

VIRGINIA ESTATE

Handsome home, beautiful grounds, 1000 fertile acres, truly and unusually attractive gentleman's estate in the hunt section. Write for description.

ALLISON & YOUNG

Fredericksburg, Va.

GRAZING FARM

300 acres good land well watered and wooded. Attractive old fashioned house of 9 rooms, nice trees and lawn—Price \$20,000. For details of this and other Virginia Farms, apply:

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TEL. 136 WARRENTON, VA.

ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND



SELF SUSTAINING MARYLAND PLANTATION ON DEEP RIVER

1710—"KENNERSLEY"—1938

Picturesquely located overlooking rolling fields, woodland and winding waterways—convenient to county seat town and only four miles by river to yacht and country club. In the center of a fine neighborhood of similar improved country homes.

Kennersley embodies 425 acres of an original grant of 2000 acres. An adjoining 500 acres are available if desired. The soil is of a rich loam type that has natural drainage and is profitably productive. Two fresh water streams make it especially suited for raising live stock as well as general farming. There is an adequate set of farm buildings and a farmer's home. The farm is under tillage and is highly recommended.

The Manor House built in 1710 is in elegant condition, its lovely original interior being beautifully preserved. There are all modern improvements. In main section are reception hall, large living room, a library, three bedrooms and two baths. The East wing as guest quarters has two bedrooms and bath. In West wing are dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen with servants quarters above. Heating system and laundry in basement.

Though only 2 hours distant from Washington and 1½ hours from New York, Kennersley offers the quiet seclusion and advantage of an undisturbed country side where good living is enjoyed at low cost. Full particulars upon request.

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MARYLAND

Eastern Shore of Maryland

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Rock Hall Maryland

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150 acres of best Chester Loam soil with modern house, barns, etc., in Harford County. Excellent herd of pure bred Guernseys producing nice income. For sale completely stocked and equipped as a going business.

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Chestertown, Maryland

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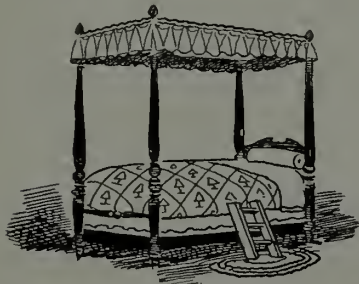
The Editor's Cornucopia

GEORGE Washington never slept in our house, though he did a lot of sleeping in the country around Pleasant Valley Farm. Or, to put it more accurately, he did a lot of waking in and around this section while others were doing the sleeping.

He stayed for a time in Lambertville; that we do know. He was quartered in the John Holcomb house at the north end of Main Street; a two-story gray stone dwelling, it is still in use. His men occupied the town; that is, until they heard that Cornwallis was coming, when they took the boats of the ferry that Samuel Coryell had started in 1732 and went across the Delaware River.

They landed near New Hope, in what is now fashionable Bucks County, and in the hills a few miles further down the river they camped. Directly opposite our farm, on Bowman's hill, they established a lookout; the tower commemorating the site may be clearly seen from the surrounding countryside—a constant reminder of the heroic part played by the farmers of this section in the establishment of American independence.

Only a few miles below us,



Washington made his historic crossing on the morning of December 26, 1776, to fight and win the battle of Trenton. One of the decisive battles of the Revolution that brought us freedom, the story of this humble effort many years ago on behalf of our country may be worth repeating.

Washington didn't have much of an army when he crossed into Pennsylvania. Hustled across New Jersey and over the river by closely pursuing British, his army and his prestige were both seriously reduced. Disheartened by the defeats of Long Island and New York, many of his men had deserted; others had completed their terms of service; only 2,400 to 2,700 remained. The British were holding New Jersey with three times their number.

"I fear the game is nearly up," Washington wrote to his cousin.

Trenton was occupied by Britain's hired soldiers, the Hessians. Washington figured, as every schoolboy and girl gleefully recalls, that they would be sound

WASHINGTON NEVER SLEPT IN OUR HOUSE BUT IT'S NICE JUST THE SAME

asleep on the morning after a boisterous Christmas celebration.

He resolved to cross the river and planned a surprise attack for 5 A.M. It was a difficult feat, for the big flat-bottomed Durham



boats—some of them 66 feet long, capable of holding 15 tons—were not easily poled through the ice-choked river.

"I am writing in the ferry house," one of his officers reported. "The troops are all over, and the boats have gone back for the artillery. We are three hours behind the set time. Glover's men have had a hard time to force the boats through the floating ice with the snow drifting in their faces. I have never seen Washington so determined as he is now. The storm is changing to sleet and cuts like a knife. The last cannon is being landed."

The nine miles of roads that remained to Trenton were so icy that Washington's little army—divided into two divisions—could not attack until 8. Fortunately for us, it made little difference; few of the Hessians were awake even then.

After a brief battle the Hessians agreed to lay down their arms.

The prisoners numbered 23 officers and 886 men. Colonel Rall, the Hessians' commander, lay mortally wounded; Washington estimated the enemy dead, in all, at "not over twenty or thirty." His own casualties were "only two officers and one or two privates wounded." One of the wounded officers was Lt. James Monroe, later fifth President of the United States, who helped to capture a Hessian battery. About one-third of the Hessians escaped down the river road toward Bordentown.

Washington returned to Pennsylvania with little delay. There two of his men died from the cold. But the American cause had been inestimably aided. Revolutionists throughout the colonies were heartened by the unexpected success at Trenton and the British were correspondingly alarmed.

General Howe sent Cornwallis with 4,000 to 5,000 troops to capture Washington, should he attempt to return to New Jersey.

The American army had already recrossed the river, however, taking advantage of the solid ice. So that when Cornwallis arrived, just before sunset on January 2, he found the Continental troops drawn up and ready for him on the higher ground on the farther side of Trenton's Assunpink Creek.

A bloody engagement followed, though it gets scant attention in the history books, for most people confuse it with the Battle of Princeton that occurred the next day. Locally, folks are very proud of it and speak of it as the Second Battle of Trenton, or in more homely fashion, as the Battle of the Assunpink.

Three times the British charged up to the ridge and even onto it. Each time the assault was broken by a hail of Continental lead. An eyewitness wrote that when the first attack crumbled "... our army raised a shout, and such a shout I have never since heard; by what signal or word of command I know not. The line is more than a mile in length, and from the nature of the ground the extremes were not in sight of each other, yet they shouted as one man."

The British lost 150 dead but Washington realized that they would make a more determined assault in the morning, which his

left behind to keep camp-fires burning in sight of the British, who were singing around well-filled kettles a short distance away.

In the morning Washington had overwhelmed the British garrison at Princeton. . . . And, oh my, how much has happened since! How has this little nation grown great in the years from 1776 to 1941, from Washington to Roosevelt, from Trenton and the Assunpink to Iceland and, for all we know, the Azores and Dakar!

It is thrilling to know the history of your community, particularly if it is so inspiring as that of the simple honest country in which we were so fortunate as to settle. It would be nice, too, if we knew more about the house in which we live, which is what I really expected to write about as I sat down at the typewriter.

Perhaps some reader in the nearby towns—Lambertville, pop. 4,518; Titusville, pop. 300; Washington Crossing, pop. 30; Pennington, pop. 1,335; Hopewell, pop. 1,467—could help us out.

All we know is that the original house must have been built about 1820 to 1830, when nearby Lambertville rivalled nearby Trenton for commercial supremacy. It is two stories in height, of brick, all built in one part in the conventional Jeffersonian H.

A fire burned it out thoroughly about fifty years ago, but it must have been a lovely home. On the best part of a little hill overlooking the valley, with a long winding entry, it commanded some respect. Wooden lintels over the windows, the marks of a once



SKETCHES BY GORDON ROSS

poorly equipped army would hardly be able to hold off. Escape back to Pennsylvania was impossible; a thaw had broken the ice sheet on the Delaware. He decided to retreat to Princeton by a little-used back road.

The ragged army moved off to whispered orders. To deaden the rumble of his artillery wheels, rags were wrapped around the rims. "Rags were plentiful," one historian commented, "but they were all on the backs of the soldiers." A skeleton force was

handsome doorway, and ten-foot ceilings, indicate that the house must have been a country home well above the average; indeed, it had servants' quarters above the kitchen and a backstairs.

It looked as though a Second Battle of the Assunpink had been fought right through it when we got it.

Paul J. Sch

THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 10)

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES

W. A. Kneeland, Boston, Mass.
FATHERSON'S ANGUS SALE, Louisville, Ky.
FATHERSON'S BORDERS' ANGUS, Mitchell, S.D.
CENTRAL IOWA BORDERS' ANGUS, Mitchell, S.D.
FARMERS' ANGUS, Fayette, Ark.
DUTCHMAN'S ANGUS, Albany, N.Y.
MINNESOTA BORDERS' ANGUS, Blue Earth, Minn.

HEREFORD SALES

WILSON BROS., Danville, Iowa
MORRISON FARM, Louisville, W. Va.
L. C. ANDERSON & SONS, Macon, Ill.

SHORTHORN & POLLED SHORTHORN SALES

EASTERN IOWA BORDERS' ANGUS, Lynn, Ind.
H. A. BINKLEY & SONS, Tippecanoe, Ind.
JAN. DOUGLAS & W. J. RUMBLE, Unionville, Ont.
HILLMAN BROS., Marysville, Mo.
INDIANA BORDERS' ANGUS, Lafayette, Ind.
ATWOOD FARMS, Rock Hill, Ill.
OHIO SHORTHORN ANGUS, Columbus, Ohio.

AYRSHIRE SALES

CLINTON FARM CLUB, Plattsburgh, N. Y.
VERMONT CLUB, Rutland, Vt.
NEW ENGLAND CLUB, Springfield, Mass.

GUERNSEY SALES

CENTRAL ILLINOIS PROMOTIONAL, Peoria, Ill.
VERMONT STATE, Rutland, Vt.
LAFAYETTE DISTRICT ANGUS, Lafayette, Ind.
GEORGE B. SAILLY'S ANNUAL SALE, Columbia, S. C.
6TH ANNUAL CONSIGNMENT SALE (Chester County North Carolina South Carolina), Chester, S. C.
FAULKNER FARMS, Malvern, Pa.
COMBINATION SALE, Doylestown, Pa.
WALTER KERR DISPENSAL, Spring House, Pa.
FLORIDA GEORGIA SALE, Lake City, Fla.
MT. PLEASANT VIEW FARM DISPENSAL, Sherman, Conn.
SOUTHEAST KANSAS BREEDERS ASSN., Paterson, Kan.
CAYUGA COUNTY, Auburn, N. Y.
DENN'S 4TH CONSIGNMENT SALE, Alhambra, N. Y.

JERSEY SALES

SOUTH CAROLINA JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, Newberry, S. C.
NORTH CAROLINA JERSEY CATTLE CLUB, N. C.
MARAMEC SPRINGS JERSEY FARM, St. James, Mo.
LLOYD B. CUMMINGS, Freeport, Ohio.
PARISH SALE, Madison, Ill.
ANNUAL VERMONT CONSIGNMENT SALE, Hartland, Vt.

PERCHERON HORSE SALES

LYNWOOD FARM, Carmel, Ind.

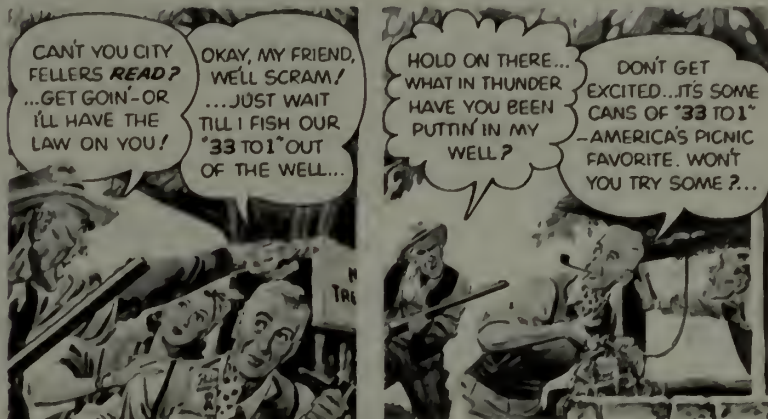
FLOWER SHOWS

LONG ISLAND GARDEN CENTER SHOW, Farmingdale, L. I.
GROSSE POINT & EASTERN HORTICULTURAL SOC., Grosse Point, Mich.
DAHLIA SOCIETY OF OHIO, Cleveland, Ohio.
DAHLIA SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
WESTCHESTER & FAIRFIELD HORTICULTURE SOC., Greenwich, Conn.
AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY, New York, N. Y.
CAMDEN DAHLIA SOCIETY, Camden, N. J.

ART EXHIBITIONS

WORKS OF ANDERS ALDRIN, Los Angeles Museum, Calif.
SCULPTURE BY JAN SABRE; PAINTINGS BY FERNAND LEGER; DRAWINGS BY DORR BOTHWELL, San Francisco Museum of Art, Calif.
"THE MUSEUM IN EDUCATION" (EXHIBITS OF 20 MUSEUMS); CHINESE BUDDHIST PAINTINGS, MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Boston, Mass.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION PITTSFIELD ART LEAGUE; WORKS OF ALEXANDRE JACOVLEFF, BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Mass.
OTIS ART INST. EXHIBITION, Los Angeles County Museum, Cal.
"DEFENDERS OF THE PUBLIC," Brooklyn Museum, N. Y.
THE CHINA TRADE AND ITS INFLUENCE, METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, N. Y.
VOLLARD PUBLICATIONS, Brooklyn Museum, N. Y.
ANNUAL SPORTING ART SHOW, Newhouse Galleries, N. Y.
OILS, WATERCOLORS & PRINTS BY CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN ARTISTS, CURRIER ART GALLERY, Manchester, N. H.
SILVER JUBILEE EXHIBITION, CLEVELAND MUSEUM OF ART, O.
ART OF CHINA, INDIA, INDONESIA, JAPAN AND PERSIA; AMERICAN & EUROPEAN SCULPTURE; PAINTINGS BY SEATTLE ARTISTS, SEATTLE ART MUSEUM, Wash.
PRINTED ART, Brooklyn Museum, N. Y.
INTL. EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS, ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO, Ill.
ANNUAL FOUNDERS' EXHIBITION, GRAND CENTRAL ART GALLERIES, N. Y.

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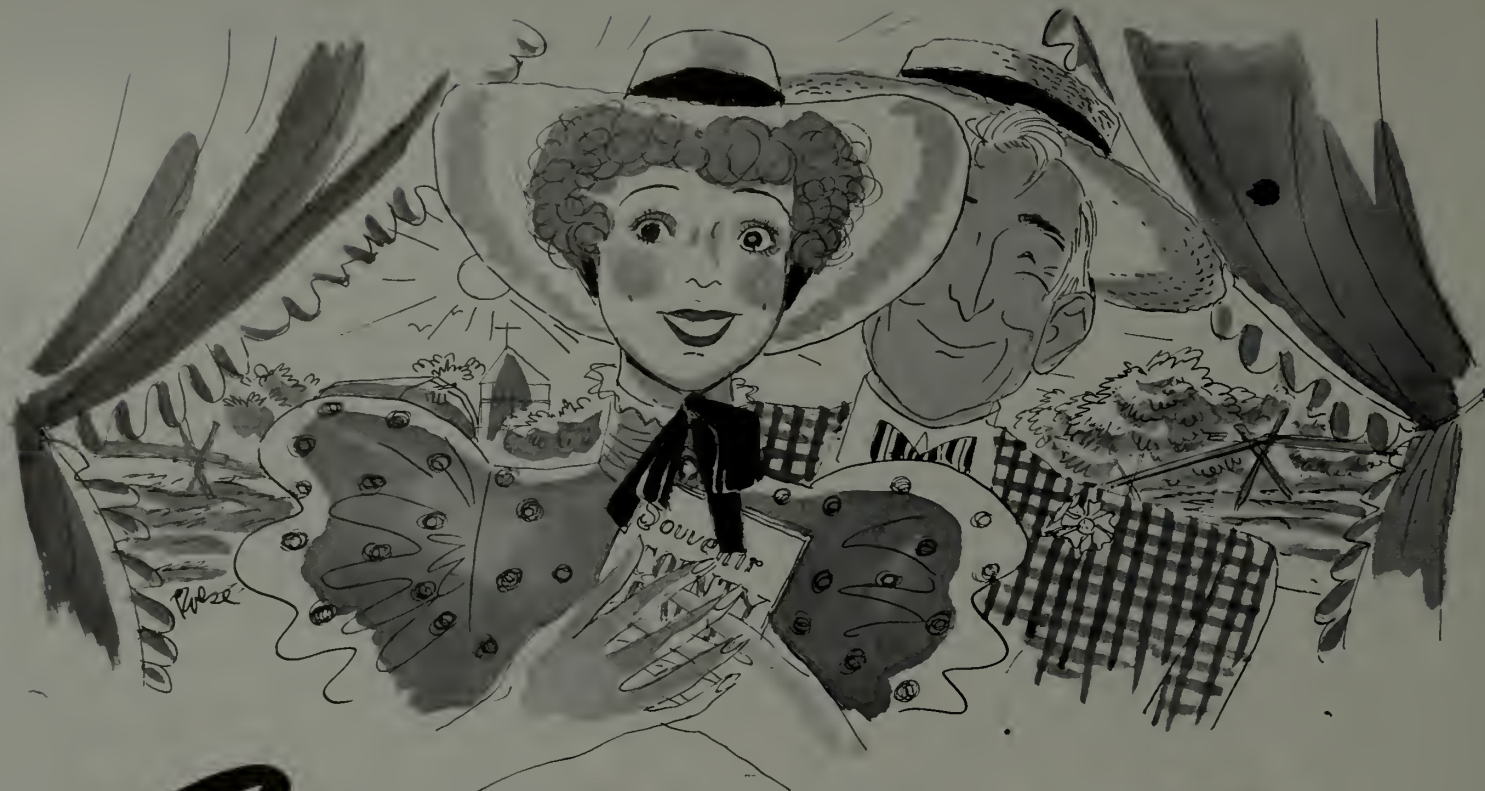
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Come to The Fair!

by GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.

In the country the late summer and early fall is a time for festivity. It is then that the people can briefly relax from the stern, exacting work of the planting and growing season. Most of the crops are in, others are ripening on stalk, or tree or vine, and the whole countryside is abundant with the fine, fat things which the soil and the warm sun has produced.

So it is at this season when the swamp maples are just beginning to turn and there is a little crispness in the air at night, that the county fairs are held, and to them flock the farming folk to exhibit pumpkins, or cattle, or needlework; to revel in and be slightly scandalized by the pageantry and hokus pokus of the midway, and above all to see and talk to other folks, find out

what they are doing on their farms—and just be sociable. You don't have much time for sociability while you are working from dawn to dark.

But farmers and their wives aren't the only people you find at county fairs—especially these days. Among those who look at the well-groomed cattle and horses, the prize dahlias and gladioli, the painstaking needlework and the in-



credible things the 4-H kids do, are numbers of city people.

Some of them have farms these days, others have a love for fine cattle or horses or flowers, some are there purely because of the spirit of carnival, and some don't know why they come, but they do and they love it.

When you think of county fairs you naturally visualize the county seat, a sleepy town with a courthouse, a jail, and the fair grounds on the outskirts. You think of long, low buildings housing the exhibits, hot dogs, side shows, trotting horses pounding around a dusty oval, Percherons with paper roses in their manes, youngsters curling the hair of glossy steers, families of tow-heads coming in from the country in the back of the pickup truck.

Yes, this is the setting and atmosphere of a typical county fair, and of the big, famous fairs too—Connecticut's Danbury, the Eastern States Exposition in Massachusetts, the Iowa State. The cows and the poultry and the pigs, and prize ears of corn, home-made cakes and pies and doilies, farm machinery, clowns, acrobats, dancing girls, two-headed calves and all the other delights and thrills created the same atmosphere at big fairs and small. In Vermont, and Iowa, and in California.

Perhaps in the Middle West fairs mean more to country people than they do in the industrial East. In some of the huge agricultural areas of our central states literally everyone in a whole county may live on farms and the local, county and state fairs assume huge proportions to them as a competitive, social and educational outlet.

Many people, city dwellers, do not realize the very considerable educational value of even a small fair. A look at a good, prize draft stallion, or at a square-jawed dairy cow with a high production record, the knowledge of new feeding methods or fertilizers or machinery, a new hybrid apple or cover crop are things you see and hear about at the fairs. And these are things of

inestimable value to you if your business happens to be farming. Moreover, seeing them with your own eyes is much more convincing and satisfactory than merely reading about them in your agricultural journal.

This educational feature, this exchange of ideas which is so important to those who lead rather solitary lives has its most important effect on the young people. As a matter of fact, it is largely through them that modern methods, new wrinkles on crops and cultivation, breeding and marketing come to our farms—and then, of course, these youngsters are the farmers of the future. When you consider what they are doing right now this is a gratifying thought indeed.

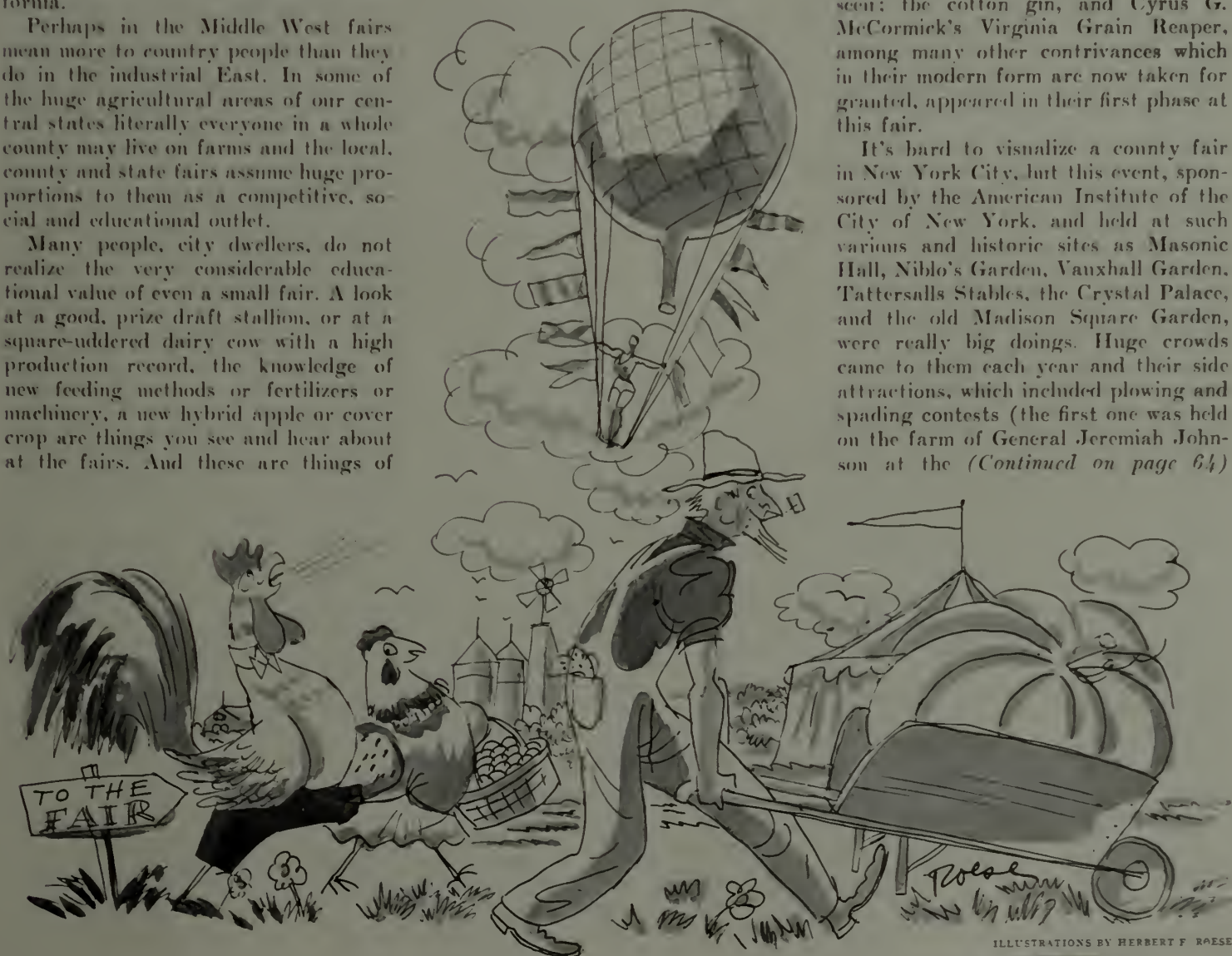
Fairs highlight the activities of 4-H kids, Future Farmers of America, and other rural youth, organized and otherwise. These youngsters are led by capable advisers and they are doing things which make the old folks sit up and take notice. They raise pigs and chickens and calves into animals the like of which their fathers have seldom seen. Their corn grows taller, their cabbages are bigger, they know more about getting the utmost out of an acre than many of their elders.



Many of these young people pay their way through agricultural college with the proceeds from the sale of the things they grow and make. Many of them are doing far more than just the "chores" to help their families make ends meet. So the modern farm youngsters not only learn something at the fairs (they have a lot of fun too) but they have something to give as well.

The first public appearance of most farm machinery, has logically been at fairs, and of these the old New York County Fair probably has done more than any other institution to get public acceptance for the fundamental agricultural inventions. It was at this exhibition, held annually throughout most of the nineteenth century in New York City that the first iron shod plow was seen; the cotton gin, and Cyrus G. McCormick's Virginia Grain Reaper, among many other contrivances which in their modern form are now taken for granted, appeared in their first phase at this fair.

It's hard to visualize a county fair in New York City, but this event, sponsored by the American Institute of the City of New York, and held at such various and historic sites as Masonic Hall, Niblo's Garden, Vauxhall Garden, Tattersalls Stables, the Crystal Palace, and the old Madison Square Garden, were really big doings. Huge crowds came to them each year and their side attractions, which included plowing and spading contests (the first one was held on the farm of General Jeremiah Johnson at the (Continued on page 64)



ILLUSTRATIONS BY HERBERT F. ROESE

by GEORGE CLARK



PEPPERIDGE



RICHARD AVERILL SMITH PHOTOS

The Henry Rudkins' lovely Tudor house is seen at the end of the long driveway and, in the foreground on the right, is the old pepperidge tree which gives the farm its name

FARM



It is no secret that in these modern days many of the owners of country property feel that their acres must justify themselves, paying some return over and above the pleasure of being on the land and the peace and health and satisfaction that that mode of living implies.

Usually, these practical "agriculturalists" turn to the breeding of live-stock of one kind or another, or some form of farming, or real estate interests; the pages of *COUNTRY LIFE* have been devoted, with some regularity, to the stories of many such operations of exceptional interest.

Unique among the owners of land in the country, however, are the Henry Rudkins, who, by reviving the almost lost art of bread making at home have made their 173 acres in Connecticut pay bountiful dividends—and give them at the same time an exciting new lease on what had become a dull and weary life.

Like many another, the Rudkins nurtured that warm dream of the twenties for a Place Of Their Own. In '26 they got it; in '29 it all seemed a mistake. Besides, their youngest boy became very ill.

Then Peg Rudkin took hold and converted Pepperidge Farm from just one more charming country estate into a self-supporting farm. The Alger touch and that old stand-by, the staff of life, made the difference.

The Rudkins pretty much ran the gamut in the decade of 1926 to 1936. They started by buying land in Fairfield and building themselves a capacious Tudor house and a tidy box stall stable for their hunters and polo ponies. Lots of landscaping, lots of planning and soon their acres, named for an old pepperidge tree which had grown there for centuries, took on an urbane look.

That was a setting for the country gentry life, and the Rudkins took to it. Already an excellent polo player, Henry Rudkin became a member of the Fairfield Club Polo Association and was several years later elected its president.

Mrs. Rudkin kept her hunters in trim, went bridging and cocktailing. Their three juniors went to school and the Rudkins counted themselves among the lucky people.



A view of the bakery from the house; this building was originally intended to be a stable for polo ponies and a garage

The depression dwelt no more kindly with the Rudkin family than with most. But Peg Rudkin was less concerned about her income slash than she was about her youngest son's chronic asthma attacks. With customary thoroughness, she took the boy to leading New York specialists with the hope of finding a suitable cure.

The doctors were kind, very kind indeed, but they all shook their heads. "Arizona is the only place for him," they said. "He must not remain in the East—the climate here does not agree with him."

But Peg Rudkin came of a staid New

York family which had strong notions about food and since she concurred in their dictum that proper nourishment was nine-tenths of the battle against any chronic illness, she tackled her son's ailment through diet.

Convinced by intensive book reading, that commercial milling left the good part of the wheat on the threshing floor, she set about in her kitchen grinding unbleached kernels of whole wheat in an old coffee mill. To this she added table butter, whole milk and honey. After kneading the mixture by hand, she weighed the dough out on a pair of discarded baby scales and baked it in the oven.

When his mother called him into the kitchen to view the baked and finished loaf, the youngest and ailing Rudkin was cautious about taking a slice. But disbelief turned into voracious appetite after a sampling, and within a few weeks the boy had not only gained weight, but more, his chronic asthma soon disappeared.

This was enough for the New York specialists who had consigned him to Arizona. Would Mrs. Rudkin make bread such as that for their patients? She would, and did, and soon, thanks to repeat orders, customers and a growing reputation, Peg Rudkin found herself in the bread business.

It is a far cry from Margaret Rudkin's rudely constructed kitchen of four years ago to her model bakery today. In August, 1937 she was baking eight loaves of bread a day; she now bakes thousands every week.

Pepperidge Farm is still the same delightful spot it was in 1929. It is more beautiful, probably, for time and



One of the charming gardens with a view of the main house in the background



The drawing room has a beamed ceiling, broad plank floors and pine paneling; the furnishings include an early American piano, Provincial chest, Tiepolo painting

weather have had the years to blend and mellow it. The pepperidge tree, the smooth lawns, the view across the rolling Connecticut hills is still as appealing as it always has been. It still appears to be only a peaceful and gracious country home. There are no signs or sounds of the thriving business which has sprung up.

Across the long stretch of lawn and garden, what once was the stable and garage can be seen, half-hidden in the apple trees; it isn't until you are almost upon this long building that the appetizing odor of freshly baked bread comes to you through the orchard. Then, as you go through the spotless bakery in which no signs of box stalls or garage space remain, you begin to realize why the farm name has become famous and why this enterprise has had such a phenomenal growth.

You will also begin to realize what it means to the surrounding community by creating jobs and using farm produce. The making of bread is women's work, and the opportunity to work for good wages in informal and extremely pleasant surroundings means a lot to farmers' wives and daughters and other country folk. It is also important, needless to say, to the dairy farmers on the nearby hills that all the milk they produce (10,000 quarts a week!) is purchased by Mrs. Rudkin and goes into the bread formula.

And then there is the revival of the old fashioned millers trade.

Today, at century-old Connecticut water-power grist mills, whole wheat flour for Pepperidge Farm Bread is freshly ground every day between slowly turning French burr mill stones, which stay cool while they crush the whole

grain, thereby retaining the health-giving live wheat germ in its natural form, together with its high percentage of Vitamins B and E carefully safeguarded.

ESSENTIALLY landmarks, these stone mills are few and far between and have a definitely limited capacity. Mrs. Rudkin has her wheat ground daily because the best quality bread is made from freshly ground wheat; the vitamin

content of the germ in whole wheat diminishes with the time between grinding and baking, and rancidity of the germ oil develops as the wheat flour ages.

Surrounded by an orchard of 1,000 McIntosh apple trees where some 500 turkeys used to roam is the stable and garage of stone and timber which has been transformed into a spotless bakery. Every morning one hundred and twenty-odd local village women arrive bright and early at the building. Each woman changes into a fresh, clean white uniform and takes her place at her regular job.

Warm, fresh milk and melted butter is first poured into large steel tubs, to which honey, flour, yeast and then salt is added. The tubs are put under electric mixers and when the dough is smooth and the bubbles are worked out of it the containers are wheeled out into a room kept at 70 degrees moisture and 80 degrees Fahrenheit; the humidity in this small room is supplied by a tea kettle kept boiling on top of a small electric stove.

Each pan of dough is marked with the time when it was mixed and the temperature; a thermometer is placed in every batch to insure accuracy. After a certain time, the pans are brought into the Cooler Room where the dough is cut into loaf sized pieces. Each piece is carefully weighed out on scales to be certain that it has the uniform weight of 24 ounces. They are then individually hand-kneaded into loaves and put into separate bread pans to allow the dough to rise again before baking.

The loaves are then baked in mammoth enamel ovens for a full hour. After the hot loaves have been allowed to cool



The dining room of the main house at Pepperidge Farm has a circular bay window and is papered with old French wall paper

for three hours, to insure absolute freshness they are double-wrapped in oiled paper before they are shipped out to all parts of the United States.

Peg Rudkin is so particular about having her bread made correctly that the prime qualifications for the local women who come to work for her, are that they must know nothing about baking bread at the outset. She believes that they should all start out learning her method without any preconceived ideas on the subject.

Mrs. Rudkin has never varied the ingredients in the bread recipe which she first used four years ago. And each loaf is individually hand-kneaded. That is the reason why Pepperidge Farm Bread has a firm, even texture and solid feel, instead of being aerated or "blown up" as are most commercial breads.

At the outset, Mrs. Rudkin first made the finest loaf of bread that she knew how; then she computed the price. It is expensive to bake with daily ground flour, but it is an asset to quality. It is also costly to bake with fresh, grade A whole milk, the best creamery butter on the market, and pure California sage honey.

That is why each loaf of Pepperidge Farm Bread retails for twenty-five cents. For Peg Rudkin would not sacrifice the quality ingredients in her bread so that she could sell it at a similar price to other commercial loaves.

Through lentlets tucked inside the bread wrappers, Mrs. Rudkin has from time to time announced new products which she has added to her Pepperidge Farm output. Her patrons do the rest. Thus it was when the memories of tea cake at her grandmother's high-stoooped brownstone prompted her to try making English pound cake.

Customers pounced upon this home made delicacy which they have to order in advance, just as they have upon her poultry stuffing, melba toast, and the three kinds of Pepperidge Farm Bread; the original whole wheat, raisin whole wheat, and white.

Today the staff of life, presented in all its glory by Peg Rudkin, breadmaker extraordinaire, is consumed by connoisseurs the country over. Dorothy Thompson is one of the many thousands who eat no other bread than that which is baked at Pepperidge Farm. Before the present war, a loaf of the bread was regularly shipped to Oslo, Norway, by Clipper so that one particular devotee would not go without.

From Maine to Miami, some 2,400 stores sell Pepperidge Farm Bread while folk in the hinterland order by mail and a few elegants have theirs delivered by air mail. Asthma and depression started it, ingenuity and quality kept it going. No one knows where American taste will take it next, but meanwhile Pepperidge Farm is very much a going concern.

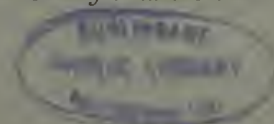


Mrs. Henry Rudkin, who started this remarkable home made bread business, is seen in her bakery experimenting with a recipe



The steps in making Pepperidge Farm bread: grinding the grain in a local mill (upper left); testing the dough (upper right); kneading the dough (middle left); baking it (middle right); and finally, wrapping it and loading it in the trucks

RICHARD AVERILL SMITH PHOTOS



Birds of the Barrens

by LEE WULFF



To the north of us in Newfoundland where the timber shares the island with the bogs and berry barrens there's a sporting bird that is due to be better known in the future. His name is ptarmigan, and although for long years he has furnished excellent sport to the Newfoundlanders who are fortunate enough to possess bird dogs his fame has not spread southward. Ptarmigan are birds of the snow and open country. They are found across the northern part of the continent wherever there is open cover and plenty of food.

Newfoundland has two species, willow ptarmigan and rock ptarmigan. The former is slightly the larger of the two and is generally regarded as a little more sporting. The latter is more likely to run on the ground instead of flushing and is found on rockier, less fertile areas. Both are similar to a ruffed grouse in general physical make-up but their color ranges from a mottled brown in the summer to almost pure white in the winter. Their wings are slightly longer and broader than those of a grouse and they fly farther and more quietly but just as quickly.

Ptarmigan country is composed of bogs and soft meadows with their high protecting grass and low-lying marsh berries, of dry ground carpeted with blueberries and wild cranberries in the late summer and fall, of rocky slopes with their low brush and tucks of stunted, windswept spruce and fir. The birds only enter the woods for protection from the storms and are not found in areas that are predominantly timbered. On the island of Newfoundland

they have a wide distribution and there are few settlements there that do not have ptarmigan grounds within a score of miles.

On the Grand Bank grounds, which is a section of a long stretch of hunting cover that follows the coast in an unbroken strip for over fifty miles, the land lifts from the sea and builds up in steady slopes to an altitude of several hundred feet before it levels off and forms a long plateau. From the edge of the highlands the gunner looks out over the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and the blue Atlantic that lies beyond them. Between him and the sea the slopes are green and brown with low foliage on the solid ground.

Where the gunner stands on the ridge, bare rocks break through the

growing carpet giving a ruggedness to the scene that is absent elsewhere. With his back to the salt water he can look inland for as far as the eye can see over the fields of waving brown marsh grass studded with hundreds of tiny ponds which flash in the slanting sun. These inner grounds are never hunted. Here, as in most of the best hunting areas, there is a vast untouched territory that serves as a stocking ground for the sections worked by gunners.

On the first of October, at the beginning of the hunting season, the coveys of birds will be intact and they will number from eight to fourteen in normal years. As the shot begins to fly the birds scatter and after the first few days the hunting is largely for singles until, in early November, they begin to



Ptarmigan usually lie well to the dog, flying off swiftly when flushed, but when a high wind or fog comes in from the sea they become wild



Most of the local dogs are Setters—many of them Gordons; the open country permits a fast, wide ranging dog to perform at his very best

flock up again, this time joining in bands that may run as high as fifty or sixty. It is a thrilling sight to see a big flock of these birds, beautifully bronze and snow white in their changing plumage, as they sweep out across a valley on one of their long flights.

In the winter only their eyes and their fan-shaped tails are black, and the covering white feathers hide the tail unless the bird flicks it open to the full width of the fan. A small patch of brilliant red shows over the eye of the cock bird, otherwise their feathers are as white as the snow around them from December through March.

NEWFOUNDLAND still allows market hunting and the birds can be bought in St. Johns, the capital city, for about 75 cents a brace. A daily bag limit of fifteen birds has been established but no license is required for either resident or non-resident bird hunters.

There are not many local bird dogs. Most of them are owned by the market hunters themselves with those remaining owned by sportsmen, and when opening day rolls around neither love nor money will get you a bird dog if your arrangements haven't been made far in advance. The dogs are almost always Setters with a great percentage of them Gordons. A few Pointers have been used but they are extremely rare.

The open country permits every action of the dog to be made in full view of the gunner. A fast, wide ranging dog that is staunch on his points can put in a performance on these northern barrens that no upland gunner would ever forget. On a good ground it is the rule to see from one to two hundred birds in a day but where the birds are hunted consistently and hard the number of birds to be seen will be much less. At Grand Bank my average bag for the time in the field was between two and three birds an hour.

The birds usually lie well to the dog. Whether they flush wild or not depends very little upon whether or not they have been hunted before but almost entirely upon the weather. On a hot, still

day they will hug the slimmest of cover until hunter and dog almost step on them. When a wind sweeps in from the sea they grow restless and may go to wing before the gunner gets within range.

If a blanket of fog rolls in to cover the land with mist the birds will be found on the high rocky ridges perched

on the highest of the stones and keenly alert to any sound or movement. They seldom run any great distance before a dog and in country that has never been hunted before they may perch on high rocks or in the low growth until the hunter comes quite close.

Where they have been hunted for any length of time they have learned many of the habits of safety. They will get up silently and sail off down a slope on set wings or wait till the hunter passes by before skimming off behind a screen of scattered spruce. Their flight is low, following the contours of the earth, with only occasional wingbeats to sustain their normal speed once they have attained it.

They are often able to lift up over a slight rise when flushed and by following the slope as it falls away before them remain hidden from the gunner until they reappear when the lifting land again forces them into view. They fly great distances and seldom come to earth again within the sight of the gunner who has put them up. No matter how far away the last ridge lies they always seem to fly beyond it.

Only when (*Continued on page 65*)



PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AUTHOR

In the summer and autumn ptarmigan are mottled bronze above and have white wings and underparts; in the winter they are practically all white



Officers of the hunt were chosen by lottery, the young winners riding with the senior officers



The children were mounted on all kinds of horses and ponies; some could jump, some couldn't

Foxhunting for Children

by BETTY BABCOCK

FOR a number of years the writer has patiently pestered the Joint Masters of the Meadow Brook Hounds to hold special hunts during the early fall and school vacation periods for the children.

Last season the Joint Masters, worn to a shred, gave their official sanction. The results to date have been sufficiently good to encourage the belief that this "School of Foxhunting" will serve the children and the sport well. Though we are still in the experimental stages, we have been able to prove that more than twice the number of children reasonably expected turn out, and that

it is possible to combine a high old time, safety and education.

Perhaps I place too much emphasis on the quality of enthusiasm, but certainly that of our hunt staff and of the professional horsemen who hunt with us (the dealers and grooms), practically insured the success of this venture. Without the optimism and generous cooperation of these men, our children's hunts would have been doomed from the very start.

Assured of this enthusiastic support, it was necessary to make clear and definite the manner in which we would run

these hunts, to insure the maximum degree of safety with that of sport, pleasure and instruction.

The first rule was that meets would be cancelled unless weather and ground conditions were excellent. "Easy," you say. Indeed not. The morning of January 3 was just such a dark, damp, still, raw day as makes the heart of a sportsman soar like a lark. My thirteen-year-old came early to my room in her wrapper, threw open the window, heard the drip from the trees, sniffed the air as appreciatively as a hound puppy and said, "Boy, won't they run like smoke



Lucetta Crisp takes her turn at being one of the whips on a children's day



Eleanor Seggerman takes a post-and-rail fence during one of the children's hunts



Hounds moving up with Thomas Allison, huntsman, and Phyllis Betts, huntsman of the day



The author, Mrs. Richard F. Babcock, and William Francis Gibbs, one of the young riders

today!" Forty-four little children mounted well and ill, racing after hounds over the snow and mud and down the slippery woods paths?

Needing reassurance as to the wisdom of our decision in immediately cancelling this meet I called Johnny, whose stable mounts the largest number of the very young "Sue and you know yourself madam 'tis a grand hunting day. They be pestering me the whole night long. First it snows and they calls and says 'Will the snow stop us, Johnny?' Then it rains and they calls and says 'Will the rain stop us, Johnny?' The going is terrible greazzy m'm, and I hopes to God you don't take hounds out!"

The second rule was in the choice of a meet. Our country is honeycombed with cement and macadam roads, traffic is heavy, and what fences we have are much too big for children's ponies. Until the children arrive at the meet there is no way of knowing if the majority will be non-jumpers or jumpers. Conse-

quently, a meet has to be in a place from which one can either draw a large tract of country free of roads and sufficiently open for the very small children to see something of hounds, or a terrain over which older children could hunt with reasonable safety.

The third rule was that the children had to obey instantly the orders of their superiors. Questions could be asked after the order was carried out, not before. The penalty for disobedience was to bar the child from the next children's hunt, and happily this was never proved necessary.

The fourth and last rule was that the hunts should not (foxes and hounds permitting) exceed two hours. Two hours might be a little long and tiring for people under eight years of age, and not long enough for those between fourteen and seventeen, but was certainly just about right for the young between eight and fourteen, of which age group we had the largest number.

To add to the measure of safety, adults were not invited though not barred from hunting with us. Those who came paid a capping fee of \$5 and stayed well in the back of the field.

All children were invited to hunt. Anyone possessing a pony or donkey was welcome, and only those well-known to be able to pay the \$5 cap were capped. Again, because ours is not a farming country and there is but little pasture, it is almost impossible for families in the lower income groups to keep a pony for their children. Thus it was a great disappointment that we did not have a truly representative group of young Americans hunting, for no sport, and nothing else either, will survive which does not serve and add to the welfare and happiness of all. Perhaps it will be possible in time to work out some plan by which children and ponies can be brought together. We who love children and foxhunting and wish the best for both, should work towards this end. To (Continued on page 41)



Cora Cavanaugh is seen on her "hunter" the day she was the Master of the Meadow Brook Hounds



A qualified person checked bridles, girths and stirrup leathers before hounds moved off

MORGAN, F. C. THOMAS AND CARL KLEIN PHOTOS

Farewell to the Plow?

by MARSHALL C. RUMSEY

WE have been living in a time of exceptional mechanical progress and development—but a hundred years have passed since we last saw any marked improvement in the plow. This is extraordinary in itself, yet doubly so when one realizes that we have an entirely different land to work today than when the plow came into use on this continent.

I am convinced that the plow we have used for the past hundred years is no more qualified for use on our modern farms than the horse-and-buggy. I believe this may be the time to say farewell, and grateful thanks, to the simple implement which has worked so nobly, for so many generations, for the nourishment of the people of the earth.

Before starting to write this article I went to see a near-neighbor of mine, Louis Wiard, great-grandson of Thomas Wiard and son of George Wiard. I learned from him that prior to 1803 each farmer made his own plows, little better than "the hooked sticks of the Egyptians."

In that year Thomas Wiard started the manufacture of the first improved plow at Geneseo, N. Y., the improvement being a wrought iron point instead of the traditional wood.

In 1804, Thomas Wiard moved his factory to East Avon and put strips of wrought iron on the wood moldboard to make it scour, shed the soil properly. The farmers of the neighborhood soon began to buy his plows.

Five or six years later a man from Cayuga County, N. Y., conceived the idea of making plows with interchangeable parts of cast iron. Thomas Wiard adapted this to his plow and in 1819 began to make the cast iron plow, later

Has the time come to develop a new method of dealing with our changed soil? The author believes that the plow belongs with the horse-and-buggy and should be replaced, on the modern farm, by the cover crop disc and deep tillage tools. His thought-provoking manuscript fired the imagination of agricultural experts to whom it was submitted.

improved by chilling the cast iron used, for the wearing parts.

In 1837, John Deere went into the West from Vermont and, finding there a type of soil so rich that it would not scour from the moldboard, conceived the steel plow to accomplish this purpose. And from that day to this, no marked improvement has been made in the plow itself.

True, the steel has been vastly improved and there have been useful adap-

tations, such as the sidehill plow which permits plowing around the side of a hill instead of up and down, also the Scotch plow, which turns the furrow slice on edge instead of over. But I believe I am stating a truth when I say that there has been no vital improvement to the plow in more than a century.

We have an entirely different situation today than when the plow came into use. Then there was a residue of humus and minerals from vegetation that had gone back to the ground for centuries, as well as the unused mineral deposits brought by the soil water.

The ground had not been packed deep and hard by heavy tools. Pans and soles had not yet been formed by plows repeatedly sleeking the bottom of the furrow. The silt had not yet been washed down to the furrow bottom, there to be trowelled in by the plow on its next trip. Nor, and this is important too, was the general walk of life at its present high tempo.

My belief that the time has come to change our method of handling the soil is based on the following known facts:

Soil water is constantly working back and forth from the center of the earth and the surface, bringing to the surface minerals we now recognize as essential for plant and animal life.

These minerals must be in solution for the plants to utilize them. Therefore water must be conserved for the soil with as even and uninterrupted a supply as possible.

Too much water in the seed bed is bad for the plants. The more humus there is in the soil, the less the capillary attraction; the less humus the more capillary at- (Continued on page 63)



A Killefer subsoiler at work in the Car-bona district near Tracy, Calif.



International tractor and disk harrow disking under wheat stubble



International tractor and Dyrr subsoiler reaches a depth of 28 inches



Above are disk harrows turning under a cover crop in Washington

THE DEFENDER

AND CITY-FARMER

ALL FLESH IS GRASS—ISAIAH 40:6

VOLUME 1

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NO. 2

PERSONALS

***James David Mooney, who has a general idea about motors, gave a cocktail party at his extraordinary place, Flowerfield, on Long Island, in honor of his flowers and a gathering of guests.

Gordon Thompson made a genial host at the polo tournament he ran for that countryman's paradise, Rolling Rock, outside of Pittsburgh.

Some folks say that the Portland Farmers, up in Maine, are the oldest city-farmer group in the country.

"It is better to sell and repent than not to sell and repent."

—John E. Madden.



***Louis Bromfield, the scribbler, is a red hot farmer in Ohio: Malabar Farm, near Mansfield.

Charles S. Druggan, barrister of Columbus, O., thinks they'll have a city-farmer club in his favorite town before too long.

S. Herbert Hare, landscape fixer in Kansas City, has ideas and makes a pretty good speech, too.

➤ Among the contributions Herbert C. Neal got for the Cleveland Farmers' Club auction was one antique musket, also one bag of coins, one family of ducks, the last-named alive.

***Homer Lee, the Gargantua of Broadway real estate, spends most of his time thinking about the watercress industry near his farm at Solebury, Pa.

New York is the only city we know of with two city-farmer clubs, one so modest it never raises its voice above a whisper.

George Moffat is putting a new gun room in his farm on the Eastern Shore, Maryland, and only wishes he could get away from Washington a little oftener.



➤ F. Delano Roosevelt, who's got an office job in Washington and a farm at Hyde Park, N. Y., went fishing last month—so they say.

Russell Pettengill is so crazy about the country he's moved his office there, taking an old mill in New Hope, Pa., and fixing it over something wonderful. Gets lots more work done in the country atmosphere, he says, and what's more, the stenogs show up in gingham.

That long-distance city-farmer we were talking about? How about Dave Williams, who works in Tulsa and has a lovely plantation in Camden, S. C.; grows flax for cigarette papers.

The custom of giving a cow to the bride has been revived by City-Farmer Dr. Clarence Poe, Raleigh, N. C., owner of Longview Farm's fine Jersey herd and prexy of "Progressive Farmer," our inspiring contemporary.

KANSAS CITY

The Farmers Club of Greater Kansas City is, in one way, the most broad-minded of the new clubs that have sprung up over the country: it is the first of which we have heard which is for both men and women. Indeed, its secretary-treasurer is Mrs. Virginia L. McKean and her infectious enthusiasm for her work is one of the reasons that the club is so enjoyable.

The Kansas City club was formed May 4, 1939, with Glenn A. Bryant—now living in Cincinnati and associated with the city-farmer movement there—as its chief sponsor and first president. A charter membership of 70 was quickly obtained and today there are more than 200 members.

E. H. McVey is the present head of the organization. And Mrs. McKean has held her post since the club was founded.

In Kansas City they have eight winter meetings, consisting of dinners at one of the city hotels, followed by speakers, and four summer meetings, held on the farms of the members. These summer meetings are a delightful mixture of the social and the educational, tours of the farms being followed by box lunches or barbecues and again, authoritative speakers.

The August meeting was entitled "Wheat from Farm to Housewife" and conducted by John H. Parker, director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan. Wild life is on the September program, under the leadership of I. T. Bode, director of the Missouri Conservation Commission.



CLEVELAND

You can't say that the members of the Cleveland Farmer's Club enjoyed their outing of August 6. They got no fun at all out of the trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables at Mrs. A. S. Ingalls's once lovely place and the nearby golf course. In fact, they were hopping mad, for they were looking at the shocking damage done by the Japanese beetle in this lush territory.

Cuyahoga County has the doubtful distinction of having the most serious infestation of Japanese beetles to be found in Ohio. And the members of the club were invited to see what is being done by state entomologists and others to retard the spread of the pest.

The inspection tour provided a striking demonstration of the influence that can be wielded by a vigorous and wide-awake city-farmer organization. The meeting acquainted a number of Cleveland's influential citizens and officials with the size and scope of the problem faced.

TULSA

In Oklahoma is the Tulsa Farm Club, now in its third year. Its membership is restricted to 125, controlled by a secret committee. Most of them are businessmen in Tulsa, but a substantial number come from nearby cities and towns, and a few live on their farms and ranches.

This is a friendly club, despite its exclusiveness. For one thing, its roster carefully lists directions to the farms of its members and all are welcome to go visiting. Again, the club has an active social program; many gay parties have been given—in a downtown hotel, in the open on a ranch, in the loft of a dairy barn belonging to one of the group. When it comes to square dancing, the Tulsa club challenges the world!

There is a serious side, too. Meetings are held regularly at a Tulsa hotel, dinner being followed by a lecture of scientific value. Fortunately, the club can afford to bring speakers from afar who are experts in the subjects in which the members are especially interested.

Most of the lectures, so far, have centered around livestock breeding and feeding, pastures, fertilizers. The club is looking for a good program on farm management and farm economics.

Charles D. Thomas is president of the club, Judge Oras A. Shaw vice-president, Verser Hicks secretary-treasurer. The directors include W. G. Skelly, Roscoe E. Seever, Paul E. Estill, Wayne B. Hudson.



NEW YORK

The Farm Club of New York did a Washington on August 13, crossing the Delaware into Pennsylvania. The reasons for doing same were of almost equal importance: Washington did it to end tyranny for our country, the Farm Clubbers did it for "The Field Day to end Field Days."

The farms of E. G. Peterson and Walter Dietz at Yardley, Pa., not far from the site of the historic crossing, were gone over with a fine-tooth comb. Jerseys and Ayrshires were inspected and what is perhaps the most complete set of farm machinery extant had the members with their mouths watering.



NOTICE

Members of city-farmer clubs throughout the country are cordially invited to send news of their activities monthly to "The Defender."

CINCINNATI

The City Farmers Club of Cincinnati is the brain-child of Frank G. Cain, prominent Hampshire hog breeder. With Homer S. Toms, owner of a 215-acre farm, he got together a list of 75 business and professional men of Cincinnati who owned honest-to-goodness farms near the city and invited them to a luncheon with the avowed purpose of "getting acquainted with your fellow-sufferers."

To the amazement of one and all, 70 of the 75 men invited showed up. And right then and there they organized the club—a non-profit mutual-benefit society to foster coöperation and an exchange of ideas on country life—which has today more than 200 charter members owning and operating more than 54,000 acres of land.

Getting genuinely acquainted with each other is by no means the only objective of the City Farmers luncheon meetings. Constructive programs feature prominent speakers, informed on the topics of agricultural interest. Other objectives are: coöperative buying or selling whenever it can be done to advantage; the use of group influence wherever possible to further better agricultural conditions; coöperation not only in respect to farm interests but also in business, wherever it can be done to mutual advantage.

In February, 1940, the club secured the services of M. Raymond Dunn to act as executive secretary with permanent offices in the Netherland Plaza Hotel.

Requisites for membership in the club are two: first, the prospective member must be a business or professional man in Cincinnati and second, he must own or operate a farm within 65 miles. From that simple beginning, the club has formulated these purposes:

1. To advance agriculture and animal husbandry, and the best interests of all persons engaged therein;
2. To promote, foster, and encourage the business of producing, handling, and marketing agricultural products, including livestock and the products thereof;
3. To promote, foster, and encourage the conduct of such business by scientific, efficient, and economically sound methods;
4. To further the knowledge and encourage interest in the above by meetings, addressed by competent speakers;
5. To be a connecting link between business and agriculture.

The officers and directors of the organization are: Homer S. Toms, president; Frank G. Cain, vice-president; Harley S. Hamilton, treasurer; J. Richard Verkamp, director; M. Raymond Dunn, executive secretary. Directors are: E. W. Townsley, Philip H. Cone, LeRoy Ballinger, L. C. Minor, Frank H. Kunkel.

THE DEFENDER and CITY-FARMER

A Gazette of
Rural and City Life
for the Modern American

There is nothing better than farming, nothing more fruitful, nothing more delightful, nothing more worthy of a free man.—Cicero. The profit of the earth is for all.—Ecclesiastes. The best citizens spring from the cultivators.—Cato. The value of farm property in the United States, 1935, is \$57,245,544,269.—World Almanac. Millions for defense. . .

PATRICK Q. HENRY, Editor

VOL. I, NO. 2 SEPT., 1941

AW, GEE

We are grateful, perhaps even a bit embarrassed, at the warm welcome offered the first appearance, last month, of "The Defender and City-Farmer." Many, many thanks.

We are more than ever determined, in all earnestness and sincerity, to wage vigorous battle on behalf of that staunch group which has tasted of life in the cities and found it good, but not quite so good as it is—and ever will be—in the country.



BLESS R. LORD

If this issue of "The Defender" seems so much more handsome than any you have ever seen before it is all because other publishers have gone out of their way to do something for us that is incredibly nice. As that sort of thing doesn't happen every day, we want to tell you about it.

Russ Lord is, as you know, one of the contributing editors of "Country Life"; he is also editor and publisher of a new quarterly called "The Land," which you all ought to take. And "The Land" had something so lovely in its last issue that we nearly jumped out of our skins with envy.

We refer to the small decorations that you now see adorning these pages. And you see them because of an act on our part so brash that we ought never to tell anybody about it. But because Russ Lord was so darned nice about it and so were various officials of the Crowell Publishing Company, we simply must tell all.

Well, Russ Lord used to be one of the editors of "Farm & Fireside," then published by Crowell. As decorations in that book Crowell used a series of symbols designed for them by the great Frederic William Goudy. Lord never forgot these symbols and when he started "The Land" asked Tom Beck, president of Crowell, if he could get copies of them . . . and they came.

When we saw the symbols we promptly fell in love with them and, thinking they might be commercially available, asked if we could get them too. "It was a little," Russ Lord confessed later, "as if you had asked me to give or lend you my toothbrush!"

When Lord got over the shock, he magnanimously gave us permission to use the symbols—indeed, urged them on us. So did the Crowell office.

We say, bless the spirit that makes such coöperation possible. Bless Crowell. And bless R. Lord.

CHICAGO

Within recent years, many Chicago business men have acquired farms. In the fall of 1935, some of these men met at luncheon to consider certain problems in milk marketing.

Out of these informal meetings came the idea of creating The Chicago Farmers, incorporated "not for profit" under the laws of Illinois on December 9, 1935. The association was conceived for the benefit of business men, resident or in business in Chicago, who owned farms. The purpose was to aid and encourage such men to operate their farms efficiently and successfully.

When such a basis was achieved, these farms would become of practical service as demonstrations of sound methods to the communities, counties and states wherein they were located.

Due inquiry disclosed that most men in The Chicago Farmers had grown up on farms till near maturity, had received an education which fitted them for business in cities, that they had achieved some success therein, and now owned farms which they had acquired by inheritance, foreclosure or purchase.

It was concluded that most of them knew but little about modern methods applicable to agriculture and stock-raising.

Inquiries confirmed the correctness of such deductions and established that the great majority wanted practical information on how to make their farms more fertile; how to grow more luxuriant higher yielding, more nutritive pastures; how to raise larger crops at less cost per bushel or ton; and how to make their livestock more prolific, healthy, rapid growing and of greater net value when they or their products were marketed.

Programs were accordingly planned to give The Chicago Farmers what they wanted. Able speakers were secured for the noon-day luncheons, usually held every two weeks, but occasionally every week. Some night sessions of similar character were conducted, dinner at 6 P.M. being followed by talks from 7 to 8 and questions from 8 to 9.

Some other activities, calculated to benefit all, were carried out. The addresses were heard and summarized by an experienced newspaperman, trained in agriculture, who gave in condensed form the high spots of what speakers said. These summaries were published in a monthly bulletin for the benefit of those members who were unable to attend particular meetings, and to refresh the memories of those who were present—further, to afford a file for future reference. Provision was made whereby, for a slight additional fee, \$2 per year, extra copies would be mailed direct to a farm manager or tenant when the member desired this done.

The monthly bulletins—mimeographed—also carried additional information deemed to be of service to the members, and a sale and exchange list of products by members who had surplus for sale. This has been of substantial service. One man reports that he has sold more than \$9,000 worth of pure-bred livestock in two years through this alone.

Various committees have worked on marketing problems. Small groups of members, located near each other, have maintained a joint buying service, and still others have created "breeding rings" where dairy cows are bred to bulls of above average merit by artificial insemination. The Chicago Farmers has given encouragement to such plans

THE AMERICAN COLOSSUS



by groups of members; but they are not official functions of the association, which assumes no legal or financial responsibility for such ventures.

State and Federal measures which affect farm operation have been explained, but only from a factual standpoint, as political discussion is taboo.

The sound service rendered by The Chicago Farmers to members is evidenced by its growth. Members are now 507 in number, all paid, for any one who does not pay his dues by April 1—within 90 days from time due—is automatically dropped from membership.

Any question propounded by any member is answered. If officers cannot answer it, information is sought elsewhere until it is obtained.

The above lucid statement is from the pen of able Wayne Dinsmore, president of The Chicago Farmers.

R. F. D.

"THE DEFENDER"

To the Editor:

Made me want to spit on my hands and grab a shovel.

SYLVAN G. COX,
Miami, Fla.

To the Editor:

I like its homespun flavor and predict it will go places.

R. G. GARDINIER,
Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Dear Editor:

May I congratulate you on "The De-

fender." I have enjoyed it so much and think it is one of the cleverest ideas in the publishing field I have seen in some time. I wish there were some way to place a copy of this in the hands of each of my members . . .

VIRGINIA L. MCKEAN,
Kansas City, Kan.

(Editor's Note: This query is what might be called a cinch. A subscription to our esteemed contemporary, "Country Life," does the trick. ADV.)

To the Editor:

You have raised the question of the advisability of having a national organization. A number of secretaries have been corresponding about this, but have reached no conclusion. Just the other day I wrote the secretary of the Cleveland club, in Ohio, suggesting we have a meeting in St. Louis . . .

To me it is important that our activities be on a high plane. I object strenuously to playing up the "hick" idea in agriculture; I don't believe that you can build any business by running it down. There isn't any justification for intelligent people poking fun at agricultural activities.

The average curbstome economist-philosopher speaks of businessmen-farmers as Main Street Farmers, Check-Book Farmers, Hobby Farmers. I believe this type of loose conversation is detrimental to the proper development of our country.

The Tulsa Farm Club is composed of men who take their agricultural activities seriously and give these activities the very best brains they have. I believe their percentage of success is as great in this line as in any other.

C. A. BORDER,
Tulsa, Okla.

Bass Bug Blitzkrieg

by HARRY BOTSFORD

THE Senator is distinctly worried. He wonders if he will win in the next election. Every time he sees an elderly gentleman with flowing white locks he is in a panic and dodges into the nearest doorway. Once, in so doing, he dodged into the State Democratic Headquarters, much to the amazement and consternation of the members thereof.

Last week his wife, a charming and lovely person, served mutton chops, once a favorite dish of the Senator's and when he saw them, he flushed, snorted and left the room in a huff. Once, in the midst of an impassioned speech to the members of the State Senate, his eyes detected an elderly stranger with long white hair and an austere look sitting in the gallery.

His voice, that golden and persuasive voice, faltered and he had entirely lost the thread of his discourse before he realized that the man was, indeed, an utter stranger. He left the chamber with bowed head and the next day the Press wondered if the Senator was losing his usual rugged health and natural ability. Added to these mysteries, his son Tom told me in strict confidence that his father had given him his entire and valuable fishing equipment under one condition: that, under no circumstances should Tom ever go fishing with me.

Where once existed a warm friendship there now exists only a semi-frigid acquaintanceship. The entire situation is tragic in the extreme; and in this, I suspect, the Senator and I are agreed.

As for me, I am blameless, hardly an accessory before or after the act, regardless of how the Senator may feel about it.

It happened last July. The exact day isn't important, but if you recall a certain day in that month when the sun was shining and there was a high wind, that will be the day. The Senator and I started before daybreak for the lake with the express purpose of getting some of the monster big mouth bass said to be lurking in its waters.

The day had started in a most auspicious manner. As we topped the hill outside of Bog Hollow we witnessed a sunrise of pink, gold and scarlet. The Senator, a man of words, spoke feelingly and at length in approval. When we arrived at the lake he looked at the world and found it good. We rented a boat from a Mr. Ezra Wortle, owner of most of the surrounding land. He

was a fine figure of a man, probably about 75 years of age, tall and erect, with a head of snow-white hair and a beard to match, making him closely resemble one of the minor prophets. The Senator introduced himself and the pair became instant friends, such was the power of the Senator's voice and his warmth of manner.

THE Senator proudly rigged up his rod, a limber eight-foot, five ounce masterpiece, ideal for use with a bass lug. At the insistence of the Senator I had left my own tackle box at home. He had informed me that he had spent most of his evenings during the winter preparing a delectable set of home tied bass lugs in infinite variety. He had a positive talent in this direction and I took him at his word. The variety did appear to be entirely adequate I noted as I selected a Red Iris while he tied on a green and gray creation.

Wind and sun, plus a reluctance on the part of the bass, made the day a fruitless and fishless one. Rapidly, one by one, we went through the visible supply of the Senator's bass lugs. Only

a few remained to be tried when we stopped for lunch. One small rock bass had been taken on a Brown Hackle, scant reward for a morning's hard work.

Sheltered from the wind, we lunched well and abundantly. After lunch we took a nap, for a couple of hours. When we awakened, the wind had died down and there was just an inviting ripple on the water. Hastily we gathered up our equipment and got into the boat. There remained only three untested lugs. Two of them failed to generate a rise. Then the Senator tied on a white one, a queer, roughly tied thing.

On his third cast to the edge of a weed bed, the water swirled in a most interesting manner and he was fast to the biggest bass I have ever seen. His voice raised in song, the Senator was on his feet, playing the bass skillfully and with shrewd patience. It was a beautiful sight until the bass made up his mind that he didn't care to be caught on that particular date. He rushed the boat, dived over an oar, turned on a dime and neatly snagged the leader. Then he shook his ugly head, parted the leader and went elsewhere.

The Senator, as I have stated, is an orator of no mean ability and his voice carries well. I was happy that we were the lone anglers on the lake for he voiced some unkindly opinions of a fishing companion so inactive that he couldn't prevent (Continued on page 50)



The ram was youthful and consumed with energy and knew just what to do in an emergency of this character

AN

AMERICAN

Chantilly

by ALICE WOODARD FORDYCE

PICTURE AN "American Chantilly," perfect in every detail, and graced with 250 acres of landscaped grounds and colorful gardens, gracious lawns that are velvet to walk on, shaded with giant elm trees and edged with spacious vistas, and you have a faint idea of the visual and horticultural dream come true that awaits the visitor to Mill Road Gardens in Lake Forest, Illinois.

This magnificent estate, once the private residence of Albert D. Lasker, is now owned by the University of Chicago and is open to the public. From early spring through late October the gardens are massed with an unending seasonal variety of superb bloom.

Highlights of the seasons are the Early Spring Flower Show of tulips, the Midsummer Show of regal lilies and flowering annuals and the Fall Chrysanthemum Show. Of these three, the Chrysanthemum Show, to begin this month, is by far the most interesting.

Dr. E. J. Kraus, Chairman of the Botany Department of the University of Chicago, is supervising the use of the gardens and greenhouses for the development of a "freeze-proof" chrysanthemum. From thousands of seedlings five or six varieties in myriad sizes and colors are selected and grown.

These plants are the feature of the Fall Show and are massed in a vast color scheme of bronze, red, yellow and orange throughout the formal gardens of the estate. This last magnificent show of the season defies autumn's early frosts and points the way for every amateur gardener to extend the blooming period of his own garden.

Because of the research that has been done and is being carried on in this and other experimental gardens, "snow blooming" chrysanthemums may yet become a reality. Meanwhile, the extraordinary beauty of the gardens, the magnificence of their scale and the perfection of their detail justifies a visit for either the amateur gardener or the connoisseur of country living.

The fifty-room French Provincial

manor house is reached by a long drive, shaded by stately elms, bordered with hedges clipped to the accuracy of a T-square. So cleverly was the house designed by David Adler, however, that from this approach it looks like a small and charming French chateau.

Passing through the forecourt and a small walled-in garden, the visitor comes out onto a broad terrace overlooking the formal gardens that lead down to the swimming pool. The house is gay with tile red awnings and tall French windows that open into every room on this facade. And still it doesn't look like an imposing mansion.

Not until the visitor reaches the broad west terrace overlooking the 18-hole private golf course is the full scale of the house revealed, and here it is glimpsed only through the massed pattern of the beautiful old oaks and elms that shade the terrace.

THE lawns and terraces that lead down to the swimming pool are so soft and green that you want to walk barefoot on them. The borders are a riot of color restrained in stately green hedges. Here, depending on the season, tulips bloom in ordered array, then shaded delphiniums and regal lilies, and all the summer flowering annuals, and finally the chrysanthemums.

Adjoining the hundred-foot swimming pool is the recreation house, completely equipped with soda fountain, bar and kitchen, and a game room. This house overlooks the topiary garden. And this sunken retreat is given over solely to Chinese dwarf elm trees trained over wire forms and clipped to represent chairs, baskets, figures, animals and geometric designs.

Eighteenth century statues in niches in the closely cropped hedge surrounding the garden contrast with these absurd and entertaining natural forms.

Returning towards the house, the visitor skirts the golf course—said to be one of the finest private courses in the country—and walks through the or-





HEDRICH-BLESSING STUDIO



Mrs. Albert D. Lasker looking at the collection of tuberous-rooted begonias in the greenhouse; they are her favorite shade of pink



Left, a scene from the manor house looking down the South Vista; right, the sundial which gives approximate time for 45 cities



The driveway looking from the manor house toward the theatre; it is lined with elms, clipped hedges, evergreens



Guests inspecting one of the intimate gardens—one of many such lovely spots on the estate

chards and past the tennis courts to the English border garden. In these and the adjoining gardens, more than ten acres of chrysanthemums are massed for the Fall Show.

In the adjoining greenhouses are orchids and espalier peaches, nectarines and figs. Fuchsias cascade down in a brilliant floral shower from moss globes suspended from the ceiling of the greenhouse. Beyond one greenhouse is the herb garden planted with thyme, sage, rosemary and mint.

IN the sundial garden is a column that tells the hour in Sydney, Tokio, Shanghai, Honolulu, London, Rome, Paris, New York, Los Angeles, Denver and 35 other cities. Beyond this garden are the day lilies and delphinium gardens, and then the vegetable and cutting gardens.

All of this is kept in perfect order, with no weeds or dead flowers anywhere in sight, under the watchful eye of Cyril A. Tregillus, manager of the estate, and a staff of 30 gardeners.

The manor house, which is now open to the public at the time of the special seasonal shows, is done with the same exquisite taste and lavish hand. Furnished almost entirely in Eighteenth Century French antiques, it is still a house that has been lived in and enjoyed.

One of the most charming rooms in the house is the sun room, with white brick walls and blue waxed tile floor. Dusty-blue and white quilted chintz covers the chairs, and the long French windows open out on an intimate garden gaily planted with pink geraniums and edged with a tiny green hedge.

The long drawing room is pine paneled and beautifully carved, the marble mantels are exquisite, and there is a brightly colored Swedish tile stove in the breakfast room, and a bird in a gilded cage makes an amusing chandelier in the ladies' powder room.

When the house is open to the public the flower arrangements are made by the winners of competitions in the local garden clubs. A fifty cents admission fee is charged to the house and to the gardens, and all of this revenue is used for the maintenance of the estate and for horticultural research.

The estate was also used this summer for a pre-service basic military training course. Over 250 men, draftees or local men who will be used to replace National Guardsmen called into the regular army, spent the week-ends in barracks on the estate studying military law, marksmanship, gas protection, elementary tactics and combat games. This course was given under the direction of Arthur Rubin, a member of the staff of the University's Institute of Military Studies.

Thus the University of Chicago is finding several uses of public benefit for its three million dollar asset. It is hoped that Mill Road Gardens will become the great garden of the Middle West, and a mecca for garden lovers all over the country.

Climatic conditions in the Chicago area are particularly adverse for any type of horticultural development, yet no one could visit the gardens and not glean some benefit from this demonstration of the color and beauty that can be created under the most difficult circumstances—out of nothing.

These gardens serve as a proving ground for the horticultural development throughout the Middle West. At the present time visitors can purchase any of the hardy types of chrysanthemums featured in the exhibition, and eventually the best of these varieties will be commercially introduced.

Thus garden lovers everywhere will profit by the years of expensive research that has been carried on by the University's staff, and a resource of great natural beauty has been added to the American public's inheritance.



A view of the fifty room manor house at Mill Road Gardens from one of the few angles which reveals its size; it still is not an imposing mansion



Above, left, is the huge swimming pool and bath houses, and on the right is the private, but completely equipped moving picture theatre



The formal staircase of the manor house leads from a hall between the drawing room and sun room



The main drawing room with its pine paneled walls, beautiful parquet floors and eighteenth century French antiques

RACES for trotters and pacers are conditioned largely on the basis of times previously recorded, but that is not the case with Thoroughbred running horses. Without regard to previous times, races are programmed to attract types of horses, measured in terms of class, with varying assignments of weight to be carried to equalize the chances of all.

Times previously run to do not enter the picture, and a horse which has won at a mile in 1:36 may be entered against another which never has run faster than 1:38.

The timing of races for Thoroughbreds is surplusage; many races in England, for instance, are not timed at all. A Thoroughbred's class is best defined by the type of animal he has been able to beat with some regularity, also by the order of weights he has been able to carry successfully.

Time is a highly variable factor. In the first place, different tracks vary widely in the speed that a horse can develop over them. Santa Anita, Arlington Park and Belmont Park are very fast tracks; Bowie is an abnormally slow track. In the second place,

the speed of a track will vary from day to day, increasing with dryness and consequent hardening of its surface, and decreasing with moisture that causes mud, soft footing, heaviness.

In the third place, horses are "rated" to some extent by their jockeys, restrained in the earlier stages of races, particularly those over routes of a mile or more, so as to have something left for the decisive drive for the finish. And in the fourth place, a horse which runs out from the inner rail travels a distance substantially in excess of that called for by the race.

The Horse at a Mile

by ROBERT SAUNDERS DOWST

All of these matters, plus the fact that any horse in a race may be blocked or interfered with so that he cannot do his best, render time run too tricky to handle in attempting to select winners. They also make it absurd to estimate the merits and class of horses merely in terms of the watch.

On the other hand, with thousands of races each year at dozens of tracks, horses now and then develop exceptional speed and set time-records, either for the particular course or for the whole country. And the gradual increase in the speed of horses over a term of years is interesting to analyze.

Take the American record at a mile.

In 1877, at Louisville, Kentucky, Ten Broeck became the first to get under 1:40 by racing a mile in 1:39 $\frac{3}{4}$ —indicating one minute, seconds and a fraction. This time-mark was successively reduced until 1932, when Equipoise raced a mile around turns at Arlington Park, Illinois, in 1:34 $\frac{2}{5}$.

It had taken 55 years to cut a trifle over five seconds from the record. Incidentally, Equipoise's is the world's record as well as the American mark.

In running his mile in 1:39 $\frac{3}{4}$ Ten Broeck developed an average speed of 36.09 miles per hour and moved at an average rate of 52.93 feet per second. Equipoise in setting his mark of 1:34 $\frac{2}{5}$ developed 38.13 miles per hour and moved at 55.93 feet per second.

This increase in speed is equivalent to 5.6%. The figure is not startling but will be seen to involve something material if it is realized that had the two been racing together, Ten Broeck would have been 283.41 feet behind Equipoise when the latter finished his record-breaking mile. Furthermore, 53 feet a second is a pretty substantial velocity to improve on.

What speed horses will be able to develop in the next fifty years or so is a question on which no one can offer a plausible opinion. Some tracks have been made about as fast as possible without sacrifice of safety for the horses racing over them. And the Thoroughbred is an animal, not a machine, and may have reached nearly the limit of speed permitted by leverages, muscular power, heart and lungs.

In 1925 and 1927, miles were run in England as fast as 1:32 $\frac{4}{5}$ but the course (Brigh- (Continued on page 57)



SUTCLIFFE AND INTERNATIONAL PHOTOS

Top, Equipoise winning the Delavan Handicap at Arlington Park, Ill., in 1932; he ran the mile in the world's record time of 1:34 $\frac{2}{5}$; Equipoise, the record holder, is seen stripped in the picture directly above



R. H. Johnson's Bill Gallon, this year's winner, comes thundering in ahead of the field in the third and deciding heat



His Excellency winning the first heat; from this angle however, it looks as if Bill Gallon (No. 3) led



Lee Smith, driver of Bill Gallon, R. H. Johnson, owner, W. H. Cane, president, Goshen Mile Track Assn.

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Wednesday

August 6, 1941

Goshen and Hambletonian day! 25,000 people from far and near and from every walk of life crowded into a little country town just for this event; the rhythmic pounding of hoofs on the dirt track; the muscled, proudly stepping horses; the flashing, wire-wheeled sulkies, and weather-beaten "jockeys" in silks. What trotting horse lover would miss this if he could ride, walk or crawl to Goshen on this exciting day? What lover of horses, whether Standardbred or Thoroughbred could resist the thrill as they come speeding into the stretch? The Hambletonian is an event apart; to the winner comes everlasting glory in the trotting horse world.



The winning driver, Lee Smith, kisses Bill Gallon after his gallant and victorious third heat

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

August 15, 1941

Friday

'Possum hunting is now part of the curriculum of Lees-McRae College, high in the mountains of western North Carolina. It all came about this way. All students at Lees-McRae are required to participate in some sport and supervised hikes into the surrounding country have long been on the list of accredited sports. So, some bright young man asked "why not hike at night during the hunting season so we can 'possum hunt at the same time?" "Why not?" agreed President Edgar Tufts, and now the boys and girls, plus some excellent 'possum hounds, give serious study to the pursuit of these wily marsupials, and get physical education credits at the same time.



The class assembles; the 'possum hunters, under the supervision of the director of athletics, gathered on the college farm



The hounds went wild when they treed two 'possums at once



There is great excitement when the students catch up with the hounds and find the two 'possums, an old one and her young, in the same tree



And this is the portrait of an opossum; this big one seems to be more worried by the photographer than by hounds and hunters



Into the bag goes mother 'possum to be fattened and eventually eaten



Edward Gerry



Henry Gerry



W. Holden White



Harry Evinger

New Faces in Polo

ONE more the month of September brings with it the climax of the polo season as five teams ride through the National Open Championship and the Monty Waterbury Cup tournament at the Meadow Brook Club. The games will have all of the ranking stars still in action, with eight playing dates assigned by the tournament committee.

The Open schedule calls for one first round match to start things off on Wednesday, September 10, semi-final rounds on Saturday, September 13 and Sunday, September 14 and the final round Sunday, September 21. The Waterbury will start with its first round Saturday, September 20, play its semi-finals on Tuesday and Wednesday, 23 and 24 with that final Sunday, September 28.

The teams are to bring several new faces to the Open Championship. To the more casual follower of polo, they will be strangers. To those close to the game, they represent rising young stars and players who have been known for some time as first rank men. Starting

by **ROBERT F. KELLEY**

with Cocie Rathborne's Pelicans, there will be Laddie Sanford, George Oliver, Winston Guest and Rathborne.

Of these, certainly Oliver is the only one perhaps a stranger to the public, but he is certainly no stranger to the handicap committee, who last year put him at the 7 goal mark where he still rides. Oliver, who has played much of his recent polo in New Jersey, has at times this summer played well above the 7 goal mark. In this lineup, they are at 26 goals. Handicaps, of course, are not used in the Open, but are in the Waterbury, which is the most important handicap event of the year.

EDDIE Gerry's Aknusti team rides with the captain, one of the country's two 9 goal players, the other being Winston Guest, at No. 3, his twin brothers, Edward at No. 1, Henry at Back, and Pete Bostwick. All hands

here are very well known to anyone who has been at all close to polo in recent seasons. They total 24 goals on handicap.

Mike Phipps's Gulfstream team has his brother Ben at No. 1, Mike at No. 2, Charley von Stade at No. 3 and Alan Corey, Jr., at Back. Ben Phipps, while he has never approached the brilliance of his brother, Michael, is a thrusting, hard working player. Michael has at times this year gone as well as ever. Young von Stade and Corey are among the most highly regarded of the younger players and the latter helped Aknusti to the Open title the past two years. This team is 23 goals.

Texas finds the 10 goal Cecil Smith riding with new team mates in Jay Secor, Henry Lewis and Harry Evinger. The latter is a 7 goal Texan who has been making a great showing in his home district in recent seasons and his appearance in the Open is being awaited with perhaps more interest than that of any other. Secor and Lewis have been very active (Continued on page 58)



George Oliver, Jr.



Jay Secor



Charles von Stade



Henry Graham Lewis

Feeding Beef Cattle

The Manager of Andelot Farms Explains the Principles of Beef Cattle Production

by W. ALAN MCGREGOR

GRASS is the basis of any successful beef cattle operation. A breeding herd can be maintained from early spring until late fall, harvesting its own feed, on pasture alone. Good pasture with a good tight fence to keep your cattle in and the neighbors' cattle out, plenty of fresh water and a box filled with salt, will eliminate labor for that part of the year when you are busy with the growing crops.

The amount and kind of pasture is the limiting factor on the number of cattle you can carry. Generally speaking most of our pastures need lime and super-phosphate. These are the two elements that will pay real dividends. Pasture improvement is receiving much

attention these days and rightly so. Your County Agent and State Extension Service can be a real help to you in making two blades of grass grow where only one grew before.

For winter feed, the home grown roughages in the form of silage and hay play a very important role. A breeding cow can be maintained in good thrifty condition on roughage as the sole winter feed. Three tons of silage, plus one ton of hay makes a generous and adequate winter ration for a mature cow especially if this is composed of corn silage and alfalfa or mixed clover hay. Alfalfa silage and grass silage are taking a prominent place in winter rations just now.

It should be remembered, however, that we have a little different problem in feeding beef cattle than with dairy cattle in high production and we should use caution in the feeding of grass silage until we know more about it.

Space does not permit going into much detail, but while grass silage is a valuable winter feed when fed in conjunction with corn silage and hay, it is doubtful if it will do a satisfactory job alone. The secret of feeding grass silage seems to be plenty of dry roughage such as hay, straw or corn fodder along with it, in the maintenance of a breeding herd.

The feeding of a breeding herd is a comparatively simple matter as outlined



A good pasture is most important to any beef cattle operation; it must have a good tight fence to keep your cattle in and the neighbor's cattle out, plenty of fresh water and a box filled with salt



COOK & GORMLEY PHOTOS

Corn is the basis of all fattening rations, however, barley is almost equal to corn in feed value though it is not so palatable to the cattle

in the preceding paragraphs. The feeding of young stock and the fattening of steers is a bit more complicated and requires more concentrated feed. This, then, necessitates outlining feeds and methods of feeding under different headings.

CALVES WHILE STILL NURSING THEIR MOTHERS. The cows on good pasture, with protection from the heat and flies, will be giving plenty of milk and this is nature's best feed for calves. However, feeding grain as well as milk will make a bigger and fatter calf at weaning time.

A calf creep—a simple fence arrangement which will let the calf in and keep the cow out—should be installed from the third month when the calves can start to nibble a little grain until weaning time. A ration of one-half whole oats and one-half shelled corn is hard to beat for this purpose. The calves will eat very little to start with but should have all they will clean up.

As they grow older, and the cows go off in their milk, they will increase consumption and will be cleaning up 4 to 5 lbs. per head per day by the time they are ready to wean.

One step ahead of the creep feeding is to keep the calves in a darkened barn or shed from the time they are about four months of age and let the cows come in to be nursed morning and night. This entails more labor and necessitates pastures adjacent to the barn, but gives the calves the opportunity to grow and develop to the maximum. This is especially important where pure-bred cattle are being produced to sell for breeding.

The extra feed consumed by calves, whether in creeps or barns will pay big dividends. Calves at weaning time will weigh as much as 100 lbs. more than calves having no extra grain.

FEEDING THE BULL CALVES. It is most important that the bull calves to be developed and sold for breeding pur-

poses should be given every opportunity. This simply means lots of good feed, plenty of good fresh water and plenty of exercise.

A young beef bull must be in good flesh to attract the eye of the buyer. This does not mean he should be in show condition or highly fitted but he must be well-grown and developed and fat enough to demonstrate his ability to lay on flesh. If he is the right kind to start with he will do this job if given the chance.

ASSUMING the bull calf has had extra grain while still on his dam, he will be well grown and in good flesh when weaned at from six to eight months of age. He is used to eating grain and the weaning will give him little, if any, setback. Keep him right on the grain he has been getting together with what

good, bright hay he will clean up. He is growing and getting fat at the same time and needs a combination of growing and fattening feeds.

Through his mother's milk and the oats in the ration, he has been getting all the protein and minerals he needs, but when the milk is cut off we must supply these things in the form of a protein supplement. Fish meal, linseed meal, cottonseed meal or soybean meal are all high in protein and are excellent feeds.

No one of these feeds alone is as efficient as a combination. These can be purchased singly and mixed or can be purchased in the form of trade-name supplements put out by several reliable feed companies.

Palatability enters strongly here because we want the maximum consumption and the addition of molasses improves the palatability of most any feed. Molasses is not the most pleasant thing to handle but several high protein feeds can be purchased where molasses has been added and then dried.

In our own feeding operations we use a lot of molasses but I prefer to feed it in the form of Steer Fatena, which is a mixture of several high protein feeds with the molasses added and dried.

I have gone at some length into protein supplements because they apply equally in the development of heifers and the fattening of steers. Concentrated feeds so necessary in the fattening process are all high in carbohydrates but low in protein. We must have a balance between these things for an animal to make the best use of his feed.

Give the bull calves a couple of weeks to get over their weaning and settled down but give them all the grain they will clean up—the same ration as used in the creeps—plus nice bright hay. Then start (Continued on page 62)



Under our eastern conditions it is usually more profitable to utilize grass and roughage for breeding herds and put the grain into the calves

OBSERVATIONS ON THE EARTH'S BLOOD-STREAM: THE MOLDBOARD PLOW

ALL living things draw life from sun, cloud, air and earth through a tenuous film of soil, and water is the lifeblood.

A year and a half ago when a new society, Friends of the Land, was organized to unify and enliven conservation, two of the leading movers were men primarily interested in conserving water. Morris L. Cooke, named president, had headed Gifford Pinchot's giant power survey in Pennsylvania. Later he headed New Deal studies of a sharply falling water-table in the Mississippi Valley and widespread derangements on the Great Plains. He is an industrial engineer.

As first vice-president this venturing new society elected Dr. Charles E. Holzer, an Ohio physician and surgeon, who more than ten years ago saw in alternating flood and drought plain signs that this part of the country was not in healthy shape. The whole of his Muskingum Valley watershed had a bad case of soil-water trouble in combination. Dr. Holzer headed the movement to form the Muskingum Conservancy District, one of the first coordinate approaches to a healing of earth's man-made wounds and ills.

Business men and technicians in this large watershed were hosts to Friends of the Land's first summer meeting in late July. The first day's session was held indoors at Columbus. The next two days were spent on tour, out over nearby land, in cars. Proceedings were amicably informal. Every form of conservation interest was represented among the 500 men and women who came.

Outdoor-minded people who have sometimes wished they had "a pipe-line" as the saying goes, into the councils of the industrially mighty, found that they have it, quite literally, on this question of water. Ohio's big businesses are crucially interested in water and where it comes from—from the earth and uplands, the forests, the farms, the springs and streams. A good water supply is as vital to steel manufacturing, for instance, as a good coal supply. Now, with defense industries zooming, the need is acute.

For more complete stenographic record of the discussion, indoors and afield, we thank the Columbus Chamber of Commerce. The business men of that body were enough interested to have this

record made. Some high spots, much condensed:

DESERTS ON THE MARCH?

Paul B. Sears of Oberlin College, author of "Deserts on the March" and "This is Our World" led an impromptu indoor discussion of water. Dr. Sears:

"Men who know a great deal about this subject are here today. Let the talks be brief and pungent. It is proper that we consider water in connection with Friends of the Land. You can't solve the water problem without paying attention to soil and the way it is handled. The whole landscape, including living animals, plants and human beings, is one indissoluble whole. You cannot destroy one without harming the rest.

"The custody of the land cannot be left to the man outside the city limits. The business man is tied up in it, whether he owns a foot of land or not. Do you have any idea how much water it takes to make one ton of steel? About 120 tons of water. It takes about 300 tons of water to make one ton of corn. No one knows how much water it takes to make a head of cattle.

"Today the roots of New York and Philadelphia are reaching 'way up into the northern edge of New York State. They reach out and compete with each other for water. Water is the measure and abundance of life and you can't get away from it. Now let us hear Dr. Wilbur Stout, the state geologist of Ohio."

Dr. Stout: "It takes from 80 to 100 gallons per person daily in the average Ohio city and town. Industry has come to think not in thousands but in millions of gallons daily. The Republic Steel Corporation uses 60,000,000 gallons a day, more than twice what comes out of the storage dams of the Scioto River here at Columbus. Youngstown's industries average 880,000,000 gallons daily. We are becoming heavier users all the time in face of a rapidly falling water table."

Here Dr. Stout, speaking rapidly, and with a beautiful precision, entered into a five-minute description of Ohio's underground waters, in the glacial drift, walled and unwalled, and in the rock. It was fascinating: "The ancient glaciers buried a number of old river beds. These furnish the fin-

est water supplies. One of these ancient submerged rivers flowed north from Asheville, North Carolina, into the Indiana line somewhere under the present Grand Lake in western Ohio. There is another submerged deep stage river known as the Newark, flowing through Coshocton and Newark, through a 300-foot hill, then to Circleville through Chillicothe and Portsmouth, then on to Cincinnati." These are regions blest with abundant underground water. As for the rock which underlies most of Ohio, "less than half will give a meager supply of water" and "in the shale belts there is practically none."

However: "Nature gave this state an annual rainfall of 38 inches. If we take care of it, as we must, we can meet our problems. About one-twentieth of the average run-off, utilized, would take care of our current water needs."

"I don't know," said Dr. Sears, presiding, "when I have heard so much so well said in so few words." Then he introduced C. V. Youngquist, district engineer of the U. S. Geological Survey, who estimated on the basis of stream gaging experiments that at least fourteen inches of Ohio's average 38 inches for rainfall runs off into the streams. Dr. Youngquist called for more research, for closer and more continuous records: "The hydrologic cycle has a great many intricate relationships which we do not fully understand. A break in the continuity of a hydrologic record vitiates that record just as a mystery photoplay would be unintelligible if lengths of film were slashed from it at random."

Dr. Sears: "There are many facets to this water problem. When a hot, dry wind is blowing it carries more water out to sea

in one day than the entire Mississippi River and its tributaries carry out to the Gulf of Mexico in the same time."

INCOMPARABLE DESTROYER

Now the talk turned from thirsting mills back to the soil. The father of E. H. Faulkner used to reclaim farmed-down midland very quickly by discing in legumes and other crop debris. He never plowed, never turned top soil over and cover under. For years Faulkner has been pursuing this finding, as county agricultural agent and as a farmer on his own. He arose now to attack the plow again.

"There is not much really poor land. It is only poorly managed. If it is sick, we have made it so. The surface of land in its natural state is as porous as a sponge. How much run off would there be if we poured water on a sponge?"

He indicated that plowing is like a major operation on a living structure. "On land which has not completely recovered from the previous plowing we plow again. The moldboard plow—that incomparable destroyer—is especially destructive to fields with thin topsoil. It gives what we might call in steel a case-hardened surface.

"Nature teaches the remedy in forests and in natural fields. Nature opens up the surface and props it open by filling the expanded mineral mass with spongy organic matter. What it takes nature hundreds of years to do, a farmer with a tractor and a disc can accomplish in a few hours by similarly opening up the soil so that green manure can be so worked into it that the protruding stems will keep the surface open.

"This statement is backed up by field work I did last year and



Impounded water in the upper Muskingum helps supply Ohio's mills; soil management which lets rain soak in is more important

the year before. Protruding stems are virtually hollow. A piece of stubble or stem loosens the soil so that every cell is an invitation for water to run in."

Word brought in from Nebraska by James Kring, who is working with F. L. Duley of the U. S. Soil Conservation Service on new designs of tillage machinery in some part appears to sustain Finkner's contentions. But the Nebraska experimenters do not make their findings as downright and general. Word brought in from Oklahoma by Hugh Bennett, Chief of the S. C. S., was along the same line.

Two days afield, in Ohio, visiting farms as various as the Cosmos Blubaugh place in Knox County, and the 700 meadowy acres of Louis Bromfield's Malabar Farm in Coshocton County, we saw evidence that proper cul-

ture can restore not only a worn and weary soil but springs of water which had diminished or died.

With true Ohio hospitality, Louis Bromfield gave a luncheon to 500 travelling Friends of the Land on his lawn. Both the Blubaugh and the Bromfield farms represent, as H. C. Ramsower, Director of Agricultural Extension in Ohio remarked, "miracles of restoration," both as to soil and water sources, and all within six years or less. But here the results seem more largely due to contour cultivation and grassland restoration than to stubble mulch measures of tillage.

If any reader of COUNTRY LIFE wants a more complete account of the meeting, tour and findings in brochure form, let him write Peter Vischer, the publisher, and it will be gladly and freely mailed.

FOXHUNTING FOR CHILDREN

(Continued from page 25)

date, however, our children's hunts have only brought out the children whose families are financially well able to keep or hire a pony.

For the first three of the children's hunts, children drew by lot for the positions of master, huntsman, first and second whip and honorary hunt secretary. Children having drawn these positions the first day were ineligible to draw the second day and so on, thus giving as many young ones an opportunity to understand the responsibilities attached to these respective jobs as was possible.

The position most coveted was that of second whip, the least, a toss up between master and hunt secretary. The second whip at Meadow Brook is Wesley Heflin, a long six-footer with a well merited reputation for having as keen a knowledge of a fox's intentions as the fox himself, and of being an utterly fearless man across country. I may be doing the children an injustice in saying that hunting the fox was secondary to being assured delicious terror.

It made no difference what child drew Wesley, every time I encountered them even walking through a covert, the child was rigid with excitement and Wesley was inevitably chanting "come on, come on."

The hazards of foxhunting for the young are far greater than those encountered in drag-hunting. Drag-hunting, the stage can be set to every last prop. The unexpected is both the joy and the danger in foxhunting, and to reduce the latter to the minimum requires that hunt officials, hunt staff and divisional commanders be of one and the same mind, to wit, safety first, last and always.

On one of our children's hunts, fox and hounds crossed a well-traveled cement high road, and crossed it flying. Traffic was stopped and held by the fence

man, and children were brought to a halt before crossing. Not a hundred yards down the same road two years ago, an adult fox hunter who should have known better, burned the hide off her horse and the skin from her face in turning on the road at a full gallop.

"One bad accident," the Masters had told me over the years, "will not only end children foxhunting, but will harm the sport generally throughout the country." In spite of all precautions it is not possible to guarantee that no child will ever be hurt, and I can only add, as a further suggestion for the protection of the children, that a qualified person check bridles, girths and stirrup leathers on every pony before hounds move off.

Our next step will be to change the system of drawing by lot for master, huntsman, etc., to awarding these to the five young ones who, at the close of each hunt, answer most intelligently and correctly questions regarding the day's sport. These questions will test their observation of weather conditions, sense of direction and awareness of the varying types of country as well as the work of hounds.

In time it seems reasonable to believe that these children's hunts will produce as keen and competent a group of young foxhunters as can be found anywhere, and whether or not foxhunting as we have known it survives, these young ones will know:

"When sorrows come sobbing
To clutch at the breast,
When trouble comes robbing
The heart of its rest,
When cash columns addle
The brain as they may;
Swing into the saddle,
To horse and away!
To horse and away
To the heart of the fray!
Fling care to the Devil for one
merry day!"



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Cellar and Pantry

RENE BLACK ON FINNAN HADDIE: KENTUCKY
MINT: PAN-AMERICAN FEAST

THAT *maitre* of most of the arts, René Black, whose creative imagination makes for glamorous eating at the tables of the Waldorf-Astoria's Sert and Wedgwood Rooms, Starlight Roof and Men's Bar, not so long ago spent a Sunday with me at my home in the country.

As twilight drew in, he sat in a big, easy chair by the hearth with the cat curled in his lap and the dog stretched out at his feet. He finally dropped cosily off into a nap. His pipe went out and slipped quietly to the rug. Presently I heard him speak aloud in his sleep and as I had nothing more important on hand than "This Week's" cross-word puzzle I acted as amanuensis and took down his conversation. He said:—

"You tell me, Mr. Pussy Cat, (the cat's name, by the way, is P. C. Smith) that you are fond of finnan haddie. Well, so am I and as you have always shown such a keen interest in matters of piscatorial cuisine, I propose to tell you all there is to know about this universally popular dish.

"Finnan-haddock or more properly Findon-haddock gets its name from the town of Findon in Kincardenshire. Here the fresh haddock brought in from the sea are cleaned and cured in the smoke of green wood or peat. The Romans called this fish *Gadus Aegrifinus*. The Greeks used the name *Crios*. In the old French it was *Aigrefin* or *Aiglefin* and today they call it *Eglefin*.

"It is one of the most popular fish in the world, (the cat nodded in approval) yet few people know the facts as I am telling them to you. This fish has a large head and its body is clothed with small scales. Curiously enough, its mouth is set at an obtuse angle.

"They flourish by the myriads in the North Sea, the Baltic and in the Channel but the most considerable haul is off Nova Scotia on the fishing banks of St. Pierre and Miquelon. France alone used to get a supply of sixty million pounds a year and that's a lot of fish in any cat's language.

"Now, my fine-furred friend, I will tell you how we cook it at the Waldorf when wealthy cats from Siam or Persia or Angora are guests in the hotel.

"As it comes to the kitchen, it is merely placed in a solution of milk, minced onion and carrot, a few grains of pepper, a sachet of herbs, a little white wine, and salt. Cook for half an hour, then break up the fish by pressing it slightly with the thumb. Place in

a casserole to appear like scalloped potatoes, adding to each layer a little cream and butter.

"Very often, as a change, estragon is added, chervil and slices of boiled potato. Or sliced wild mushrooms or small shrimps in a *vol-au-vent* puff paste, which is an excellent entrée at a formal luncheon. It also can be served in shells, *au gratin* or, as in Russia, with sour cream mixed with cucumbers cut in almond shaped pieces, while again the Swedes add the yolk of an egg, lemon juice and finely chopped fennel.

"A distinguished feline from Helsingfors has his own particular way of preparation and presentation with a very low receptacle, earthenware generally preferred, in which is put a little milk with the fish, closed tightly so that no odor escapes and while it simmers he drinks akvavit.

"After a solid hour of slow simmering the residue of the liquid extracted from its cooking gets an escort in the form of cream sauce, so usually adopted by all sorts of fish all over Scandinavia. Coming in from the fishing boats such a repast, as the master mariner tells his men, 'makes your ears wave.'

"BUT to the Frenchman . . . Ah! There the bourgeois, the working man, the enchanting new acquaintance or the roué of the boulevards; each has to have his different conception of the delicacy. I will describe a luncheon dish in preference to the others because it is a favorite of mine.

"Boil the haddock in a little broth known as New Broth, and when it has reached its first apogee of cooking, add rosemary, a laurel leaf, 2 cloves, a sachet of herbs, and drown it in wine. Let simmer very slowly at the back of the stove. After an hour of simmering, place the fish in a serving casserole and strain the liquid through a cheese cloth. Add a little butter, let reduce, adding two slices of lemon, a jigger of cream or milk. Strain again and pour over the fish, and at the last, sprinkle with a few chives. Serve very hot."

At that point, a log that had burned in two crashed with a shower of sparks and Black awoke with a start.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Cat, what were you saying?"

"I was inquiring," said Smith politely as he arose and stretched himself. "if you had ever read what Pierre Belon du Mans had

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to say about finnan haddock or *avelli* as some ancients used to call it, in his excellent treatise on fish published by Charles Estienne in Paris in 1550? I would also like to know if you have any secret way of dealing with pig's liver (which, I regret to say, they serve to me in this house) to make it taste like calf's liver. Next Tuesday I am giving a going out party for a very rich widowed coon cat from Maine and I would like to have the food and the service as perfect as possible."

KENTUCKY MINT

It is so seldom in these hurly-burly days that the executives of

can remember anything, include happy thoughts of perfect juleps at Churchill Downs or the Pendergast Club will have tears in their eyes to hear that one thousand authentic Blue Grass mint plants arrived this summer in the East—probably the greatest mass movement of high grade mint in botanical history. Surprised estate owners in the vicinity of New York have been receiving these pedigreed essentials for perfect juleps with the compliments of Four Roses Whiskey.

Yearning to have more connoisseurs enjoy the thrill of juleps so authentic that even the mint comes from the Blue Grass Country, Frankfort Distilleries set a



Genuine Kentucky mint has been transported from its native haunts and sent to julep lovers in the vicinity of New York

any large corporation give evidence that they possess not only creative imaginations but sentimental souls as well, that when such a miracle happens it is a matter for the record.

And so it is that I doff my editorial gibus to the Frankfort Distilleries, their heirs, successors and assigns, for a real gesture toward the amenities of our day and generation.

What do you suppose that these Frankfort folks have done? Well, I'll tell you. They have sent out plants of real Kentucky mint to grace the gardens of authentic julep lovers.

Serious drinkers whose Kentucky Derby memories, if they

small army of colonels at work this spring harvesting *mentha viridis* plants along the banks of Kentucky's stony brooks and springs where this noble herb achieves perfection of flavor.

Already these fragrant gifts are reported to have created a social schism between the haves and the have not's. Worried Frankfort executives are re-canvassing Kentucky brooksides in an effort to satisfy as many additional requests for blue-blooded mint as is humanly possible. In view of the obviously limited source of supply, a first-come-first-served policy was inevitable.

Lucky recipients of Four Roses' mint plants were urged to instruct

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gardeners to provide a home near a brook or a moist spot; directions suggesting the loving care appropriate for aristocratic mints are included. If the gardeners rose to the occasion, the lives of numerous julep sippers throughout the East are bound to be happier for years to come.

SMOKE

Whether anyone agrees with me or not I am going to announce to an expectant and palpitant world that I am getting just a bit fed up with the spreading notion that smoke is a desirable flavor in any food that an adventuring manufacturer thinks might be improved by a slight touch of creosote.

Time was when all cooked food tasted of smoke. Our naked forebears, crouching in the cave, prepared their meals over a fire that smoldered at the cavern's mouth. They tore at the half-done flesh with strong teeth entirely unconscious of the undertones of wood-tar and phenols and formaldehyde and aliphatic acids that permeated it. It was poor fodder, but the best that they could do.

Imitation of our ancestors, up to a point is admirable, and I am willing to go smokily atavistic in so far as a Scotch whiskey is concerned, and Smithfield hams and Irish bacon, and kippers and certain other fish; but when they begin to smoke cheese and tea I have to draw the line.

A perfectly good cheddar recently came to me from Wisconsin. It was dolled up to look like a sausage. I cut it with a certain reserve for I had been told that within its glistening skin it held the "real tang of hickory smoke." It did indeed. To my somewhat carping palate it had all of the essential thrill of the inside of an old rubber boot that had survived the Chicago fire.

Oliver Macy brought me a pound of Lapsang Suchong. A brew was made and came steaming to the table and I must say that it looked like tea, but it tasted like cleaning the chimney.

I have a distinct notion that the inventors and promulgators of some of these gastronomic monstrosities are disappointed vamps who never quite made the Hook and Ladder Company—male Cinderellas with just a touch of arson in their souls.

Perhaps I might be permitted to coin the word "fumatorian" to describe them. It connotes mortician, a gentleman who deals delightfully with decidedly different devastations.

EARTHEN POTS

I wonder if you have seen the new "Homespun" line of cooking utensils at Lewis and Conger's. They were designed to take the place of the French pots and casseroles no longer available. Personally, I think they are better than the French product as they are not only good to look at but are sturdier in construction.

There are many things besides baked beans that I like to cook in earthenware. In the line are five sizes of stew pans, three sizes of pots and four of casseroles.

While I am still at Lewis and Conger's I would like to draw respectful and especial attention to their coffee department where may be had all of the accessories for the morning Moka or the evening Java or vice versa.

The king gadget of the lot is a Kitchenaid electric coffee grinder in which the freshly roasted bean may be ground to your own specifications two minutes before going into the pot and, my goodness, what a difference!

BONAUDI RECIPES

The Hotel Pierre is fortunate in having John Bonaudi back on its staff. He has the personality and the skill to deal successfully with a particular clientele. I lunched with him not long ago and he gave me the recipes of an entrée and a dessert that are favorites of his and here they are:

VEAL BRAISE WITH CROUTONS **CARLOTTA**

Serves 4

Take a two pound piece of lean, milk-fed veal. Place around it a few slices of Prosciutto ham and tie up together. Cook slowly in a casserole in butter (preferably earthenware). Add while cooking a few ounces of dry white wine. Cook about 25 to 30 minutes. Remove the meat from the casserole. Add to remaining sauce the yolk of two eggs and juice of one lemon, previously mixed together and let same come slowly to a boil and remove from fire. Have some croutons cut in long triangular pieces, toasted, and then soak in milk and yolk of one egg. Dip these in white flour and then fry in sweet butter. To serve; slice veal and place on a platter with croutons around, then pour sauce over same.

SABAILLON AUX MACAROONS **Serves 4**

Take the yolks of 8 strictly fresh eggs and 8 tablespoonfuls of sugar. Mix in a saucepan until sugar and eggs are blended. Add 8 ounces of medium sweet good sherry wine and beat all together. Then cook for a few minutes in a double boiler and whip until sabaillon begins to thicken. Take off fire and beat again for a few seconds until nicely blended. Have ready tea cups or champagne coupe to place sabaillon in. Place at bottom of each a large size macaroon previously soaked in a little cognac or rum. Pour sabaillon on top. Serve hot or chill in the refrigerator and serve very cold.

PAN-AMERICAN FEAST

The benedictions and benefactions nowadays current between the Americas—North, Central and South—flowered recently into a

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gallantry of Amphitryonic amity. This was a Pan-American dinner given at the Hotel Pierre by the Wine and Food Society of New York.

The *aperitifs* consisted of Tequila Sours and Cartavio Rum Cocktails. Most of the guests took one or two of each so that the dinner turned out to be what Jeanne Owen with Gallie precision would call *un succès fou*.

The dawn rose in a crimson flood of *sauce creole* over the niveous peaks of the Andes. The Amazon was a gal with whom you used to play parlor polo at Purdue. The equator, curiously enough, turned out to be a six-lane motor parkway leading from the Pierre to Peru. It was shaded by palms and pomegranates and sapodillas and every five miles the Baerdi Bros. had a filling station. The *entrée* was Glaenger con Pollo, and very good too.

In case any reader of this publication should wish to go gastronomically Pan-American I will present herewith the menu of this dinner. Incidentally I must tell you that Morro crabs are a real gift from southern waters for any table. They all work contentedly for a gentleman named Lucien Prince. When, from the roof of his Front Street establishment, he plays the Crustacean's Love Call upon his zither they take the next airplane and fly swiftly to his side.

MENU

Tequila Sour	
Cartavio Rum Cocktail	
HORS D'OEUVRE TACOS	
* * *	
White Gran Vino	
MORRO CRABS	SAUCE VERTE
* * *	
CHUPE PERUVIAN	ESPANIDITAS
* * *	
Chilean Rhine Wine 1935	
BAKED RED SNAPPER BARRANQUILLA	
ENCHILADAS	
* * *	
Gran Vino 1929	
ARROZ CON POLLO	
PUERTO RICAN CHESTNUTS	
* * *	
HEARTS OF PALM	
SOUTH AMERICAN CHEESE	
* * *	
Champagne Arizu Argentine	
MANGO ICE	
* * *	
Bols Liqueurs Argentine	
Bolskummel	Orange Curacao
Anisette	Cherry Liqueur
BRAZILIAN COFFEE	
* * *	

Whether you wish to serve all of this dinner or not is a matter for you to decide, but with the assistance of Chef Gonneau of the Pierre I will tell you how to make Chupe (soup to you and to me also) Peruvian.

CHUPE PERUVIAN

- 2 green peppers—cut julienne
- 2 medium onions—cut julienne
- 1 clove garlic
- 2 large potatoes—diced
- 1 qt. good stock

- 1 Philadelphia cream cheese—diced

- 2 egg yolks
- 1/2 cup cream
- salt and pepper

Fry onions, green peppers and clove of garlic in a little olive oil (or shortening) until golden. Add diced potatoes; then add hot stock. Simmer for half an hour, salt and pepper. Cut cream cheese into small dice, add to soup, and when ready to serve, thicken with the egg yolks and cream mixed.

Freshly cooked shrimps cleaned and cut in fine pieces are often added, if there is no fish course.

MECCA

The Kriendler boys are the culinary Allahs of West 52nd Street and Henry, the chef, is their prophet. If you must have it, their profit is something else and plenty. Dining there recently with Leonore and Gilbert Skinner, I sent for Henry and before he escaped, I managed to pry out of him a couple of recipes that have helped to make "21" famous. Here they are for you to try on your own kitchen piano.

LAMBCHOP BOUCHERE CHAMPAGNE VALLON

- 2 Potatoes—sliced
- 2 Onions—sliced

Boil potatoes and onions in quick boiling water for 3 or 4 minutes.

Saute Lambchop (with fat on) in butter for about 10 minutes. Add potatoes and onions and sufficient beef broth to cover all.

Add seasoning and cook for about 45 minutes.

Serve chop, potatoes and onions together, garnished with a little fine chopped raw parsley.

PANCAKE POMPADOUR

To make pancake batter (for six persons)

- 3 whole eggs
- 1 pint milk
- 1 cup flour
- pinch of salt

Mix well all above, and strain. Melt butter in frying pan until butter is very hot and pan well greased. Strain off butter.

Then pour in 1 1/2 tablespoons of batter for each pancake. (2 pancakes to a portion)

CHICKEN HASH

Chop chicken very fine, add heavy cream and season.

Place 1 tablespoon chicken hash on each pancake and roll pancake.

MORNAY SAUCE

1 pint heavy sweet cream mixed with 1/2 cup of flour.

Make sauce.

Add 2 tablespoons hollandaise sauce, 1 tablespoon whipped cream, 1 tablespoon parmesan cheese.

Serve rolled pancake with chicken hash on spinach.

Cover all with a thin coat of Mornay Sauce with gratiné under broiler.

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GUNS & GAME

WARNING AGAINST USING DAMASCUS BAR- RELS: WILDLIFE TRAFFIC VICTIMS

THE Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturer's Institute issues another warning concerning the danger of using modern shotgun cartridges in guns having Damascus barrels. A fine-figured Damascus barrel is a thing of beauty. In that respect these tubes surpass modern steel barrels, at least, in my opinion, but they lack strength to stand the shock and pressure of the new smokeless powders.

Damascus barrels were made by forging twisted strips of iron and steel about a mandrel. When the forging was skillfully done by a master hand the finished tube presented an intricate pattern of exquisite whorls and convolutions beautiful to see. Such barrels were stronger than those forged from soft iron alone, but they lack the tensile strength of modern shotgun barrels which are bored from billets of homogenous steel.

A gun barrel is no stronger than its weakest spot and the most expert forger could never be quite sure that iron and steel were firmly bonded throughout every inch of those beautiful brown barrels. Often a fine Damascus barrel representing many weeks of master craftsmanship had to be thrown away at last because it failed to stand the proof charge. Less scrupulous makers when not required by law to submit their barrels for proof sold them anyhow, while still others used a process of etching with acid on soft iron barrels to imitate the delicate pattern of the truly forged Damascus tube.

A fine Damascus barrel from a "best" maker costs real money and it is safe with normal charges of black powder if it is in good condition. It may not rupture with light charges of bulk smokeless powder, but on the other hand there is no way of proving that it won't.

The circumstance that a Damascus barrel has been fired hundreds of times with smokeless cartridges does not guarantee it. Badly forged and imitation Damascus barrels are not safe with any charge of any kind of powder.

There are thousands of so-called Damascus barrels in use today and only a few of them are genuine. The others are cheap reproductions or imitations of the true Damascus. The brothers who shoot modern cartridges in these fakes with seeming impunity have actually been living on borrowed time for years. I'd as soon have

a dud hand grenade in the blind with me as a "genuine Belgian stub twist" gun with a pair of modern duck loads in it and a bright eyed optimist beside me to shoot it.

Modern shotgun barrels made by reputable manufacturers simply do not burst if the recommended factory-loaded ammunition is used and the barrels kept free of obstructions. It is most important to know the length of the gun chambers in order to get cartridges of proper length, yet very few gunners have this information. It is safe to fire a short cartridge in a long-chambered gun but a long cartridge in a short chamber always increases the breech pressure and may in some instances be extremely dangerous.

AMERICAN gunmakers customarily arrange for a good margin of safety in building their shotgun barrels to allow for carelessness on the part of the gunner, but they can't do very much for the man who will load a 3-inch magnum cartridge with a charge of 4 drams of powder and 15½ ounces of shot into a six-pound bird gun with a 2½ inch chamber, nor should they be expected to furnish the survivor, if any, with a new gun to replace the wrecked one.

Standard chamber lengths are as follows:

10-gauge 27⅞ inches, 31½ inches
12-gauge 25⅞ inches, 23¼ inches, 3 inches

16-gauge 29/16 inches, 23¼ inches

20-gauge 25⅞ inches, 23¼ inches
28-gauge 21½ inches, 27⅞ inches
410-gauge 21½ inches, 3 inches

The last figures in inches indicate guns chambered for the heaviest standard factory loaded cartridge—the so-called "magnums," and these should never be used in a shorter chamber.

The 25⅞ inch chamber is no longer regularly put in 12-gauge guns of American make, I believe. The 23¼ inch is now considered to be the standard length for this gauge. The standard British game gun is chambered for the 25⅞ inch case, however, and, of course, there are many short-chambered American 12 bore guns still in use.

A great many 23¼ inch 12-gauge cartridges are fired in 25⅞ inch chambers without disastrous results when ordinary standard game and trap loads are used. It would be dangerous,

BY COL. H. P. SHELDON

however, to fire the heavy 2 1/4 inch magnum loads in these short-chambered guns and in all cases it is best and safest to use cartridges of correct length.

While on the subject of shot-gun safety it may be appropriate to give our American gun makers credit for voluntarily "proving" their shot barrels. In England and on the Continent the laws require that gun barrels be submitted for proof at government proving houses. Each barrel is tested with charges many times heavier than the service load and it cannot be offered for sale unless it bears the proof mark.

It has never been necessary to adopt legislation in this country to require manufacturers to do this and we have no government proof house for the testing of sporting arms. Each maker runs his own tests and it is my impression that these are more severe than any demanded by law in other countries. We are so accustomed to safe firearms that we seldom realize the exquisite strength of a mechanism that allows us to release explosive forces as high as 50,000 lbs. to the square inch beneath our noses with safety.

HIGHWAYS

Abraham Lincoln is reported to have said that had there been more railway lines running north and south there would have been no Civil War. He believed that better means of communication would result in better understanding among peoples. He failed to realize that bad news travels faster than good news and that disagreeable people travel more than good people do—a statement that can be easily proved by a glance at the present European situation.

A good road is an incitation to unmannerly folk to travel and display their disagreeable qualities among strangers. If it were

only a footpath that leads past my house instead of a paved highway I doubt if any of the residents or denizens of the city would walk ten miles on a hot summer evening to toss empty gin bottles into my shrubbery.

Save for a few hours a year or two ago when Orson Welles had the Martians invading New Jersey we have, as a race, gotten along very well with the inhabitants of that planet simply because there are no roads.

Lacking roads we'll never know the Martian meninnesses and they'll never know ours.

In my quarrel with the highways I have not overlooked the fact that many millions of acres of fertile soil are sealed away and sterilized beneath layers of concrete, tar and gravel—land enough to feed millions of the miserable "oakies" who use these same highways in their incessant migrations in search of food.

Nor am I ever pleased to learn that another great wilderness area has been furnished with a system of good roads. There should be, I think, natural scenes of beauty and wonder not to be viewed from the seat of an automobile but reserved for the appreciation of that diminishing portion of our population which finds nothing very thrilling, for example, in the sight of a half tamed mendicant bear drinking a bottle of pop at the roadside.

The wild things and those who wish them well have good reason to dread the road builders. The automobile is an increasingly potent factor in the destruction of wildlife.

During the first six months of 1941, Michigan conservation officers on routine patrol catalogued 6,317 wildlife traffic victims on lower peninsular highways alone. These included 3,381 rabbits, 1,015 pheasants, 774 squirrels, 282 muskrats, 271 skunks, 217 deer, 116 opossums, 26 quail, 20 raccoons. (Continued on page 50)

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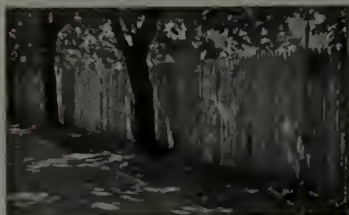
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GARDENS

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL VARIETIES OF HYBRID LILACS AND WHERE TO PLANT THEM

THE days have gone by when one goes out and buys just "lilac bushes." I remember over twenty-five years ago, when my house was painfully new, I purchased from around an old negro cabin, 100 lilac bushes for \$30! Some were white, some lavender, and many were so tall they reached to the second story windows. I loved them then, and I love them now, but compared to the new hybrids, I must confess they look definitely "country cousinish."

There are, I am told, over twenty-five species of lilacs; of these most were originally found in China, Korea, and "points East." Many of these species have only recently been discovered, and are now under observation in this country, but few of these immigrants bear much resemblance to the two species we are most familiar with.

These two species are: the "Persian" lilac, and the "common" lilac, or to give them their august titles: *syringa persica* and *syringa vulgaris*. (Don't let this bewilder you. Lilacs are *syringa*, and the old-fashioned sweet smelling mockorange, usually called syringa, are *philadelphus*; but it is all in the name of good clean fun to learn and remember horticultural idiosyncrasies!)

The Persian lilac has a smaller, more delicate leaf and flower than the common; it blooms later, and forms a much larger, broader bush. It is very charming and extremely floriferous. I once read that it was not really a native of

Persia; but I cannot go into the pedigree of this lilac. It is too circuitous, and complicated; so let us leave it as "Persian" to you and me!

The "common" lilac is native of Southeastern Europe, and it was first mentioned in 1554 by a French naturalist, a much travelled gentleman who spoke of its being a great favorite in the Turkish gardens at that time. It soon migrated to France and England; and we know it was an early comer to these shores, because Washington noted in his diary that he was planting lilacs at Mt. Vernon.

ABOUT sixty years ago, the great French horticulturist, Victor Lemoine, began his work of crossing and hybridizing lilacs. It is greatly, if not entirely, due to his inspiration that the garden world has been given the comparatively new and beautiful hybrid varieties of the common lilacs, or "French" lilacs as they are now often called.

Instead of the smallish lavender or white flowers of the old-fashioned country cousins, there are all kinds of heavenly colors—blue, lavender, pink, deep purple, reddish purple, and white. There are also a great variety of shapes and styles. Some of the flower trusses are compact, others shaggy. Some of the florets are single, others double, or semi-double, some small, and others enormous.

There are so many beautiful varieties on the market now, it



GOTTSCHO PHOTOS

As this photograph demonstrates, lilacs are invaluable as a background for your spring garden

BY DOROTHY NICHOLAS

is bewildering to make one's choice. Also, the nomenclature is confused, due to different nurseries giving their seedlings special names. A plant in one nursery might be almost identical with a plant of another name at another nursery; which does not help the beginner one bit to select his original stock.

At the end of this article will be a list of some of my favorites. They are not necessarily everyone's favorites, but I can assure you they are all lovely, not difficult to procure, and this list may be a guide to some one who is floundering in a sea of bewilderment and indecision.

I believe we have no better friends than lilacs. They grow quickly, are strong, and steadfast, not too fussy about conditions, beautiful, fragrant, and adaptable. Could one ask for better references?

wonderful next year), and why not concentrate immediately on making a new planting of lilacs? Plan now where you want them, prepare a nice rich home for them, and plant them in early October. They love, best of all, rotted cow manure, so when you plant them give them what they want, and they will repay you an hundred fold in the years to come.

Next spring, if it is a dry one, be careful that they do not suffer, and occasionally give them a good soaking. After the blossoms have faded, cut them off.

Don't, by the way, ever break off branches from any shrub at any time. Always give them a good clean cut. Remember that it is a great advantage to most shrubs to cut branches back, either when they are blooming or just afterwards. It is the trick of a vandal, however, to break



Lilacs make a fine group for bordering a walk or garden steps; plan where you want them and plant in October

I use the word *adaptable* because, bless their hearts, they seem to fit in everywhere and anywhere. They are as much at home against the wall of a palace, as they are tucked against a little old cottage. They will make a fine hedge, give a wonderful show when planted in groups, and are invaluable as a background for a flowered walk.

I even know where they are used formally to border an entrance driveway; and an enchanting entrance it is too. I don't ever remember seeing a fine lilac look out of place, which is more than you can say for most plants—or humans for that matter.

So here we are in September, a grand month to begin working and planning for next year. (that

them off, leaving split ends to look unsightly, and probably decay.

As the plants grow older, thin out the old stems, from time to time, leaving the young and healthy ones. Cut off suckers as they sap the strength of the main stems.

For the first few summers try not to allow the young lilacs to get burned up by hot sun and drought. If it is not feasible to water them, give them a deep heavy mulch of straw, or hay or grass. This will keep the soil moist around the roots, and make them happy. You will be happy also, as you watch them thrive and grow into big beautiful healthy bushes.

Suggested list of hybrid va-

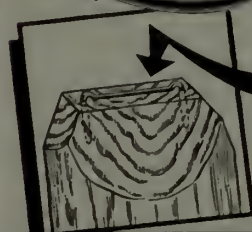
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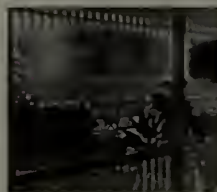
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La Vestale: white, single
Alphonse Laval: double, blue
Emil Gentil: double, blue
President Lincoln: single, light blue (morning glory color)
Lucie Baltet single, light pink
Macrostachya: single, blush pink

Marechal Foch: single, large florets, deeper pink, (may freeze to ground in winter in upper part of New York state)
Monge: red purple, single
Pasteur: blue purple, single
Maurice Barres: single, azure blue lavender
Katherine Havemeyer: double, cobalt blue.

GUNS AND GAME

(Continued from page 47)

and 215 others, including grouse and song birds. In the upper peninsula the deer kill was reported to be heavier.

Judging from these findings, the total annual kill of wild creatures throughout the U. S. by automobiles must reach formidable figures. It is admitted that in many cases the motorist cannot avoid a collision with a bird or beast. No driver in his right mind would willingly drive full tilt into a grown bear or other heavy animal. Pheasants and grouse frequently fly into windshields and headlights but there is no excuse for the driver who will not slow up to let a covey of quail, a raccoon or a rabbit cross the road in safety.

JEFFERSON

Down on Currituck in the old

days when the use of live decoys was permitted there dwelt a guide who gained his livelihood in part by taking out parties of wild-fowlers. He had a sizeable flock of live geese as decoys and these birds were named after our presidents.

One day a visiting gunner brought a bottle of "bust haid" into the blind and to this he had frequent recourse. At last the sportsman slipped into a light intransigent slumber from which presently he was awakened by the clarion voice of a wild goose. His roving eye caught sight of the bird through the interstices of the blind and he promptly gave it both barrels.

The guide rising to survey the scene remarked plaintively: "Oh, my good Gawd! He done shot Thomas Jefferson!"

BASS BUG BLITZKRIEG

(Continued from page 29)

a bass from tangling a leader around an oar.

He calmed down eventually. "They are hitting a white bug now," he said grimly. "For your sins you can now row me around for the next half hour while I fish."

He delved into his fly box and presently his voice was raised again. It developed that he had brought only one white fly. We tried a dozen other bugs and got only some half-hearted rises. We held a conference and the net of it was, if we wanted bass we had to have a white bug, if possible, a pair of white bugs. We were 30 miles from a sporting goods store and we couldn't drive that far and get back to the lake before dark. And we were hungry for bass.

"It's all very simple," I explained to the sorrowful Senator. "All we have to have is some white hair or wool. I've got a pair of scissors and I've got some silk. I can trim one of the other bugs and tie a pair of pretty good bugs in five minutes."

The Senator nodded. "But where are you going to get the material?" he inquired.

"Ought to be easy," I answered. "Let's pull for the shore and see what we can find."

It wasn't easy. The Senator reminded me of this several times in the next quarter hour. Then, after continuous nagging, I had

the IDEA that eventually proved so disastrous.

"Mr. Ezra Wortle, "I reminded the Senator, "is one of Nature's noblemen."

"And what has that to do with our present difficulty?" asked the Senator in his best caucus voice.

"Mr. Ezra Wortle, Nature's nobleman, has an abundance of white hair, which, once secured, would make us a couple of excellent bass-getting bugs," I pointed out.

The Senator gasped. He acknowledged the correctness of my premise. "But, how could we secure a supply?" he wanted to know.

THEN I talked, too persuasively, it appears. I pointed out that he, the Senator had made a friend of Mr. Wortle. I argued that one friend will make any reasonable sacrifice for another. The Senator's ability to convince people was a byword throughout the state; surely, with this rare talent, he would be able, without exerting himself overmuch, to talk this man into doing us a small favor. For as much as five minutes the Senator toyed with the idea with a purely negative look in his eyes. But, as a grand bass broke water close to a weed bed, he faltered.

"Come on," he invited and started to walk briskly toward the domicile of Ezra Wortle. I ob-

jected and explained that I believed this would best be a task completed without my presence. I thrust the small scissors into his hand and away he went. As he neared the house his feet appeared to drag a bit and fear entered my heart. He knocked and entered. Minutes passed, long minutes, fraught with suspense on my part. Suddenly, the door opened and the Senator quickly emerged.

At a distance of three hundred yards I could hear a shrill voice raised in anger and it wasn't the Senator's. Behind the Senator appeared the form of E. Wortle, shaking a heavy stick in a most threatening manner. The Senator, ever a man of supreme dignity, paused momentarily, apparently with the idea of enlarging on some special thought but the sight of the advancing oldster changed his mind and he stepped out in the general direction of the boat with what might conservatively be called speed. After a few rods, Mr. Wortle stopped, shook his stick menacingly and shouted something which didn't in the least sound complimentary. The Senator stepped into the boat and voicelessly motioned for me to pull away.

Was cast with ill luck but stubborn persistence. On the other side of the lake across from the irate form of Mr. Wortle a flock of sheep grazed, a lovely and peaceful picture. Watching them I had another idea: "A handful of wool would make some pretty swell bass bugs," I remarked pointing to the sheep. The Senator showed interest . . .

I pulled in to the shore and, without a word, the Senator stepped ashore and climbed a fence. The sheep gathered at a distance, curious about the stranger in their midst. One ewe came forward in a somewhat speculative manner. Perhaps she had been delegated as the spokesman for the flock. She never had time to speak her piece. In his college days I understand the Senator was a better than average tackle; certainly, on this day, he proved that he still had some of his ancient cunning. He hurled himself at that ewe, bowled her over and, in a split second was at work with the small scissors despoiling the animal of some choice wool which he stuffed in his pockets.

The ewe bleated in such a pitiful manner that, momentarily, my sympathy was all for her outraged person. Indeed, she raised such a clamor that I almost missed hearing an angry shout across the field coming from the person of Ezra Wortle who trotted across the pasture moving most nimbly for a man of his age. There was, I am afraid, murder in the heart of Nature's nobleman.

The Senator had heard the shout, released the outraged ewe and rose to his feet, utterly frozen

in horror. As he stood there, petrified, a further tragedy occurred. In that flock of sheep there was a ram, a young fellow, lusty and full of ginger. He was the boss man of the flock and he was surprised and greatly annoyed at the bleating of the clipped ewe, who was, after all, one of his many feminine responsibilities. Youthful and consumed with energy, he knew exactly what should be done in an emergency of this character.

He made a short run, took off and smote the Senator amidships with such force that he was bowled over. Mr. Wortle, coming closer by the second, cheered loudly the action of the ram and encouraged the beast to make a second assault but the Senator quickly recovered and crossed the fence a split second before the victorious ram and a minute before the bloodthirsty Mr. Wortle.

I hastily rowed far from shore and, regardless of what the Senator may say, I did not laugh. This was serious business, so serious that even the Senator was at a loss to reply to the libelous shouts of the elderly gentleman on the bank. I rowed across the lake, pausing only to tie two very rough bass bugs with the white wool.

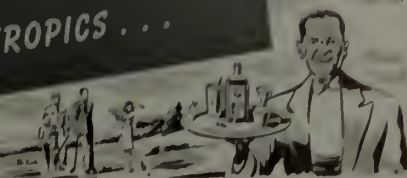
The two bugs worked superlatively well; within an hour we had taken our limit and the Senator had moodily netted a four pound bass. Mr. Wortle followed us screaming insults to which we turned a deaf ear. As darkness settled we had him directly across from where the car was parked and we hastily rowed across the lake, jumped into the car, started it, and hurried down the road a good hundred yards ahead of him.

On the way home little was said. The conversation really started when I casually wondered if Ezra Wortle, Nature's nobleman, ever came to town and what would happen if the Opposition ever heard his side of the story. What I said was not in the spirit of malice but, from that point, the conversation degenerated into a spirited monologue, the tenor of which was that I was the prime mover in a dastardly plot to ruin the political career of a great public man. From that time on there has been a great coolness between us.

Since that eventful day I've used that rough-tied bug made from sheep's wool with great success. I'd like to have a companion piece—but not at the price I have paid for the one I own. I asked Tom, when he told me of the Senator's gift and stern instructions, if he would find and give to me a certain bass bug of given description, telling him that I was attached to said bug by some sentimental ties. Yesterday Tom telephoned. A careful search of the fishing equipment, he informed me, had failed to disclose any fly of the given description.

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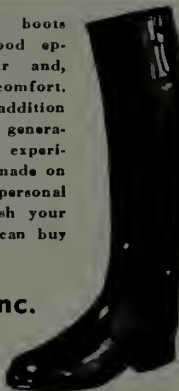
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September

LEST THEY BE forgotten, the flags of 53 different nations may be made from colored wooden pieces, fitted inside a frame measuring 4 x 6 in. Paper is supplied for the intricate insignia. Instructive for young and old. F. A. O. Schwarz. \$2.



WHETHER IT BE with horse or gun, start your day's hunting with a final sip from this handled mug or magnum cup and saucer. Of Crown Derby china, they come in either design. The mug, \$7.50; cup and saucer, \$16.50. Plummer, 695 Fifth Ave.



A TWIN WAFFLE iron is Manning Bowman's answer to the hostess's prayer. Two waffles in the same space and time by pouring batter into top section, turning over and repeating. Top dial can be set for light or dark. A bake indicator tells when iron is hot enough for batter. Chromium with bakelite mounts. Works on alternating current only. \$16.



HAVE YOU EVER thought what a comfort a scarf would be with pockets in it? Revlon did and has produced one in bright red, in navy blue and in clan plaid with contrasting pockets. All you do is to empty the pocket already full of nail enamel, remover, adhesion, orange stick, emeries and a cotton roll and use it for your makeup, the other for your money. No more purse trouble when you go a-sporting. \$1.95.



FOR ANYONE WHO goes out of doors, that all-important question, the weather, may be made a certainty with a baroscope. It measures and synthesizes, in a small glass tube, the three major weather influences: atmospheric pressure, temperature of the air and moisture content of the air. Directions are simple so that you may know at a glance the condition of the atmosphere and the changes taking place in it. Lewis & Conger, 6 Ave. at 45 St. \$5.



in the Shops



AMERICA HOUSE HAS a collection of redecorated old boxes, including a "Bride's Box" of Pennsylvania Dutch turned wood with cover decoration of figures, flowers and hearts, \$13.50, and a spice box with "Ride a Cock Horse" design, \$8.50. 7 E. 54 St.



YOU CAN'T ALWAYS keep your own hand on your money these days, but this sterling silver one will do it for you. It is about two inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, and will keep your bills intact. Lambert Brothers, Lexington Ave. at 60 Street, \$3.50.



SIT AFIELD IN comfort on Arthur Gilmore's hunting seat, made on varnished hard wood legs, with seat and straps of russet bridle saddle leather. Seat opened is 18 in. high, 17 x 9 in. on the surface. When closed, strap is long enough for seat to be slung from the shoulder. And it's as light as the proverbial feather. 16 East 52 St. \$20.



IF YOU LIVE IN THE country you should have a post lantern. This is a copy of an 18th century one, even to the glass panels outside frame in upper section, inside in lower. It's hand made of copper and finished antique, or may be had in dull black with frosted chimney. Takes 60 or 75 watt bulb. Height over all 27", cross section 14", with a 4" post fitter, wired with socket ready to mount. William H. Hall, 18 E. 54 St. \$35.



A JIGGER IN A JIFFY is the function of this merry-go-round bar. Six crystal glasses revolve around the neck of the decanter on a highly polished chromium tray. One stroke measures a jigger. \$6. Also available with six 9-ounce glasses with decanter. Chromium tray revolves on roller bearings, bringing each glass into position. A single stroke of the pump measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. The Bar Mart, 56 West 45 St. \$9.95.

CONSTANCE HAYES



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THE SPORTING GALLERY PEPPER SHAKER, SALT CELLAR and SPOONS. These are designed by the managing director of The Sporting Gallery and Bookshop and are made exclusively for us. The JOCKLY hutching post is of sterling silver and the pepper comes out through the holes in the cap. There is ample room on the base for engraving initials. Height, including base, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". \$25.00. The CAP salt cellar is also of sterling silver, with the inside of the cap gold plated as well as the horns, although the mouth-piece of the latter remains silver \$25.00. The RACING BAT and HUNTING CROP spoons are also made of solid sterling silver and, in each case, the cap has been gold plated \$4.00 each.

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by PETER VISCHER

HORSE SALES

This is the time of the year when horse sales are uppermost in the mind. Led by the spectacular sales of Thoroughbred yearlings at Saratoga, there are sales all over the country—and of all types of animals—to attract the horseman's attention.

Let us consider the Saratoga sales first.

There the sales followed the general pattern of a year ago. That is, so far as the top price and the general average were concerned. Otherwise, there were a number of changes, primarily in the fewer number of yearlings sold, in the fewer number that went for high prices, in the greater number that sold in the middle range from \$2,000 to \$5,000, in the number of reserve bids placed on horses, and in the extraordinary withdrawal of 17 horses in the midst of the sales one evening with the announcement by Thomas Piatt that "as long as we cannot get decent prices for these horses, we may as well stop the sale."

A year ago, as the neighboring table from our excellent Kentucky contemporary, "The Blood Horse," shows, 696 yearlings were sold for \$1,227,375, or an average of \$1,763. This year, figures available at this time indicate that 518 yearlings were sold for \$911,600, or an average of a few cents less than \$1,760.

A year ago the top price was \$18,000, paid for a brown colt by Sickel—Friendly Gal, by Mrs. Isabel Dodge Sloane's Brookmeade Stable. This year the top price was \$18,500, paid for an imported chestnut colt by Hyperion out of Penicuk 2nd, bought by Walter P. Chryster, Jr.

But there the comparison stops. Last year 12 colts were sold for \$10,000 or more. This year there were only four, two of the additional three being fillies: b. f., by Blenheim 2nd—Risk, bought by Harry F. Guggenheim's Falaise Stable for \$10,500; gr. f., by Mahmoud—Miss Erene 3rd, bought by J. P. Smith for \$10,000; br. c., by Bull Dog—Spur Flower, by Blue Larkspur, bought for \$10,000 by Ogden Phipps.

Only seldom this year did big money talk, most of the bids being \$100 and more than a few dripping down to as low as \$50. However, the buying was frequently as steady as it was slow and many a yearling that started at a very low price and was bid up only by the hundreds reached well into the thousands.

25 YEARS OF SARATOGA SALES

Yearling sales at Saratoga since the Fasig-Tipton Company established its auctions there in 1917:

Year	No.	Amount	Average
1917	383	\$ 531,685	\$1,388
1918	274	303,370	1,107
1919	226	596,950	2,641
1920	290	623,200	2,149
1921	274	776,250	2,833
1922	465	1,907,400	2,360
1923	492	1,199,000	2,437
1924	435	1,151,650	2,647
1925	457	1,747,800	3,825
1926	632	1,901,525	3,009
1927	606	1,792,650	2,958
1928	561	1,640,950	2,925
1929	524	1,884,900	3,597
1930	660	1,760,070	2,667
1931	640	803,925	1,256
1932	480	433,615	903
1933	416	471,425	1,133
1934	408	505,875	1,240
1935	548	861,275	1,572
1936	469	1,165,575	2,485
1937	528	1,260,225	2,387
1938	559	1,305,700	2,336
1939	643	1,350,475	2,100
1940	696	1,227,375	1,763
1941	577	1,008,200	1,747

Notes: 1917 figures include sales at Durland's Riding Academy in New York City. Figures for 1921, 1931, 1932, 1933 include small groups of yearlings sold at Saratoga by other agencies than Fasig-Tipton Company. Figures for 1922 include five head sold privately; for 1923, six head sold privately for \$140,000. In recent years, each resale is included as two sales.

COLTS AND FILLIES

Comparative figures on colt and filly sales at Saratoga during the last eight years:

COLTS			
Year	No.	Amount	Average
1933	253	\$ 358,670	\$1,418
1934	247	371,625	1,505
1935	301	651,300	2,164
1936	290	833,100	2,873
1937	317	947,700	2,990
1938	314	895,175	2,851
1939	385	946,570	2,459
1940	413	908,425	2,200

FILLIES			
Year	No.	Amount	Average
1933	163	\$ 112,755	\$ 692
1934	161	134,250	834
1935	247	209,975	850
1936	179	332,475	1,857
1937	211	312,525	1,481
1938	245	410,525	1,676
1939	258	403,725	1,565
1940	283	318,950	1,127

Note: Geldings are included with Colts.

ANNUAL YEARLING SALE TOTALS

From 1919 through 1940 there were 17,388 yearlings sold at auction in reported sales in North America, for a total of \$29,378,489, a 22-year average of \$1,689 a head. The year-by-year figures for the last 22 years of yearling sales:

Year	No. Head	Amount	Average
1919	335	\$ 716,825	\$2,140
1920	400	690,890	1,727
1921	395	898,120	2,274
1922	534	1,174,785	2,192
1923	640	1,298,120	2,016
1924	600	1,338,235	2,230
1925	582	1,866,785	3,208
1926	751	1,982,500	2,640
1927	703	1,939,425	2,760
1928	852	1,933,603	2,269
1929	858	2,116,224	2,446
1930	1,084	2,080,325	1,920
1931	1,067	1,050,065	984
1932	950	539,117	567
1933	883	579,945	657
1934	752	617,920	821
1935	841	991,835	1,179
1936	892	1,405,255	1,575
1937	881	1,462,285	1,660
1938	983	1,539,960	1,567
1939	1,147	1,671,500	1,457
1940	1,258	1,492,770	1,187

Totals 17,388 \$29,378,489 \$1,689
from "The Blood-Horse."

STEEPLECHASERS

The summer is rather a lazy time among the steeplechasers, but in August interest in this branch of horse sports begin to perk up noticeably. Saratoga invariably provides the focal point of interest.

This year interest in 'chasers was heightened considerably by the sale of most of the F. Ambrose Clark string, the dispersal having been caused by the illness of Mr. Clark's trainer, H. Grainger Gaither.

Ten horses were sold for a total of \$35,600—which is rather more than most observers thought could be obtained. Four others were not sold as they did not reach the reserves placed upon them.

The figures will be interesting:

*Bladen, b. g., 1937, by *Sir Galahad 3rd—La Palina, by *Ambrosador 4th; Harry La Montagne...	\$9,900
*London Town, b. g., 1932, by Brighter London—Lady Georgetown, by By George; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark	7,500
*Fay Cottage, br. g., 1935, by Cottage—Naïad, by Gay Crusader; Stephen Clark, Jr.	5,200
O'Kelly, dk. b. c., 1938, by *Jacopo—Palma, by Gallant Fox; Harry La Montagne	4,800
Royal Archer, dk. b. g., 1937, by *Royal Minstrel—La Morlaye, by Peter Pan; Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark	3,000
Brandywine Fox, b. g., 1936, by Man o' War—Parnachene Belle, by Troutbeck; B. F. Christmas...	1,400
Tara's Harp, ch. g., 1937, by Polydor—Harp o' the Winds, by Man o' War; G. H. Bostwick	1,200
Boston Blue, ch. g., 1937, by Polydor—*Atys, by Sardanapale; Arthur White	1,100
Red Gauntlet, ch. g., 1936, by American Flag—Ides, by *Archaic; Thomas T. Mott	900
*Roger O'Cahan, ch. g., 1935, by Prince Galahad—Rose Jug, by Jugernaut; Mill River Stable, W. A. Harris, agent	600

The four horses which weren't sold were Castletown, which had a reserve of \$5,000; Loughtrea and Steve Brody, who had reserves of \$3,500 each, and La Touche, whose reserve was \$2,000.

Steeplechasing at Saratoga wasn't as good as it might have been, in the frank opinion of Fred Parks, secretary of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association. He said:

"We've run into every kind of trouble at this meeting. We had planned to have five steeplechases a week, but most of them haven't filled, and some of the ones we did run were messy.

"The Whitneys usually have a string of jumpers ready for the meeting, but this year they're out of action. Ambrose Clark had a number of topnotchers, but because of the illness of Trainer Gaither he sold them, and their new owners weren't prepared to start them here. Thomas Hitchcock has a few in the barns, but nothing in shape to run.

"There are over 100 jumpers

here, but hardly a score of them are fit. Most of them went through severe campaigns at Belmont, in Maryland, and at hunts meetings, and there was an unusual epidemic of injuries this year.

"Then the course here, despite the fact that it has rained pretty often, dries out very fast, and has been hard most of the time. Trainers don't want to take a chance with bad-legged animals. Aqueduct has installed a sprinkling system to keep its course in shape, and that's something every track needs.

"However, something more drastic is needed to put new life into the sport, and we think we know what it is—a regular schedule of hurdle races at all of the big tracks. We're going to make a start at Aqueduct in the fall. There has been no hurdle-racing in this country, as far as I know, since the Aqueduct course was eliminated when the strip was redesigned in 1940.

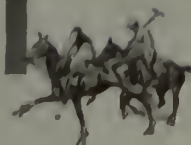
"The way things are, there are not many owners who can afford or care to keep a horse in idleness for the year or more it takes to school a brush-topper. But you can train a well-disposed horse to run over the hurdles in a few weeks, and with a regular program of races—we plan to run three a week at Aqueduct, alternating with steeplechases—the horse can earn his oats, while getting education that will prepare him for the big obstacles."

THE NEW CHAMPION

Seven of the top trotters of the day went to the starting mark in the Goldsmith Maid Stake at Old Orchard, Maine, on July 24. The result was a race so sensational that followers of Standardbreds are still talking about it.

Nibble Hanover was the cause of the excitement for he won the race in two heats, 1:58³/₄ and 1:59. Thus he lowered the race record of 1:59¹/₄ for stallions, previously held by Protector and McLin Hamilton, and also erased the two-heat trotting record held by the immortal Greyhound, 1:59⁵/₈ to 1:58⁷/₈.

Nibble Hanover combines the blood of the four great Standardbred families, Axworthy, Hingen, McKinney, Peter the Great. He set a world's record which still stands, two consecutive heats by a two-year-old in 2:03³/₄ and 2:02¹/₂, in the Junior Division of the Kentucky Futurity at Lexington in 1938. He missed the Hambletonian due to lameness but is



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country's leading horse experts today agree that abundant minerals are needed to meet the shortage in many hay and grain rations, thus building up strong resistance to breakdowns.

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today obviously better than ever.

Nibble Hanover was bred at the Hanover Shoe Farms and sold from there as a yearling at the Old Glory sale in New York for \$2,000. Trainer Harry Whitney, who has driven him ever since, bought him for Dunbar W. Bostwick and his sister, Mrs. Ogden Phipps.

It was appropriate that he should set his wonderful new marks in the race named for one of the greatest Standardbreds of all time, Goldsmith Maid, who in her day earned no less than \$364,200.

STANDARDBREDS

The Hambletonian was on the sporting calendar last month and, as usual, concentrated attention on the trotters. Also, as usual, a gala crowd estimated at 25,000 made its way to Goshen to see the event, swelter in the heat, get drenched in a sudden downpour — and have a wonderful time.

So far as the horses are concerned, a reasonable guess is that this year's three-year-old trotters are rather a moderate lot. Bill Gallon, the winner, favorite since last winter for trotting's richest event, won in heats of 2:05½ and 2:05, the slowest winning times in the history of the event. The opening heat, won by His Excellency, was trotted in 2:07¼, the slowest time in Hambletonian history!

However, there was a bright side to it and that was the fact

that the event brought some new faces to the fore. Lee Smith, who drove the son of Sandy Flash — Calumet Aristocrat to victory, came from Alabama to make his first appearance in the Hambletonian. R. Horace Johnston, the owner of Bill Gallon, was also new to the Goshen crowd.

"I've only been in the trotting game for three years," said Smith. "My friend Will Reynolds convinced me it is the best of our sports." He could afford to feel expansive after winning \$20,365 of the \$38,729 purse.

There were eight starters in the event. Three events were required for the first time since 1934. The betting totalled \$138,098 for the day, far more than ever before.

TRAIL RIDERS

A hundred men and women rode into Banff last month completing the annual five-day trek of the Trail Riders of the Canadian Rockies to Mount Assiniboine. This largest and longest trail ride in the organization's history required 100 horses for mounts, another 80 for pack horses, and 25 guides to conduct the cavalcade over the 75-mile trip.

The Trail Riders' president, William U. Bardwell of Chicago, expressed gratification over the lack of any disturbing incidents or accidents on the trail, and looked forward to a continuing growth of interest in this means

of exploring remoter places in the Banff-Lake Louise area.

The Trail Riders started from the Banff Springs Hotel on July 25, proceeding by bus to Canmore, where they mounted their waiting horses and rode to their first night's camp at Spray Lakes via Whiteman's Pass.

On Saturday the riders, after an unannounced detour to Marvel Lake, continued via Wonder Pass to Lake Magog at the foot of Mt. Assiniboine, 12,000 feet, where they remained Sunday night. Early Monday they rode through the Valley of Rocks and then up Citadel Pass and Simpson Summit to camp at Rock Isle Lake, which they left Tuesday morning for the final twenty miles to Banff. The route commemorated the hundredth year since Sir George Simpson first traversed Simpson Pass in 1841.

The trail ride ended officially with the annual pow-wow and election of officers, the Trail Riders' camp being set up as on the ride itself. The special feature was a festive pageant written by J. M. Gibbon of Montreal, secretary-treasurer of the Trail Riders, in memory of the pioneers who first explored the Canadian Rockies. In the cast were Carl Rungius, big game animal painter of New York, and Col. Phil A. Moore of Banff, both past presidents; Marshall H. Diverty of Woodbury, N. J., a vice-president and H. Travers Coleman of Vancouver, new president.

This year's sole honorary membership was bestowed on Johnny Bearspaw for efficiency as trail guide and companion. Johnny lives on the nearby Stoney Reserve, at Morley, and is the son of the chieftain of the Bearspaw band of the Stoney tribe. Of the hundred Trail Riders who made the trip, 67% were American visitors.

FOXES

A vigorous campaign against the shooting of foxes is being waged in Pennsylvania by the Pennsylvania State Fox Hunters Association, of which Lloyd Reeves is secretary. As things stand now the state offers a bounty of \$4 per fox and 179 were shot in the month of June, to the end that the Pennsylvania Game Commission paid \$716 for their destruction.

HORSES AND WAR

Through its department, the American Red Star Animal Relief, The American Humane Association, from its headquarters in Albany, N. Y., is rapidly preparing for the rescue of animals which may be injured as a result of sabotage or air raids.

Cooperating closely with civilian defense authorities, the Red Star is doing its part in preparing for this contingency. Experience in England has demonstrated the value and importance of this special activity.

Its first step has been in pre-

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paring a booklet entitled "The Handling of Animals Under War-time Conditions." This booklet contains an article entitled "The City Horse" by Dr. Cassius Way and Dr. Robert S. MacKellar, former presidents of The American Veterinary Medical Association. It describes the various methods and devices used in protecting horses during air raids from flying shrapnel, poisonous gas, etc.

The pamphlet has been recommended by Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Director of Civilian Defense of New York State, and is being sent to anti-cruelty societies throughout the country, to civilian defense authorities and various other groups who will coordinate with the Red Star in its preparedness plans.

Further material is being prepared by outstanding authorities on animals and will be ready for distribution within a very short time.

Experience in England and elsewhere has demonstrated the value of the horse to a country at war. From a purely utilitarian standpoint, horses have an intrinsic value which makes their safety of the utmost importance. When man-made machines bog down, as they sometimes do, horses are called to the rescue.

DIET FOR HORSES

The question of diet for horses is one that is engaging more and more attention. At a recent meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, for example, Dr. Cassius Way declared that Vitamin D is lacking in the diet of many race horses.

Lack of the right amounts of vitamin D and calcium in the feed bag may give a horse that rundown condition, said this specialist in race horse ailments, that causes him to run last.

Dr. Way reported examinations in a five-year period of the blood serum of 116 horses showed they had too little calcium and phosphorus in proportion to sugar, the calcium deficiency being 16 per cent from normal.

"Most of these horses were in training," he said, "and showed evidence of fatigue, low vitality and skeletal diseases."

He pointed out that Thoroughbreds, subjected to much exertion and nervous tension, needed an excess of sugar, "the vital food element or fuel supply," and their calcium absorption, to which vitamin D was necessary, was low.

"Undoubtedly," he concluded, "a deficiency of vitamin D and calcium in the diet of the average Thoroughbred in training is an important factor."

He said that when the right balance of sugar, calcium and phosphorus was restored horses' performance improved.

He declared the first eighteen to twenty-four months in a Thoroughbred's life was the most important.

"If broodmares, foals, weanlings and young horses received a more liberal supply of vitamins and minerals in their diet," Dr. Way said, "it is possible that some diseases might be prevented."

PROTECTION

The untimely death of Earl Dew, leading rider of 1940, brings a plan for the better protection of jockeys, put into effect at Narragansett Park.

The plan is a simple requirement that all riders checking into the jock's room at noon for their afternoon schedule, shall pass a medical examination demanding the proper physical condition for the performance of their duties.

Let Judge Dooley, Narragansett president, tell the rest:

"Most racing accidents are unavoidable, but now and then a smash occurs that might have been averted by a little quicker thinking and action on the part of the riders. It is to prevent that one accident in ten that I heartily endorse the plan to have all riders take a daily medical check-up."

"Most of our current riders are youngsters fresh from home surroundings and influence. Many have not yet learned how to protect their health from the great demands made upon it by the nature of their profession; these lads will be greatly helped by a daily check-up at the hands of a competent doctor. The veteran riders, accustomed as many of them are, to doctoring themselves for minor ailments, will find the ever-ready services of a medical man, right in their own quarters, something to be really appreciated."

"We have appointed a doctor to furnish these services. He will formulate his own routine of examinations. To him our only instruction will be, that a strict watch be kept on all riders for weakened physical condition brought about by excessive or drastic reductions of weight—it is my belief that many accidents are caused by riders losing control of their mounts during a momentary spell of weakness."

"It is my belief that a daily contact with the doctor will help the boys; the professional man will become their friend and confidant, but inasmuch as it will be within his power to say 'You are not fit to ride to-day, cancel your mounts,' the riders will respect and heed the doctor's advice."

"The idea of these examinations was born last summer, when the hospitalization of one jockey alone cost us over \$3,500. Investigation of that accident convinced me it was caused by a rider 'passing out' through weakness and losing control at a critical period of the race. Cold business sense told me prevention of such happenings would be much cheaper than the cure, because at 'Gansett we assume all hospitalization expenses in case of accidents.'"

THE HORSE AT A MILE

(Continued from page 34)

ten) was of turf, baked hard by the sun, not entirely level and not elliptical. Eventually a mile may be run in this country on a dirt track as fast as 1:32, but it does not seem probable and a time of 1:30 would seem to be out of the question.

Very fast sprinting two-year-olds can go three furlongs (three-eighths of a mile) in .33, and that speed carried for a mile would result in time of 1.28. But no horse has yet lived able to carry speed of that order for any such distance. Roseben's and Clang's seven-furlong record of 1:22 is at an appreciably slower rate, and the distance is an eighth short of a mile.

The history of the mark at a mile since Ten Broeck set it at 1:39 $\frac{3}{4}$ is interesting. That record stood for thirteen years until 1890, when Racine cut it to 1:39 $\frac{1}{2}$ at Washington Park, Illinois. La Tosca equalled that time in 1891 at Morris Park, New Jersey, and in 1893 Chorister reduced the figure to 1:39 $\frac{1}{4}$ at the same track. At Harlem, in 1894, Libertine ran a mile in 1:38 $\frac{3}{4}$, the first time the distance had been covered in this country in a race in less than 1:39.

In 1900, Voter cut the mark to 1:38 flat at Brighton Beach, New York, and Orimar equalled that time at Washington Park, Illinois. In 1901, Brigadier set the record at 1:37 $\frac{1}{5}$ at Sheepshead Bay, New York, and then in 1903 Alana Dale trimmed it to 1:37 $\frac{1}{5}$ at Washington Park. Later in that year Dick Welles ran a mile in 1:37 $\frac{2}{5}$ at Harlem, which time was tied in 1905 at Belmont Park by Kiamasha and at Seattle in 1908 by Fern L.; the latter carried only the light weight of 80 lbs.

Late in 1908, at the old Santa Anita track in California, Centre Shot raced a mile in the new record time of 1:37 $\frac{1}{5}$, which was equalled at Juarez in 1913 by Manassah. This mark was tied again at the same track a little later by Vested Rights, and early in 1914, also at the same track, Bonne Chance cut it to 1:37 flat. In the same year the record was broken again at Juarez when Christophine covered a mile in 1:36 $\frac{4}{5}$.

In the fall of 1914 at the New York State Fair track at Syracuse Amalfi broke the record by scoring at 1:36 $\frac{1}{4}$. This mark stood until Sun Briar lowered it to 1:36 $\frac{1}{5}$ at Saratoga in 1918. Sun Briar's figures were displaced by the great Man o' War, who raced a mile in 1:35 $\frac{4}{5}$ at Belmont Park in 1920. Audacious the next year and at the same track reduced the figure to 1:35 $\frac{3}{5}$; Cherry Pie in 1923 cut it to 1:35 $\frac{2}{5}$, also at Belmont. And in 1930 Jack High raced a mile there in 1:35 flat—an American record that stood

until Equipoise ran in 1:34 $\frac{1}{5}$ at Arlington Park in 1932.

As far back as 1890 the American race record at a mile had been materially bettered in a trial against time. The great horse Salvator in that year covered a mile in 1:35 $\frac{1}{2}$ over the straight course at Monmouth Park, New Jersey, without running around turns. In that year the race record was Racine's 1:39 $\frac{1}{2}$, four full seconds slower. In 1918 at Saratoga Roamer was sent against Salvator's time, not in a race, and slashed his mark to 1:34 $\frac{1}{5}$ when running around turns.

Equipoise's time for the mile not only was faster than that of any preceding record holder; he also set it under weight heavier than any of them had carried—128 lbs. In making the time he had the benefit of tremendous pace set for him by Jamestown, sire of the 1939 early-season whirlwind Johnstown, which ran the first six furlongs in a trifle over 1:09 and then tired as Equipoise came from behind.

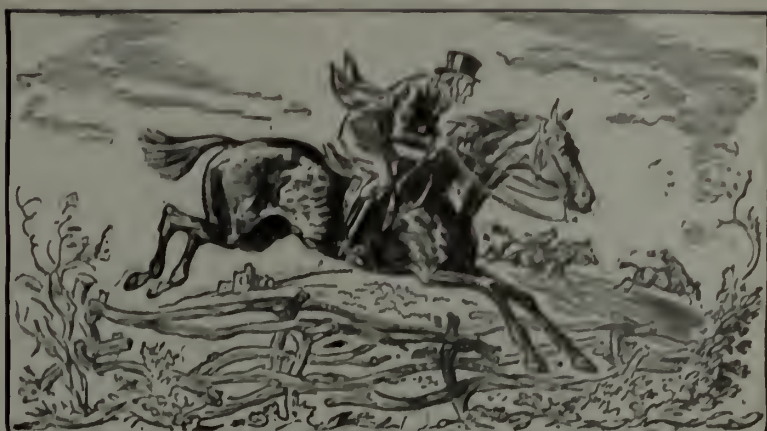
Equipoise, now dead, was an animal of great class. As a two-year-old in 1930 he had been only a whisker off Twenty Grand in the Kentucky Jockey Club Stakes at a mile when Mrs. Payne Whitney's colt after a tremendous stretch duel beat him in 1:36—time that still stands as the mile record for a two-year-old.

Most of the successive record-holders at a mile were animals of no great quality. I should say that Salvator, Roamer, Man o' War and Equipoise were the only horses of the very first class—and of these four the first two never held a mile record made in racing.

The frequent appearance of the names of inferior horses in lists of record-holders is a sure indication of the unimportance of time in the Thoroughbred racing scheme and its unreliability as an instrument to get winners. An inferior horse favored by good condition, light weight, a fast track and a high wind at his tail in the stretch may crack a record—and then next week be beaten by a better horse in time seconds slower.

But Thoroughbreds are raced to win purses and bets, not to break watches or crack time-marks. The effect of the necessities of racing, always involving rating of horses by riders and often carrying them far off the inner rail, is shown in the gross difference between Salvator's time-mark of 1:35 $\frac{1}{2}$ over a straight course in 1890 when unopposed and Racine's race-record of 1:39 $\frac{1}{2}$ made the same year. It took from 1890 to 1923—thirty-three years—to better Salvator's time in a race.

The fact is conclusive on the issue of speed in actual racing as contrasted with trials against



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time. In a race a horse in the lead will not be driven hard to clip a second or a fraction from a time-record. Nor will a horse well off the leader usually be urged in the early stages but rather called upon in the stretch. All these matters have an effect on the times set in racing and render them unreliable measures of a horse's capabilities.

In Great Britain the classic stakes, cups and handicaps are at distances greater than those of our own, and there a race at a mile is regarded as a mere sprint. In the United States the common practice among handicappers is to regard the distance as a route. At all events the distance is peculiar, since to negotiate it successfully in high-class company a horse must possess great speed and some staying power. He cannot be a mere early-speed front-runner who often quits or tires at six furlongs, three-quarters of a mile.

There are 5,280 feet in a mile, and a good horse in running it will cover something like 25 feet with each stride. Therefore he will make about 215 strides in running the distance, and to set time of about 1:36 he will have to average slightly more than two 25-foot strides each second. When it is considered that a Thoroughbred of three years old or more may weigh anything from 900 to 1,100 lbs., the muscular energy required to enable him to move his own weight, plus the weight he is carrying, at a speed in excess of fifty feet a second, becomes impressive.

The propulsive power of a running horse comes from the hind-quarters, but after the impulse for each stride the weight of the animal and his burden comes down upon one or the other of the forelegs, which serves as pivot and support for the body while the hind-quarters are being gathered again for another powerful stroke.

The bones and tendons of the foreleg are sufficiently slender to be clasped by a man's thumb and middle finger. Furthermore, the foreleg receiving the weight is subjected to a certain process of distortion or wrenching when the animal is running around turns, whether gradual or fairly sharp.

In view of these basic physical

facts it is small wonder that so many racing Thoroughbreds develop unsoundness in legs and feet. The wonder is that a considerable number of them manage to retain good underpinning when racing over modern hard-surfaced "pasteboard" tracks deliberately constructed to permit high speeds and fast times at the expense of the horses.

Sports writers on newspapers are much addicted to jibing at "the improvement of the breed" as the underlying purpose of racing. But these wisecracks cannot negate the fact that the stern test of actual racing is the only reliable indicator of quality in a Thoroughbred horse.

Mares of exceptionally fine records in racing often have produced nothing worthwhile when retired to stud, and other mares that never raced, chosen as matrons solely on blood-lines and conformation, often have produced sons and daughters that made splendid records in racing.

BUT the blood-lines blended in such mares, for which they were chosen, had proved their worth in hundreds of bitter struggles on the turf through centuries of time since the Thoroughbred horse first began his evolution and development in England in the time of the Stuart kings.

Without racing the Thoroughbred speedily would degenerate into a mere show-type horse. With racing we have an animal which can run and carry weight at a rate in excess of 55 feet a second for so material a distance as a mile.

The common opinion is that the Thoroughbred is fragile. He is fragile only in the sense that in racing he is subjected to strains so tremendous that individual horses are bound to suffer injury. On this issue I was interested to see quoted the manager of a Western ranch where horses are raised on the range and where Thoroughbred and cold-blooded stallions are turned out to mate with the mares. He said that uniformly the get of the Thoroughbreds showed more vitality and resource, as by scraping down through snow to get feed in winter, and that if he could have his way only Thoroughbreds would be used for breeding.

NEW FACES IN POLO

(Continued from page 37)

all summer, Lewis helping the Pelicans to win the Meadow Brook Cup and both figuring in the National Twenty Goal. They are at 25 goals.

Stewart Iglehart, the other of the country's 10 goal players, has built his 26 goal Old Westbury team with Peter Grace, Earle A. S. Hopping and Mike White. The latter, from Cleveland, has been playing all summer at Meadow Brook and turning in an excellent

game at Back. There is a possibility that Grace will not return in time from a business trip to South America, but there is every hope for it.

The field is well balanced and there is in it the promise of evenly played matches and real speed. Granted proper weather conditions, the season should have an interesting climax.

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Palominos For Sale



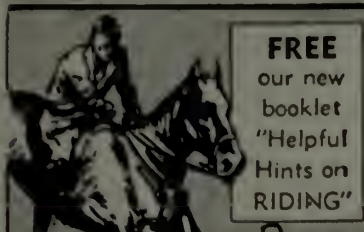
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was a season that, despite natural misgivings born of war conditions before its start, produced a surprising lot of action. Where Long Island and the Meadow Brook Club was concerned, there were a string of weeks during which only rain prevented the long procession of tournament games. Starting in late June, the club's twenty goal championships for the Meadow Brook Club Cup and the Westbury Challenge started and it was almost the end of July before they were decided with a victory for The Pelicans.

There was a very brief interlude, and then the National Twenty Goal, known during earlier days of its history as the Junior, occupied the club fields with victory here going to the always popular Pete Bostwick and his team which rode in the flamboyant red and blue jerseys of Bostwick Field. At the close of this, the club launched its Twelve Goal Championship, which kept all hands busy until teams were prepared for the start of the Open.

This, of course, was only at one club. Elsewhere through the East the game fared pretty well. It was a profound disappointment to find play almost entirely stopped at the Burnt Mills Club at Bedminster, New Jersey, scene of so much real action in the past, and there were some other places that slowed down their tempo. But most of the centers stayed in action and were rewarded with plenty of play and undimmed spectator interest.

Even at Burnt Mills, the energetic little veteran, Harry East, kept things going to a certain extent by arranging Sunday games for the best of the club's fields. Schley; and at Rumson the same thing was done. Blind Brook, at Purchase, New York, continued its tremendously popular Sunday games and, under the guidance of Merrill Fink, several players enjoyed polo three times a week and are looking forward to a continuance of their sport until the frosts of October.

Eight teams provided the competition in the play for the Meadow Brook Club Cups and the Westbury Challenge Cup on the Meadow Brook fields. The winner was a popular one in that it was a repetition of the old underdog triumph. J. C. (Coe) Rathborne organized The Pelicans and, at the outset, they were granted little chance. They were granted even less when the leader had the misfortune of breaking a bone in his foot that laid him on the shelf. But the veteran Rube Williams, one of the first of the cowboys to come into prominence in the game, came up from New Jersey and joined with Henry Lewis, Walter Hayden and George Oliver, making the most interesting early season team.

Oliver, rated at 7 goals, at once demonstrated he was worth it.

Young Hayden, playing his first season on Long Island, lived up to the promise he had shown in his play with Blue Hill Farms teams and Lewis was a much improved rider. The team went on to upset Eddie Gerry's Akimsti team and then turn back Stewart Iglehart's Great Neck combination in the final round.

With Great Neck were Charles Armstrong and his younger son Tobin from Texas. The elder son, Charles, Jr., had the very bad luck to break an arm in a fall at Bostwick Field before the tournament started and was lost to Akimsti.

As soon as the Meadow Brook play closed, the National Twenty Goal opened up with an entry of six teams and proceeded to produce some of the tightest fights the tournament has had in years. The best game, from the stand point of excitement, came in the semi-final match between Iglehart's Great Neck team and Ladie Sanford's Hurricanes, in which Mike Phipps played some great polo at the No. 3 position.

In the opening round matches, Los Tamoraos turned back Akimsti in a tight game decided at the last minute by Mike White's goal and The Hurricanes came through against Broad Hollow.

Great Neck and Bostwick Field had drawn the byes and the latter, after trailing 1 to 4 at halftime, came with a great rush through the second half to turn back Los Tamoraos 11 to 4 and, in the second game of a double header, there came the extra period thriller between Great Neck and The Hurricanes. This match went at a punishing gallop through nearly every minute of play, with the teams seldom more than a goal apart at any time. It was finally decided when Sanford finished in a free hit of Jay Secor's.

That bruising game had apparently taken too much out of the Hurricane ponies, for two days later they were unable to stay with Pete Bostwick's team and the final found Bostwick Field in control most of the way, winning by a margin of 9 to 4.

The club then went into its 12 goal championship with seven teams entered and Iglehart's Great Neck side coming through to the final with the Pegasus Club of New Jersey. That paved the way for the big event of the season.

DO NOT READ NOW ANSWER

to question on page 68

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ONE of the most important livestock events of the year will be upon us with the coming of September. It is the Eastern States Exposition, and will be held as usual at Springfield, Mass. The dates are September 14 to 20. Always noted for the quality and quantity of its exhibits, not only of livestock and poultry but of farm and industrial products as well, the coming renewal of the Exposition gives every indication that it will be the most successful they have ever held.

EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION: ANGUS SALES: PERCHERON TYPE

culties in the path of normal deliveries to the agricultural trade. However, emphasis is also going to be placed on the growing need for modern farm machinery in the face of the shortage of farm labor.

It is also expected that there will be a good livestock show at

well as Aberdeen Angus and groups of fat steers. Special classes will include 4-H Club baby beef steers and dairy calves, and also junior fat lamb and pig shows.

The 4-H Clubbers baby beef entries are a near record, bringing more than 100,000 lbs. of prime young steers to be shown and auctioned. All in all, 96 boys and girls from five states will show 114 animals, 69 of which will be Aberdeen Angus and 45 Herefords.

Separate prize lists are being issued for the Exposition Poultry Show which includes one of the most highly competitive turkey shows in the country, also for the New England championship ox and horse drawing contests, sheep dog contest, junior judging contests, cat show, all-breed dog show. Future Farmers of America Oratorical contest, music contest and the dairy goat show.

DUTCHESS COUNTY

An event which Aberdeen-Angus breeders have been awaiting with the greatest of interest is the Dutchess County Aberdeen Angus Breeders Sale, to be held at Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., on September 29.

This particular section of New York state is famous in Angus history and the breeders there haven't had a sale in several years—they haven't had to; don't now. So, just on the face of it you could be sure that a sale such as this would offer grand cattle.

However, there is another excellent reason why this event deserves your attention if you are interested in Angus. The cattle offered here are not "sale

cattle" at all, but animals the breeders intended to put back in their own herds. In many cases entire show herds are being sold.

Back in May the Dutchess County breeders got together and did the selecting for their sale. They went around to the different farms in a group, choosing the best animals they could find. The result, some of the finest Aberdeen-Angus in the United States are being offered.

CREMONA-ANDELOT

Of great importance on the September beef cattle calendar is the Cremona-Andelot sale of 60 registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Frederick, Maryland on Saturday, September 27. This is the first joint sale effort of these two farms and they are dipping deep into their breeding and show herds to make it one long to be remembered.

Each farm is consigning 30 head of its best young show and breeding animals. The Andelot consignment consists entirely of bred heifers, all bred to their famous herd bull, Andelot Edictor and his son, Andelot Midictor. Included as a special feature is a pair of imported heifers fresh from Scotland on the last shipment—imported cattle such as these are bound to be scarce from now on.

Another outstanding female attraction from Andelot is Juanty Andelot, a heifer of the exclusive Juana Erica tribe. Altogether, the Andelot group is a high class lot, sired by the farm's good herd sires and representing the most fashionable families and strains of the breed such as the Blackcaps, Elines, Ericas, Glencarnock Prides, Glencarnock Barbaras, Miss Burgess and others of equal distinction.

The Cremona Farm consignment will give the public its first opportunity to get sons and



Konhope, black Percheron filly owned by Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus, is the 240,000 of the breed to be registered in America

STROHMEYER & CARPENTER

As a matter of fact, the Army and Navy Departments are behind this organization in making this year's exposition a sensation. It is their twenty-fifth anniversary and the theme is National Defense, so besides its accustomed exhibits it is planned at this writing to have the greatest display of the newly manufactured war equipment to be seen in the country.

However, the war equipment show is not all by any means. Despite the demands which national defense needs are making on them, manufacturers of farm machinery are staging their strongest show of a quarter of a century. Requests for outdoor exhibit space have been so numerous that the area devoted to heavy farm machinery has been increased from seven to ten acres, and the display of equipment is valued in excess of \$1,000,000.

Most of the manufacturers are going to demonstrate how the equipment they are now making for the army is placing many diffi-

Springfield this year. With a strong group of judges and generous offerings of prize money, specials and trophies it is expected that at least 3500 head of beasts and birds will compete.

A new feature of the Exposition will be the goat show. This is the first time they have recognized the dairy goat and an entry of 300 animals is expected. If they all materialize this will be the largest show of its kind ever to be held in the East.

The livestock judging program is going to include Student's Intercollegiate Judging Contests, four days of judging in regular livestock classes and three sales. Among the judges are Paul B. Misner, of Catonsville, Md., George LaFever, Eatonville, N. J., Dr. E. S. Harrison, Ithaca, N. Y., Clarence Sheridan, Fond du Lac, Wis., Prof. L. V. Tirrell, Amherst, Mass., and Prof. H. L. Garrigus, Storrs, Conn.

The prize list includes classifications for all major breeds of dairy and dual purpose cattle as



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This splendid Aberdeen-Angus heifer is one of the outstanding offerings in the coming Dutchess County sale

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daughters of, and females bred to, their popular 1940 Chicago International Grand Champion bull, Glencarnock Eric of Cremona. Five of his daughters and two of his sons, all from the Cremona show herd will be included. There will be 25 heifers bred to the champion.

Cremona is also listing their senior yearling show bull, Mignonette's Bardolier of Ada. He is said to be a near sensation, either from the standpoint of the showing or the breeding pen.

Both these famous farms have been in the business a long time and the bloodlines of the two herds are closely related and similar. Both have sold cattle to nearly every state east of the Mississippi, showing that they must have the type of cattle that appeals to practical breeders. A very large percentage of their business has been with new breeders and both firms have made a specialty of giving service and assistance to these new breeders while they were getting under way. They have selected for this their first joint-sale, cattle of a caliber that will appeal to the most discriminating buyers whether they are founding new herds or adding to herds already strongly established.

PERCHERONS

Percherons have been bred and worked in this country since 1839.

The honor of being the 240,000th Percheron colt to be registered in the Percheron stud books in the United States falls to a young filly, Konhope, foaled in March of this year at Madrey Farm, Brewster, N. Y., owned by Mr. and Mrs. Max Dreyfus.

Young Konhope is royally bred, on both sides of her family. Her dam, Carnona IV's Hope, is a grand-daughter of the great Carnot, known in Percheron circles as the \$10,000 horse. Hope was winner in 1939 of a contest to select the mare with the finest and most beautiful neck and shoulders. In making their decision, the judges said, "The long shapely ears are of the quality so desired in a brood mare and the tapering nose and prominent veins along the side of her face classify her as a brood mare of the highest rank."

Many prize ribbons attest to her quality and beauty. Grand championships have been hers at Michigan State Fair, at New York State Fair, and on three different occasions at the Eastern States Exposition. Now retired, Carnona's sons and daughters, five counting young Konhope, are continuing the family record of winnings. Konhope's show ring career will begin this fall.

The sire of this dark grey filly is one of the best known living Percheron sires in the country, the big, black Kouearcalyps, son

of Calyps, by Calypso. Kouearcalyps himself has been a winner in the All-American contest to select the ten best stallions and mares, and his sons head purebred Percheron establishments throughout the United States and Canada. Now, at eighteen years of age, he is still black and still active.

The National Conference of Percheron Judges and Breeders, held Monday and Tuesday, July 21 and 22 at Frederick, Md., according to Secretary Ellis McFarland of the Percheron Horse Association, "had four times the attendance of the conference a year ago, much greater enthusiasm was shown, and cooperation from all was excellent."

The nation's outstanding judges from 16 states appeared on the program, presenting a well rounded discussion of type and the size of the draft horse preferred by farmers in various sections of the country, the most economical methods of breeding, feeding, and working horses, and the problems confronting the judge and the exhibitor in the show ring.

A special type committee, composed of J. C. Holbert of Iowa State College, R. M. Watt of Cornell University, D. E. Wight, Frederick, Md., G. A. Dix of Delaware, Ohio, and D. P. Haxton of Westerville, Ohio, emphasized again the "ideal type" as the short bodied, low set, compactly built horse with plenty of quality,

prompt springy action, and clean cut feet and legs.

All agreed that the eastern and southern farmer particularly prefers the smaller type Percheron which can stand a variety of climatic conditions and work efficiently and economically. In this connection, E. A. Livesay, head of the animal husbandry department of West Virginia University, said, "As I see the farm draft horse situation in the eastern states, the demand is for a 'streamlined' draft type of somewhat lighter weight and possessing more quality than farmers demanded ten to 20 years ago."

Dr. C. D. Lowe, senior extension animal husbandman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stressed the value of horse power on the farm. "We all know that sound livestock farming practices will result in more soil conservation of a lasting nature than any other one influence. Livestock is the great balance of agriculture, a bulwark against drought disaster, against soil depletion, and against agricultural waste."

Again Dr. Lowe pointed out. "The report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics to the Temporary National Economic Committee in April 1940 showed that the average 320-acre wheat farmer, with wheat prices at 80 cents per bushel, made less net profit with mechanical power than with horses. In the latter case,

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Friday, October 3rd
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Stony Ford, New York
152 Head 8 Bulls 74 Cows
30 Bred Heifers 40 Open Heifers

Monday, October 6th
TOPSFIELD SALE
Topsfield, Massachusetts
65 Head 5 Bulls 25 Cows
20 Bred Heifers 15 Open Heifers

Monday, October 20th
LOUIS MERRYMAN'S 35TH
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

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85 Head 15 Bulls 40 Cows
20 Bred Heifers 10 Open Heifers

Monday, October 27th
SHERWOOD FOREST DISPERSAL
Fredericksburg, Va.
70 Head 14 Bulls 40 Cows
10 Bred Heifers 12 Open Heifers

Tuesday, October 28th
9TH ANNUAL VIRGINIA GUERNSEY BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SALE
Richmond State Fair Grounds
Richmond, Va.
64 Head 4 Bulls 30 Cows
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Lot No. 3—15 Pure Breds in West Virginia, consisting of 8 Cows, 7 Bred Heifers due this fall.

Lot No. 4—40 First Calf Grade Heifers due this fall, \$120 per head. We always have a number of extra good sires for sale; included in the present lot is a Junior Champion at last Fall's National Dairy Show and an April Calf, a maternal grandson of the greatest cow the breed has produced.

Lot No. 5—A Grade Herd of 45 Cows and Bred Heifers, 31 now producing over 80 gallons milk per day. 12 due to freshen before November. Balance about 6 each month.

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the farmer stood to make slightly more outright profit, supplied 70 more days of hired labor, and reduced his capital investment by \$600. And the data for the Corn Belt and Cotton farmers are similarly convincing."

Field day events took place at the Frederick fair grounds where six classes of stallions and mares were judged. These horses represented leading herds from Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania,

and New Jersey. Visiting breeders, 4-H club members, and high school and college judging team took part in the judging. Winners of the model of a stallion and of a mare and foal were Marshall H. Rich, River Forest, N. C., 4-H club member, and W. A. Davis, Clayton, N. C., manager of the Whitley-Davis farms. Prizes were donated by Calvin Roy Kinstler, Baltimore artist.

FEEDING BEEF CATTLE

(Continued from page 39)

gradually to change the ration. When we say gradually that it just what we mean as there is nothing more upsetting than sudden changes. We want that young bull to eat all of the grain we can tuck into him.

The grain ration can be made up from the grain you grow right on your farm. Corn is the basis of all fattening rations. Barley is almost equal to corn in feed value but not so palatable. Either corn or barley can be used as the sole grain, but if you have both you can mix them in about any proportion depending on the quantity of each that you have.

Wheat is excellent feed but should not be used as more than one-third of the mixture. Corn can be fed as whole shelled corn, ground shelled corn or corn and cob meal. Barley and wheat must be ground and it is most important not to grind it too fine.

Home grown oats are a splendid feed and can make up one-third of the mixture. If you have to buy oats, in the East their high price per pound rather eliminates them.

Under present conditions corn and barley are the most economical feeds. We like to feed corn and cob meal, which is simply ground ear corn. Our mixture just now is one-half corn and cob meal and one-half ground barley, both ground coarse. To this we add ten per cent of protein supplement as mentioned above.

Our young bulls are given all of this mixture they will clean up plus about 5 lbs. per day of mixed clover or alfalfa hay. It is important to limit the hay to avoid paunchiness.

FEEDING THE HEIFER CALVES. In growing out the heifer calves for breeding purposes we have a different feed problem. Here we want to grow and develop, but not fatten. Just keep them in good thrifty order. We also want to develop a capacity for grass and roughage as this will be their only feed when they mature.

Silage and hay plus a minimum of grain is in order here. Assuming your calves have been dropped in the spring and weaned in the fall, the heifers should have all of the good silage and legume hay they will clean up plus about 5 lbs. of grain per head per day. Any of the grains mentioned for feeding young bulls will also do

the job here but use much less of them. Grain in the heifer ration is only necessary the first winter after weaning.

THE STEER CALVES. Your home-raised steer calves will have had grain before weaning and there will be no trouble keeping them on feed. If they are shipped in, then great care must be exercised in starting them on heavy feed. Start them off with lots of hay and little grain. Three pounds of grain—the same grains as outlined for the young bulls—per head per day and gradually work them up to all they will eat. Make no sudden changes. Take three weeks to work them up to a full feed.

There are several ways to feed steer calves and the method used should be made to fit into your own farm program. If you have good quality steers with plenty of home-grown grain you should consider a long feed to make choice steers. On the other hand, if you grow little grain and have a large surplus of grass and roughages then it will probably pay you best to use those cheaper feeds.

UNDER our Eastern conditions, most people find it more profitable to utilize their grass and roughages to maintain a breeding herd and put the grain into the calves. In the East we produce only about ten per cent of the beef we consume. We have the greatest market in the world for quality beef and can secure a nice premium for our steers if we feed them through to a high finish.

One word of caution. If you plan on feeding to a high finish you must start with high quality calves, feed a maximum of grain and a minimum of hay, and keep them on feed until they are fat.

STEER CALVES FULL FED. To take a steer calf weighing 400 to 500 lbs. at the start through to a finished steer weighing 1000 to 1100 lbs. will take about 75 bushels of corn or the equivalent. It will also take from seven to ten months to do the job.

During the feeding period the steer must have all the grain he will eat, plus 10 to 15 per cent of added protein supplement. If your steer calves are home-grown you have a tremendous advantage over shipped in calves as your own calves get no setback and

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All pictures used are of animals actually in this sale.

keep right on growing and getting fat from the start to the finish. Never lose that calf fat.

STEER CALVES SHORT FED. Where grain is limited or high priced, the short feed should be considered. Here we take the maximum advantage of our grass and roughage. The steer calf can be well wintered on silage and hay and then turned to grass in the spring.

During the winter period he should be kept in good thrifty growing condition and should gain around 200 lbs. in weight. On good pasture he will gain about a pound a day or a little better. He can then be started on grain while still in the pasture or can be put up in the dry lot and fed.

The same grain ration and the same methods should be used as outlined previously. A 90- to 100-day feed will put him in good marketable condition. The price per pound received for this short fed steer will naturally be considerably lower than for the long fed steer. On the other hand you

have made much cheaper gains.

GRASS FED STEERS. When grass and roughages alone are to be used it takes an older and bigger steer to do a satisfactory job. The older steer has his growth and the capacity to stow away large quantities of grass and rough feeds.

If you plan to winter steers and then fatten on grass, it is advisable to buy steers weighing 600 to 750 lbs. in the fall. Carry them through the winter as cheaply as you can until your grass is ready. Depending on the quality of your pastures and the kind of season you have, the steers will be fat by fall and ready for market. This steer will bring a lower price but you have made very cheap gains.

Put good feed only into good cattle. It is a waste of feed and time to try and make choice beef from inferior steers. The better quality you have the more you can afford a heavy grain feed. Take the bigger, cheaper steer where grass and roughage are to be his main feed.

both in England and here, some elaborate soil spading tools, to date the cover crop disc seems to me to be the most practical for cutting up the sod, the top growth of plants, and manure, and mixing them with the top eight inches of the soil.

This places the vegetable matter where it does the best service and is in no way a hindrance. It creates a condition which allows rain water and snow water easily to enter the soil instead of running off, and serves as a seal to retard that water from working back to the surface where it would be taken up by the air.

It leaves no solid layer of vegetable matter at from five to twelve inches below the surface to heat and burn and drive the moisture out of the soil above it or to hold back the ground water from getting to the roots of the growing plants when needed.

The deep tillage tools, of which there are types that will break the ground all the way from 12 to 42 inches deep, do not bring the subsoil to the surface or mix it with the topsoil. These tools simply break and open the subsoil so that a reservoir is formed to store surplus rainfall, right below where it falls, to serve the plants during dry periods.

They break up the plow pan and hard pan and stop the collection of washed silt from forming a clogging film. Through breaking the subsoil they make available to the plants the soil water carrying the minerals they need so much. You do not want humus in your subsoil.

Some feel that on a sandy or gravely subsoil, the deep tillage tool is not needed, but I do not agree with this, as I have seen water slightly clouded with silt run through clear gravel and sand and completely clog the circulation. Most all soils carry silt.

Different soils need different depths of deep tillage. Many people claim that on account of

stone, deep tillage tools could not be used on their land. This is true about some land, but many times the difficulty is overestimated and the true conditions should be studied and the cost figured.

By the cover crop disc and deep tillage tool method of preparing the soil, you have made easier the future care of row crops. You have made available to the plants a more uniform supply of water throughout the growing season. You are assured of a greater mineral supply coming into solution, in addition to bringing the minerals in the soil water to the plant roots.

You are safer in making an investment in minerals to feed the soil, which both your plants and animals need. You are safer in making an investment in really good seed. You can cut down materially on the amount of seed used, as you have a surer seed bed for germination and seedling growth.

During the last few years great increases in the yields of potatoes have been made. Four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre is not unusual and over 1,300 bushels have been grown on an acre. Three tons of cured clover hay is not unusual from an acre in one season and two to three times that can be produced. The same is true of cured grasses.

One hundred and seventy five bushels of oats, 94 bushels of wheat or 96 bushels of dry beans is a crop no greater for an acre than is 400 bushels of potatoes or three tons of clover hay.

One-third of the amount of seed now recommended to be used has an inherent ability to yield several times what I have suggested as a crop that should be grown.

To get these yields the land must be handled right and it must be fed a properly balanced ration of required elements, in amounts

FAREWELL TO THE PLOW?

(Continued from page 26)

traction, which shows that the vegetable matter must be placed where it belongs.

Fibers mixed with the fine soil particles tend to hold these fine particles from washing or blowing. Humus in the soil keeps the soil friable, making it receptive to rain water.

Beside forming a plow pan, the plow we use does not put the plowed-under vegetable matter where it should be. If the furrows run down a slope they form little raceways for carrying off the water. If they follow the contour, they form miniature dams that tend to hold the water below the vegetable matter plowed under.

The track tractor and the Die-

sel motor have made possible a much more desirable method of handling the soil. The track tractor is sure-footed, will not dig itself into holes and will not pack the soil more than is desirable.

The Diesel motor in a track tractor applies 40 horsepower to the draw-bar for the fuel cost that 10 h.p. can be applied by a gasoline motored wheel tractor. The operator cost on the 40 h.p. is the same as on the 10.

With a properly balanced outfit of cover crop disc and deep tillage tool, an area of land can be put in shape for planting or seeding in less hours than the same land can be plowed with the average tractor outfit now in use.

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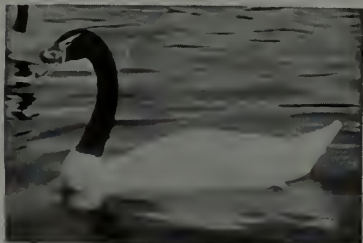


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based on the size of the crop you are striving for.

Some elements are limiting factors. That is, the crop will be cut or stop developing when any of these elements are not being taken up in required quantity. If all desirable elements are available in the right proportion the cost per unit of the crop will be materially cut and its value per pound for feeding will be increased above any you could buy on the market.

By supplying deficient minerals needed by your stock that are not a limiting element in plant growth, the value of your crop for food purposes will be greatly enhanced.

When the movement gets under way toward more efficient machinery, toward the full use of mineral elements in fertilizer that

are just what the certain soil requires, and toward seed that is the kind and strain wanted; the agriculture colleges should be in a position to give the true draw-bar power of your tractor and the relative strength and wearing resistance of its parts.

They should be able to give the strength and wearing endurance of the tillage tools you expect to buy. They should be ready to test your soils accurately with a spectrograph to see just what elements are present and in what volumes.

They should be running control seed plots to assure you of not only getting the kind of seed you bought but also the strain. Some of this may seem unnecessary but I should like to see it done just the same, because I believe it would be helpful.

COME TO THE FAIR!

(Continued from page 17)

Wallabout, half-a-mile from the Williamsburg Ferry, in the presence of some 3,000 people. Among them many of the most scientific agricultural gentlemen in the country from New Hampshire to Missouri) and cattle sales and shows. These events attracted so many people that a site which could accommodate the crowds became quite a problem.

New Yorkers were delighted by things mechanical and agricultural in those days—and still are for that matter. A revival of the old New York County Fair was planned for this Fall as a matter of fact, and the idea was only abandoned, and at the last minute at that, because most of the exhibitors were so completely tied up in defense work. It would have been a sure-fire spectator attraction.

"Ridiculous!" you say, "those city people don't care anything about livestock or field crops or farm machinery. They think that sort of thing is a joke; that anyone who knows how to milk a cow or plow a furrow is nothing but a hayseed. City people are too busy with business and theatres and night clubs to come to a country fair."

The answer to this gives rise to a very interesting point. City people, in New York and every other city, are other things too. They are animal lovers, if the crowds at urban horse, dog and poultry shows mean anything; they are horticulturists, amateur and otherwise (look at their gardens and the attendance at flower shows); they love pageantry and excitement (attendance at circuses and rodeos indicates this); they are sportsmen (tens of thousands of shooting and fishing licenses are sold in cities) and last but not least they are farmers.

Thousands of city dwellers own their own farms. Over 22,000 New Yorkers subscribe to farm publications and these numbers must run even higher in other cities such as Chicago and St.

Louis. Sizeable groups of leading business men in many of our important cities have formed "farm clubs" because of their mutual, and serious, interest in the problems which confront them on their own farms.

It might further surprise you to know that there are 456 farms still located in the five boroughs of New York, besides the thousands of backyard and penthouse gardens, and this same situation exists in other cities too.

Besides, there are countless thousands of elevator operators, clerks, charwomen, policemen, firemen who, living in cities, dream of retiring to that little house in the country to spend their declining years raising chickens or rabbits or something.

Yes, city people and all people are intensely interested in the land and the things which come from it these days. There is a tremendous surge "back to the land" among all classes. It appears to be instinctive for people, Americans, to turn to this simple, basic way of life in troubled times such as these.

That seems to be the reason why so many people, many of them the very last ones you would ever expect to have an interest in agriculture, are buying farms and trying to raise a little something on them even if its only spinach—or just to have the land as a hedge against whatever sinister things they may predict for the future.

Of course many of these people are going to have a hard time of it. Farming is no occupation for the dilettante—unless he can afford the expense—or those looking for easy self-sufficiency. But a lot of these new people who are moving into the country and planning to do things on their farms are going to be better citizens, and some of them are going to make valuable contributions to agriculture.

It is because of these new peo-

The extraordinary trend back to the land that the United States is witnessing today is causing a freshened demand for beef and dairy cattle, particularly in the Eastern States.

Men and women of standing in business and professional circles, who have made a success of life in the cities but are reaching out for something more satisfying in the country, are now in the market for cattle.

They will want more and more during the next few years, both for breeding and feeding.

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ple that takes take on a new importance these days. More and more "Mr. and Mrs. American" are going to them. There they will meet their neighbors and get into the swing of this new rural life; if they keep their ears and eyes open they are going to find out

many things which will help them toward the security they seek. They are also going to find out, if they don't already know it, that a fair in the country, the people who come to it and the things they are doing, are a pretty important part of the real American.

BIRDS OF THE BARRENS

(Continued from page 23)

they can settle into a tuck of evergreens where the interlacing net work of branches offers them perfect safety are they likely to come down nearby. It is the custom to forget about birds that have once been flushed and continue in search of other birds that can be found with less trouble.

They are a hard bird to kill. Their long wings seem to have an extra power and even mortally wounded birds will fly more than a quarter of a mile before coming to earth, stone dead. Whenever one of these "snow partridge" shows any sign of being hit it is well worth the trouble to go to the spot where he has come down if it is within sight. Sometimes they will break their flight and tumble in a heap but more often they will fly on, steadily losing altitude at the last, to end as the hunter will find them, with white wings outstretched where grass or moss brought an end to their flying.

Sixes are probably the best all-round load for them but the market gunners generally favor fours. Most of them load their own shells and fill their empty cartridges with shot and black powder without the aid of any wads but just a single sheet of paper between the powder and the lead. That apparently makes for long range loads. A few of the local hunters put in a layer or two of BB shot before they fill the cartridge up with fours on the theory that where the fours might only wound a bird the BBs would really kill him.

In the outlying districts it is seldom that smokeless powder shells are obtainable and one day we found ourselves shooting black powder for the first time in 25 years. As the first of those shells was fired there was a dull, heavy boom and the cloud of blue smoke that poured forward from the gun hid the covey and the result of the shot from view for several seconds. It was necessary to drop to one knee to see if a bird had been hit and sight beneath the cloud of smoke at birds still going away.

It is pleasant to remember that the birds are thickest where the berries are thickest and if, as I imagine, you are fairly fond of blueberries and wild cranberries you will not find that any hardship. The blueberries are still sweet and plentiful on the bushes in October and it is then that the wild cranberries really begin to ripen. Burned over grounds are fine for both birds and berries.

The travelling is usually easy but it can be tough going under certain conditions. When there has been considerable rain the mossy bogs will accept your feet easily but give them up with an effort. The drier country takes on a springy feeling and calls for action from muscles that are seldom used in normal going. Movement in the "browse," made up of scrub evergreen growth not much higher than a man's knees is something like walking on a fireman's net and a trip across one of the "shaky bogs" is like travelling across a plate of jelly. On the whole, though, the going is good underfoot for both man and dog.

DAYS on the barrens are filled with pleasure. The beautiful coloring of fall, bright in the sunlight and freshened in a soft breeze that has just lifted from the sea, creates a memorable background for a setter that is stiffened by the scent of birds before him. And the birds themselves are perhaps more beautiful than any other feathered game. October birds walk along the ground in harmony with the scene around them. Bronze and buff and black are blended into a pattern with the ground they tread but as they lift into the air contrasting snow-white shows up in the flight feathers of their wings and on their breasts and feather-covered legs.

Theirs is a brilliance untouched by any sense of the garish. But beautiful as they are it is not until they leave the kitchen that they reach their full glory. They have a flavor all their own and if you are fortunate enough to taste one of these berry fattened birds it will be something not soon forgotten.

The ptarmigan are not alone on the northern barrens. They share them with countless jack snipe whose small size and twisting flight makes the Newfoundlanders feel that they are not worth the shot it takes to kill them and so they live unmolested. Black ducks and teal nest on the myriad ponds, raise their broods and are ready for their southward journeys when the season rolls around. Canada geese are occasionally seen now and are on the increase again after a decline that followed great abundance. Best of all, when the war is over and the Pan-American Clippers can resume their northern route this hunting ground will be just eight air hours from New York.

ANNUAL PERCHERON SALE

On Saturday, October 4, 1941

Lynnwood Farm will hold its fourth annual sale of registered Percherons at the farm, three miles East of Carmel. Sale starts at twelve o'clock, noon. Col. Fred Reppert, Auctioneer. Lunch can be obtained on the farm.

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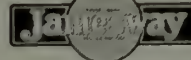
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LEARN TO TRAIN YOUR SHOOTING DOGS: SOME OF THE COMING SHOWS

THIS is the time of year when people who own field dogs start wishing their dogs were trained, or in training, for the field trial and shooting season which will soon be upon us. The wise ones have been working on their young dogs all summer. Yard breaking them. Teaching them to retrieve. Getting to know them and gaining their confidence.

However, the vast majority of people feel that training a dog is completely beyond them. They either send their dogs to professional trainers or don't do anything about them at all, so that many a promising young gun dog has never had a chance.

Now there isn't anything wrong with sending your dog to a professional to be trained. As a matter of fact it is strongly to be advised if you want the finishing touches put on him for field trial work or if you have an excitable, impatient temperament or if you simply lack the time to give the lessons yourself.

But those who are able, and this includes most dog owners, are missing a lot of satisfaction if they don't at least start the education of their puppies. In nine cases out of ten there is no reason why the owner can't do the complete job. If he does, he will find, when his Setter or Pointer snaps into a point and stays steady to wing and shot; when his Spaniel bustles a pheasant out of the grass and "hups" and stays "lupped" until sent on; or when his Retriever brings back a difficult runner in style, that there are few sporting thrills like it.

How to train your dog? When and where to start? Well, no two trainers agree exactly on this. They all have their own individual theories as to the proper age to begin lessons, commands, discipline, etc. However, here are some cardinal rules that everyone who has ever trained a dog will concur on.

First of all you should start with a good puppy of the proper breeding and temperament. Then you must have patience, and patience, and more patience; without it, plus common sense you will get nowhere. You must use simple words of command, and once a command is given insist that it be obeyed. This last is very important for once you let your dog get away with disobedience it will take twice as long to correct him.

THERE are many excellent books on dog training, but these, again, are all based on someone's pet system which may or may not be suited to your, and your dog's temperament. For this reason the mimeographed sheets which Mr. A. M. Lewis, chairman of the field trial committee of the American Spaniel Club, has been distributing "What to Do and Not To Do in Spaniel Training" should be studied by every amateur dog trainer who can obtain it.

This material has been gleaned and condensed from innumerable sources of information on the subject and presents the fundamentals in concise, understandable form. Intended principally for spaniel owners, this material is so full of common sense, and the basic principles of dog psychology, that it applies almost equally well to other sporting breeds.

Among the important bits of advice to trainers included in this material is that "The first thing to teach a puppy is to sit down



Ch. Merriedip Master Pantaloon
won best at Saratoga

and remain down. There is a great similarity between training a dog and training a soldier. The secret is discipline, and discipline is based on a number of words of command which convey instant meaning. Orders must be given with the precision and sharpness of a drill sergeant on parade and enforced from the very start."

It goes on to say "There is far



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New York City

BY GEORGE B. TURRELL, JR.

too much cruelty in training dogs. There are enough dogs available to permit us to discard those that cannot be won by kindness. To gain the confidence of the dog a few tasty pieces of biscuit in introduced at odd times on visiting the kennel will soon lead to satisfactory results."

Also listed are the following points which should be understood even before the work starts. "Get a good puppy from field stock. Avoid shyness and nerves. Live with your dog and become familiar with his temperament and character. Avoid useless punishment. Remember that dogs, like humans, have their good days and bad. Never give a command without requiring the dog to obey it. Make the training pleasant, not boring; be gentle in voice and action, but give commands sharply. Never lose your temper. Gain the confidence of your puppy; have him happy and eager to go when he sees you start with him into the field."

WESTMINSTER

February seems a long way off at this writing, but even so the plans for next year's Westminster Kennel Club Show are coming along at a great rate. In the first place, the show will be two days again as it was last time. The dates will be February 11 and 12. Apparently the two day show instead of three, tried for the first time last February, was successful and popular.

It has also been announced that none other than Herman Mellenheim, the man who has been on the receiving end of the Westminster

vice president of the Westminster Kennel Club; Honors will be judged by Mrs. Sherman Hoyt, owner of the famous Blakeen Kennels; Working Dogs by George N. Owen; Terriers by Mrs. Jean Flagler Matthews; Toys by Miss Jean Hinkle, and Non-Sporting by John G. Bates.

WESTBURY

Pure-bred dogs will play their part in the National Defense Program at the nineteenth annual show of the Westbury Kennel Club, to be held at the J. S. Phipps Polo Field on Sunday, September 28th. Proceeds of the show will be donated to the Nassau County Chapter of the American Red Cross, and cash awards will be in the form of Treasury Stamps for class money, and Defense Bonds for Groups and Best in Show.

Mr. Leonard Brumby is chairman of the Dog Show Committee, whose members are Mrs. W. H. Long, Jr., Mrs. E. P. Alker, Mrs. Kenneth Cohl, Miss Dorothy Williams, and the Messrs. Andrew H. Hodges, Jere R. Collins, Frank B. Brumby, Robert Neff, James M. Austin, John Goudie, and Charles H. Werber, Jr.

Officers of the club are Mrs. William H. Long, Jr., president; John Goudie, first vice-president; Charles H. Werber, Jr., second vice-president, and Leonard Brumby, secretary and treasurer. The club was one of the first to introduce the monthly "match shows" for members, which have served as models to clubs throughout the country. These shows have done much to raise the breeding standards of the community, and many of the dogs shown at them are of championship caliber.

A program of interesting special events, in addition to the regular breed and group classes, is being planned for the show, among them a tracking contest and obedience trials which will be sponsored by the Long Island Training Club.



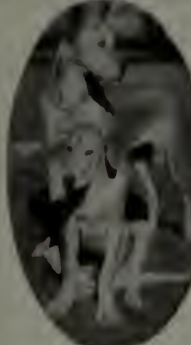
Kingfish of Geddesburg has been a consistent breed winner

best in show award these last two years with his magnificent Cocker, Ch. My Own Brucie, is going to be on the giving end this year, for he has been chosen to make the top award.

Also announced by J. Gould Remick, chairman of the dog show committee, were the group judges. They are as follows: Sporting Dogs, Dr. Samuel Milbank, now



Ch. Seafren Ange Gardien, best non-sporting at Ocean City



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DOG OF THE MONTH

A NEW and regular feature of the Kennel and Bench Department of COUNTRY LIFE, in which the outstanding dog of the month is pictured and described.

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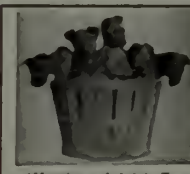
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The Young Sportsman

THE composition, perspective and sureness of touch in Peter Chew's drawing is not often seen on this page. Robert Johnson has a very nice style of his own, and Madeline Moote's broncho is full of fire and action, though she has accepted a problem in fore-shortening too complex for her present ability. Tommy Thomas, Jerrie House, and Pixie Marshall's drawings all have considerable merit. The five dollar prize is awarded to Pete Chew.

For next month draw any scene from life. That is choose a subject in the house. Pop reading his newspaper, Mom bathing the baby, the dog asleep by the fire; or any subject outside or in the barn and sit down and draw it as you see it.

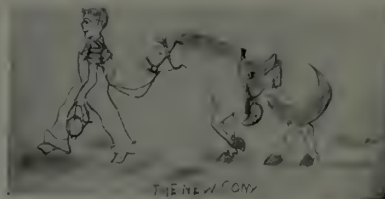
Remember all contributors must be under eighteen years of age and all contributions must bear your name, age, address and signature of parent or guardian that it is your own original work, neither copied nor traced.

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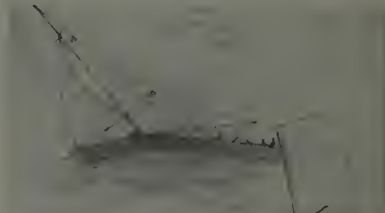


Answer will be found on page 59

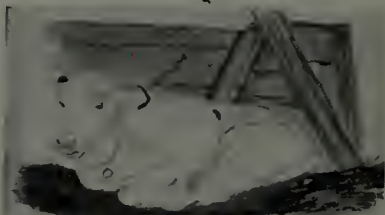
NOTICE: Will Hal A. Davis, whose drawing appeared in the June issue, please send us his correct address?



Drawn by Nancy Evans, Fairfield, Conn.; aged 13



Drawn by Tommy Thomas, Elkridge, Mo.; aged 13



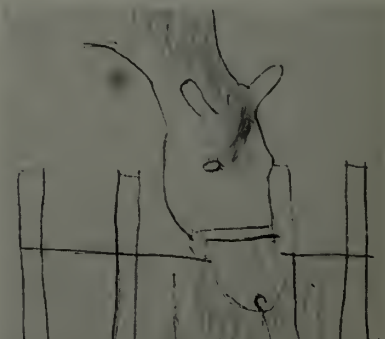
Drawn by Robert Johnson, Kenosha, Wis.; aged 17



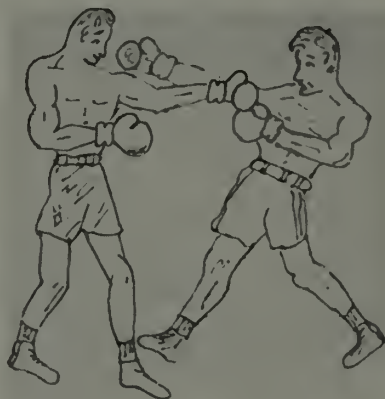
Drawn by Jerrie House, Glendale, Calif.; aged 13



Drawn by William Hamilton, Haverhill, Mass.; aged 14



Drawn by Carolyn Proctor, Southold, L. I.; aged 10



Drawn by Dick Jezack, Bay City, Mich.; aged 12



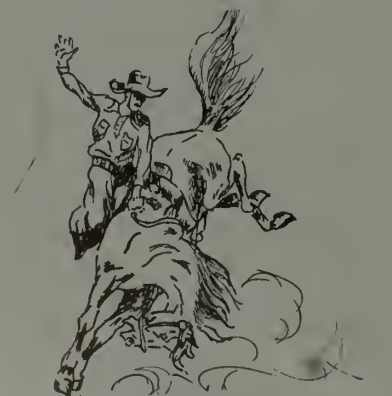
Drawn by Amelia Fisher, Eccleston, Md., aged 15



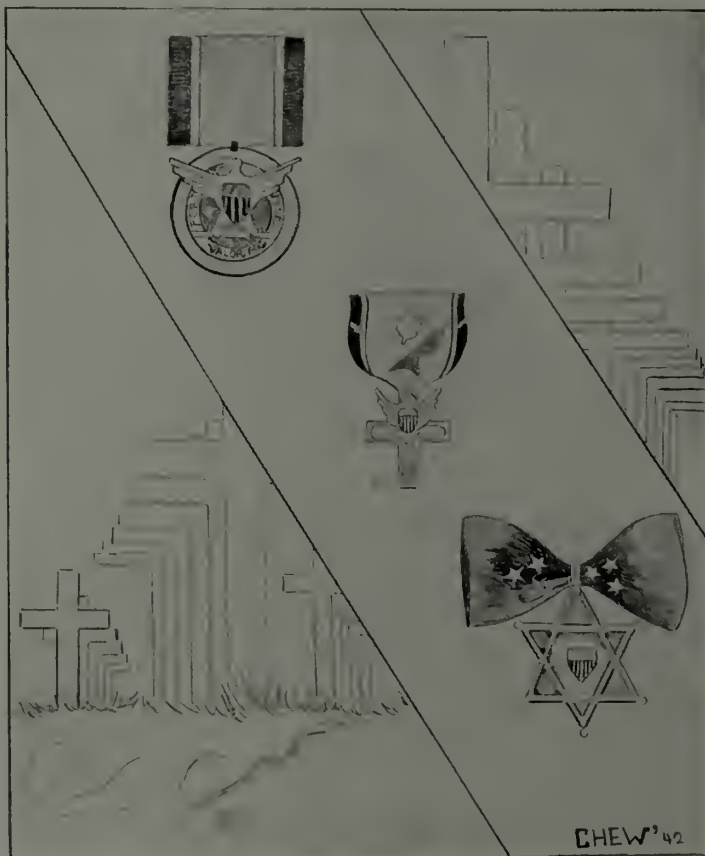
Drawn by Wayne Probst, Midway, Utah; aged 11



Drawn by Pixie Marshall, Philadelphia, Pa.; aged 13



Drawn by Madeline Moote, Tulsa, Okla.; aged 16



Drawn by Peter Chew, New York City, aged 16

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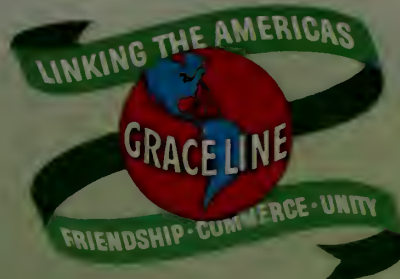
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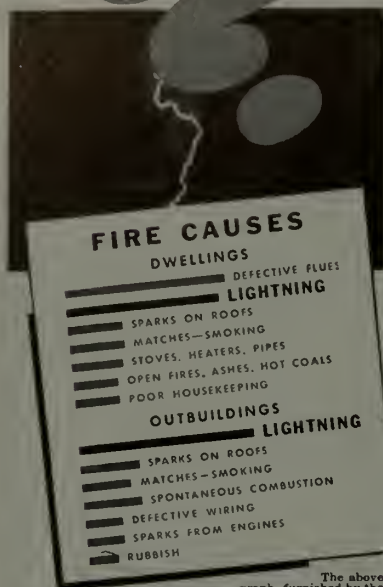
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VOL. LXXX

OCTOBER, 1941

No. 6

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THE LAND

— A Quarterly Magazine —

Here are some samples, much condensed, from the contents of Vol. I, No. 1 (Review of Winter) and Vol. I, No. 2, (Review of the Spring):

THE LAND of this ranch has a happy confident look and produces abundantly as if it enjoyed rewarding us for the love and care we are expending.—*M. S. Oneal, Montana.*

"THOSE WHO LIVE by the side of the cotton fields have for them that deep affection which makes the rustling of corn a merry sound to the lawan," Hugh Bennett told me. Obviously such talk is poetry. But he knew better than the rest of us that the soil was being sold with the cotton.—*From Countrymen, a department of Rural Profiles, by Jonathan Daniels.*

IF YOU GET an absorption of water you prevent the erosion of soil. *From a practical Field Note by J. E. Noll, Missouri.*

AN INTELLIGENT conservation policy is more important than the political bickerings of either major party. The best of theories break down when natural resources are exhausted and pull the standards of living down with them.—*J. N. ("Ding") Darling, Iowa.*

WE HAVE ALLOWED British agriculture to get into a bad state. Our new agricultural policy must look beyond the present war and aim at a permanent reorganization of our land use.—*Dr. Gilbert W. Robinson, North Wales.*

"BEAUTIFUL little brooks, so clear . . . The fisherman's heart seemed to shake the neighborhood."—*Marked While Reading in Herbert Quick's autobiography, One Man's Life, 1925.*

"MY SON," UNCLE KOLIA BEGAN, "don't believe merchants; never believe them; they don't understand anything. For the sake of a good killing they ruin the land for themselves and for everyone else. The land is not interested in making you rich. It wants to feed you, and it will take care of you if you take care of it."—*From a Memoir, 'My Grandmother's Battlefield' in Old Russia, Alef de Ghize.*

ISAAC PHILLIPS ROBERTS, born of upstate New York soil, never went to college. But he dedicated Cornell's agricultural college as its first Dean: "That it may

be developed by skill and cherished by instructed intelligence." They asked him to conduct a Farmers' Institute and the Church was the only place open. Boldly he mounted the pulpit, opened the Book, found his text: Luke 13:8—"Dig about it and dang it." *From the first of a series of historical pieces sketching powerful American Countrymen, not long dead.*

FIELD COVER and its food for game animals were destroyed on top of the destruction of the forest. Frantically our sportsmen spend nearly a million dollars a year, much of it in the forlorn hope that our excellent state Conservation Department can conjure game birds and animals back on to a landscape which will not support them.—*Paul V. Sears, Ohio Landscape.*

RIME FOR THE NEW DEFENDERS: We took an old neglected farm to free it from time's nagging harm; to give it back its lost estate. That is its right. That is its fate. We dig the acres, give them seed, uproot the all pervading weed, and vines and orchards plant again to drink the fructifying rain . . . The ancient people whose long toil from wilderness reclaimed this soil, with voices vibrant in the air, are thanking us for all our care. And some past owner long reborn blows lustily on plenty's horn to quicken to its teeming birth the life still dormant in this earth.—*Caroline Hogue, Virginia.*

IN THE COMING ISSUE (REVIEW OF THE SUMMER), OUT OCTOBER 1, we shall have The New Patriotism, a stirring article by Stuart Chase; A Piece of Land by Louis Bromfield, the autobiography of a successful part-time farmer; and further Footnotes on The Holy Land by Walter Lawdermilk. Field Notes will cover practical findings on farm refrigeration in the South, power tillage in the West, grass culture everywhere. Foreign Correspondence from Canada, South America, the Caribbean and a special dispatch from England telling what farmers say of a war regime which dispossesses sloppy farmers. *Notes & Letters, Countrymen, Marked While Reading and all the usual departments.*

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RUSSELL LORD, Editor

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Exciting—*N. Y. Herald-Tribune* . . . Vivid—*The New Republic* . . . Needed—*Baltimore Evening Sun* . . . Extraordinarily interesting—*Raymond Moley* . . . FROM THE MAIL: It sells itself—*A Country Editor* . . . Of high integrity—*A Rancher* . . . Like a breath of fresh air—*A Banker* . . . Informative, challenging—*A Soil Scientist* . . . Helpful—*A Forester* . . . Different, readable—*A Farmer* . . . Reflects a philosophy, a way of life, and a good one—*A Business Man.*

PLEASE enroll me for annual membership (s) in Friends of the Land, to receive THE LAND, the intervening news-and-service LAND LETTERS, and all other special services of the Society as they develop.

NOTE: Individual memberships cost \$5 a year. A number of persons have been moved, however, to take out gift memberships for friends, or for other members of the family.

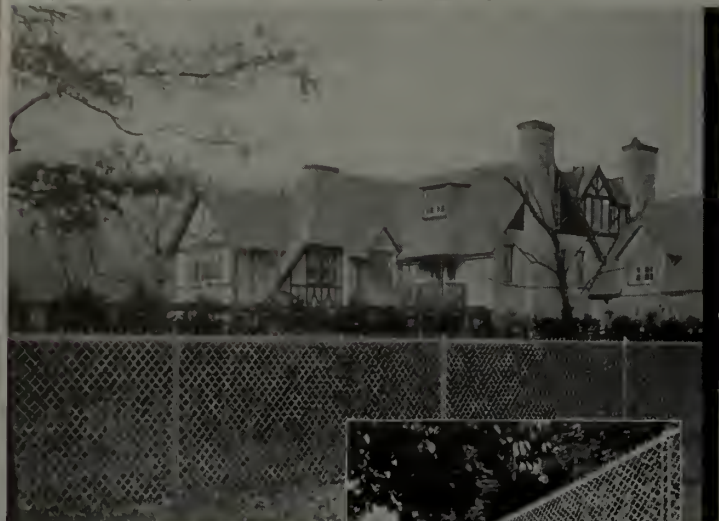
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THE CALENDAR

RACING

Oct. 1	WOODBINE PARK, Toronto, Ont.
Oct. 1-29	LAUREL, Md.
Oct. 2-Nov. 15	TANFORAN, San Bruno, Calif.
Oct. 4	BELMONT PARK, Elmont, L. I.
Oct. 4-11	LONG BRANCH, Toronto, Ont.
Oct. 6-16	JAMAICA, L. I.
Oct. 7-18	KEENELAND PARK, Lexington, Ky.
Oct. 11	HAWTHORNE, Ill.
Oct. 17-Nov. 1	EMPIRE CITY, Yonkers, N. Y.
Oct. 25-Nov. 8	CHURCHILL DOWNS, Louisville, Ky.
Oct. 30-Nov. 13	PIMLICO, Md.
Nov. 15	ROCKINGHAM PARK, Salem, N. H.
Nov. 14-29	BOWIE, Md.
Nov. 18-Dec. 13	GOLDEN GATE, Albany, Calif.

HUNT RACE MEETINGS

Oct. 4	HUNTINGDON VALLEY HUNT, Jenkintown, Pa.
Oct. 8 & 11	ROLLING ROCK HUNT, Ligonier, Pa.
Oct. 15 & 18	ROSE TREE HUNT, Media, Pa.
Oct. 18	MONMOUTH COUNTY HUNT, Red Bank, N. J.
Oct. 22 and 25	ESSEX FOX HOUNDS, Far Hills, N. J.
Nov. 1	PICKERING HUNT, Phoenixville, Pa.
Nov. 4 & 8	UNITED HUNTS, Belmont Park, L. I.
Nov. 8	MIDDLEBURG HUNT, Middleburg, Va.
Nov. 15	MONTPELIER HUNT, Montpelier Station, Va.

HORSE SHOWS

Oct. 1-3	GEORGETOWN, O.
Oct. 1-4	PENDLETON SALE, St. Louis, Mo.
Oct. 1-5	LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., N. Y.
Oct. 2	SELMA, Ala.
Oct. 2	TUPELO, Miss.
Oct. 2-4	DOVER, O.
Oct. 4	HARWOOD, Md.
Oct. 4-5	MONTGOMERY, Ala.
Oct. 4-5	WEST ORANGE, N. J.
Oct. 4-5	ST. LOUIS, Mo.
Oct. 4-5	FRESNO, Calif.
Oct. 4-11	PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 5	MIDDLETOWN, Conn.
Oct. 5-11	AK-SAR-BEN, Omaha, Nebr.
Oct. 7	PENSACOLA, Fla.
Oct. 8-11	SAN JOSE, Calif.
Oct. 8-12	VENTURA, Calif.
Oct. 9-11	NORFOLK, Va.
Oct. 9-12	DEL MAR, Calif.
Oct. 10	DECATUR, Ga.
Oct. 10	MULESTA SHOW, Fort Smith, Ark.
Oct. 11	TIMONIUM, Md.
Oct. 11-12	MADERA, Calif.
Oct. 15-16	NATCHEZ, Miss.
Oct. 16-18	BOONVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 16-19	WATSONVILLE, Calif.
Oct. 17-26	GRAND NATIONAL LIVESTOCK, San Francisco, Calif.
Oct. 18-25	AMERICAN ROYAL, Kansas City, Mo.
Oct. 23-26	INTER-AMERICAN, Chevy Chase, Md.
Oct. 23	FOREST CITY, Ark.
Oct. 30-Nov. 1	HARRISBURG, Pa.
Nov. 5-12	THE NATIONAL, New York, N. Y.
Nov. 13-15	McNAIR SHOW & SALE, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 20-23	HARNET, Calif.
Nov. 29-Dec. 6	INTERNATIONAL SHOW, Chicago, Ill.

DOG SHOWS

Oct. 1	CHARLESTON KENNEL CLUB, Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 1-2	WICHITA COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Wichita Falls, Tex.
Oct. 3	PIEDMONT KENNEL CLUB, Charlotte, N. C.
Oct. 4	DEVON DOG SHOW ASSOCIATION, Devon, Pa.
Oct. 4	FORSYTH KENNEL CLUB, Winston-Salem, N. C.
Oct. 4-5	FORT WORTH KENNEL CLUB, Fort Worth, Tex.
Oct. 4-5	FRESNO KENNEL CLUB, Fresno, Calif.
Oct. 5	DAYTON KENNEL CLUB, Dayton, O.
Oct. 5	MONTGOMERY COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Whitmarsh, Pa.
Oct. 6	CAROLINA KENNEL CLUB, Greensboro, N. C.
Oct. 7	DANVILLE KENNEL CLUB, Danville, Va.
Oct. 7-8	TEXAS KENNEL CLUB, Dallas, Tex.
Oct. 9	DANBURY AGRICULTURAL Soc., Danbury, Conn.
Oct. 9	ROANOKE KENNEL CLUB, Roanoke, Va.
Oct. 10-11	MAUI KENNEL CLUB, Maui, Hawaii
Oct. 10-11	PACIFIC INT'L KENNEL CLUB, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 10-11	SAN ANTONIO KENNEL CLUB, San Antonio, Tex.
Oct. 11	WILMINGTON KENNEL CLUB, Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 11	MAINE KENNEL CLUB, Portland, Me.
Oct. 12	QUEENSBORO KENNEL CLUB, Elmhurst, L. I.
Oct. 13-14	GULF COAST KENNEL CLUB, Beaumont, Tex.
Oct. 18-19	HOUSTON KENNEL CLUB, Houston, Tex.
Oct. 19	CALIFORNIA CAPITAL KENNEL CLUB, Sacramento, Calif.
Oct. 19	LORAIN COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Lorain, O.
Oct. 19	NATIONAL CAPITAL KENNEL CLUB, Washington, D. C.

(Continued on page 8)

Country Life's Real Estate Directory

SINCE 1899, when the magazine was founded by the great Liberty Hyde Bailey, Professor Emeritus of Agriculture at Cornell University, "Country Life" has provided the nation's outstanding market place for country properties . . . In 1940 again and as usual, "Country Life" led all magazines, of all kinds, in country real estate advertising, with 17% more advertising of this type than its nearest competitor . . . Advertising in *COUNTRY LIFE'S REAL ESTATE DIRECTORY* makes for sales!

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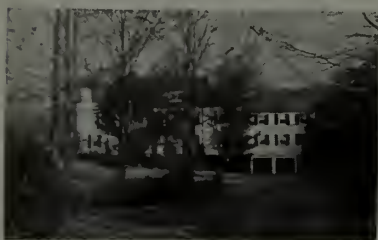


ice rooms, 5 master bedrooms, two baths, dressing rooms; ample servants quarters; four large rooms on third floor; high ceilinged cellar well partitioned, etc. Combination barn; box stall and 2 cow stalls; garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's house 4 rooms and bath. Small green house, fresh water pond. The house sets well back from the road and is surrounded by majestic old shade trees, flowering shrubs and broad lawns insuring complete privacy.

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THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 6)

Oct. 22-23	SIoux CITY KENNEL CLUB, Sioux City, Ia.
Oct. 22-23	LOUISIANA KENNEL CLUB, New Orleans, La.
Oct. 23-24	GENESEE VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Rochester, N. Y.
Oct. 25-26	BUFFALO KENNEL CLUB, Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 25-26	MISSISSIPPI STATE KENNEL CLUB, Jackson, Miss.
Oct. 25-26	NEBRASKA KENNEL ASSN., Omaha, Neb.
Oct. 25-26	SEATTLE KENNEL CLUB, Seattle, Wash.
Oct. 29-30	JAYHAWK KENNEL CLUB, Topeka, Kans.
Nov. 1	JOHNSTOWN KENNEL CLUB, Johnstown, Pa.
Nov. 1	ROCK RIVER VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Rockford, Ill.
Nov. 1-2	ST. JOSEPH KENNEL CLUB, St. Joseph, Mo.
Nov. 2	WORCESTER KENNEL CLUB, Worcester, Mass.
Nov. 4-5	NEBRASKA KENNEL ASSN., Lincoln, Neb.
Nov. 8	GRAND VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nov. 8-9	DES MOINES KENNEL CLUB, Des Moines, Ia.
Nov. 8-9	LOS ANGELES KENNEL CLUB, Los Angeles, Calif.
Nov. 9	INGHAM COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Lansing, Mich.
Nov. 11-12	BLUE WATER KENNEL CLUB, Port Huron, Mich.
Nov. 22	KENNEL CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA, Phila., Pa.
Nov. 23	CAMDEN COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Camden, N. J.
Nov. 23	LA PORTE COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, LaPorte, Ind.

OBEDIENCE TRIALS

Oct. 1	CHARLESTON KENNEL CLUB, Charleston, S. C.
Oct. 9	MAUI KENNEL CLUB, Maui, Hawaii.
Oct. 11	WILMINGTON KENNEL CLUB, Wilmington, Del.
Oct. 11	MAINE KENNEL CLUB, Portland, Me.
Oct. 19	LORAIN COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Lorain, O.
Oct. 25-26	BUFFALO KENNEL CLUB, Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 25-26	SEATTLE KENNEL CLUB, Seattle, Wash.
Nov. 2	WORCESTER KENNEL CLUB, Worcester, Mass.
Nov. 9	INGHAM COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, Lansing, Mich.
Nov. 22	PHILADELPHIA KENNEL CLUB, Phila., Pa.
Nov. 23	LA PORTE COUNTY KENNEL CLUB, LaPorte, Ind.
Nov. 29-30	DOG FANCIERS ASSN. OF OREGON, Portland, Ore.

FIELD TRIALS (Pointers and Setters)

Oct. 3	SOUTH JERSEY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Medford, N. J.
Oct. 3	UTAH GUN DOG ASSN., Tremonton, Utah.
Oct. 3	CENTRAL NEW YORK PHEASANT DOG ASSN., Lakeport, N. Y.
Oct. 4	IRISH SETTER CLUB, Clinton, N. J.
Oct. 4	ARMSTRONG KENNEL CLUB, Kittanning, Pa.
Oct. 4	NORTHWEST FIELD ASSN., Anoka, Minn.
Oct. 4	SUSSEX COUNTY CONSERVATION LEAGUE, Newton, N. J.
Oct. 4	ERIE FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Erie, Pa.
Oct. 4	HOCHWALT MEMORIAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Mount Pleasant, Pa.
Oct. 4	WOOD & HANCOCK COUNTY BIRD DOG ASSN., Findley, O.
Oct. 5	WALLINGFORD FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Wallingford, Conn.
Oct. 5	WESTERN STATES PHEASANT CHAMPIONSHIP, Tremonton, Utah.
Oct. 6	LOUDOUN GUN CLUB, Round Hill, Va.
Oct. 10	ANTHRACITE FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Orwigsburg, Pa.
Oct. 10	AMERICAN FIELD FUTURITY, Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 11	WEST SUBURBAN HUNTING DOG CLUB, Lombard, Ill.
Oct. 11	MID-JERSEY FIELD DOG CLUB, Clinton, N. J.
Oct. 11	CHEMUNG COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Elmira, N. Y.
Oct. 11	MARYLAND SPORTING DOG ASSN., Baltimore, Md.
Oct. 11	NEW KENSINGTON FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Mervin, Pa.
Oct. 11	LUDLOW FISH & GAME ASSN., Ludlow, Mass.
Oct. 11	LEATHERSTOCKING FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Oswego, N. Y.
Oct. 11	CAPITAL CITY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Harrisburg, Pa.
Oct. 11	GREAT LAKES GROUSE DOG ASSN., Midland, Mich.
Oct. 12	ROCK RIVER CONSERVATION CLUB, Milan, Ill.
Oct. 12	U. S. SHOOTING BIRD DOG ASSN., Xenia, O.
Oct. 12	ROCKY HILL FISH & GAME ASSN., Rocky Hill, Conn.
Oct. 12	GENESEE COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Batavia, N. Y.
Oct. 13	NATIONAL PHEASANT CHAMPIONSHIP, Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 17	JOCKEY HOLLOW FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Clinton, N. J.
Oct. 18	NEW CANAAN FISH & GAME ASSN., New Canaan, Conn.
Oct. 18	MIAMI VALLEY FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Harveysburg, O.
Oct. 18	CONNELLSVILLE FISH & GAME ASSN., Connelville, Pa.
Oct. 18	CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS BIRD DOG ASSN., Worcester, Mass.
Oct. 18	TRI-COUNTY BIRD DOG CLUB, Sandusky, O.
Oct. 18	CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Hollidaysburg, Pa.
Oct. 18	NATIONAL CAPITAL FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Washington, D. C.
Oct. 18	MINERAL AREA FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Mine La Motte, Mo.
Oct. 19	SOUTHEAST SPORTSMEN'S CLUB, Calumet City, Ill.
Oct. 19	MID-CONTINENT FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Yates Center, Kan.
Oct. 19	GREAT BARRINGTON FISH & GAME CLUB, Great Barrington, Mass.
Oct. 19	CUMBERLAND VALLEY FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Hagerstown, Md.
Oct. 19	SOUTH PITTSBURGH BIRD DOG CLUB, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Oct. 20	NAT'L AMATEUR PHEASANT CHAMPIONSHIP, Cranbury, N. J.
Oct. 23	SOUTHERN OHIO FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Withamsville, O.
Oct. 23	MISSOURI STATE FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Sturgeon, Mo.
Oct. 24	ENGLISH SETTER CLUB, Medford, N. J.
Oct. 25	VENANGO GROUSE FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Punxsutawney, Pa.
Oct. 25	CHICAGOLAND FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
Oct. 25	SEDALIA FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Sedalia, Mo.
Oct. 25	WESTMORELAND KENNEL CLUB, Rolling Rock, Pa.
Oct. 25	ANNE ARUNDEL FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Annapolis, Md.
Oct. 25	ASSOCIATED CONNECTICUT FIELD TRIAL CLUBS, Enfield, Conn.
Oct. 25	ST. CLAIR POINTER & SETTER CLUB, St. Clair, Mo.
Oct. 26	LICKING COUNTY BIRD DOG CLUB, Newark, O.
Oct. 28	SPORTSMEN'S CLUB OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, Springfield, O.
Oct. 29	NORTHERN INDIANA FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Winamac, Ind.
Oct. 31	ORIOLE FIELD DOG ASSN., Catonsville, Md.
Oct. 31	NEW ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIP, Scotland, Conn.

(Continued on page 12)

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Beautiful 1-acre island with 15 acre orange grove and 1,000 citrus trees. Located 10 miles South of New Smyrna in Indian River, 5,000 feet from ocean beach. Property includes 2 cottages, 2 power boats, and 2 skiffs, also necessary implements for arbor. Reasonable price. Address: JOHN AHNFELT, 7216 Paxton Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

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400 acre dairy farm in city limits. Land in excellent condition. High altitude, beautiful scenery.

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Pittsfield

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IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS

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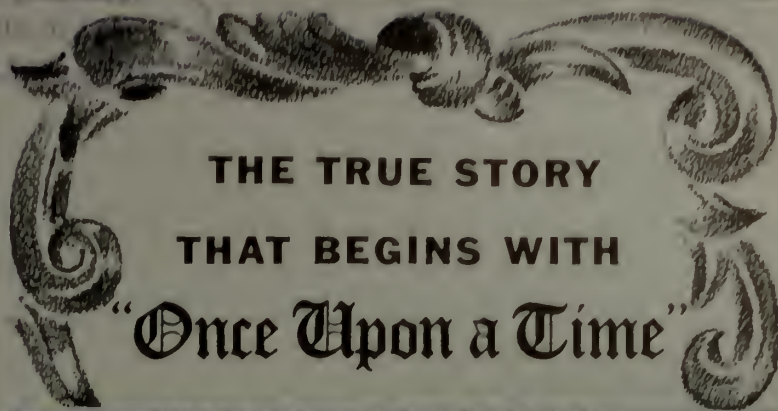
Great Barrington, Mass.

SITUATION WANTED

I want to find a place for my superintendent and farm manager who has been with me for thirteen years. Has ably managed farm and flower gardens, Jersey herd, water supply; has bred and trained hunting dogs; has bred poultry and pheasants. Honest, reliable, Danish born, American citizen, married, one child.

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State House, Trenton, N. J.

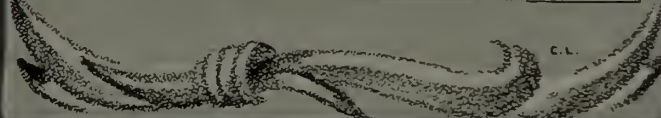
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Remodeled to include the latest improvements; 5 master bedrooms, 4 master baths; 91 acres; river, lake, waterfalls, excellent farm buildings. For sale in whole or in part.

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247 acres located in Shelby County in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky. Suitable for breeding of purebred livestock. It is an attractive country home.

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Married, Agricultural College graduate, experienced all branches estate work, general farming, livestock, gardening, etc. Best references ability and character.

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Genuine
Pre-Revolutionary
Manor House

enlarged and skilfully modernized into an extraordinarily attractive country home, with about 24 acres, bordering a stream close to a millpond; beautiful shade trees, gardens, bowling green; large living room with 2 fireplaces, dining room with fireplace, open and enclosed porches, ample service wing; 5 master bedrooms with 4 baths; 6-car garage with spacious studio, extra service quarters and attached gardener's cottage; small greenhouse, boathouse.

Actively for sale.

Brokers protected.



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OF THE SOUTH

SHOOTING AND FISHING PROPERTIES
MODERN ESTATES

G. B. LORRAINE

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

610-811 LAW BUILDING

RICHMOND, VA. Sept. 11, 1941.

SEP 12 1941

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Rockefeller Center,
New York City.

Dear Sir: Attention: Mr. C. Kircher.

I am returning herewith signed contract in duplicate covering my advertising in Country Life for one year, starting with the November issue.

The results obtained from the use of your magazine during the past twelve months have been highly satisfactory, and I am looking forward to even better results during the next twelve months.

I appreciate your co-operation and with best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

G. B. Lorraine.

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GBL:jmm

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Tucson, Arizona

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Arthur E. Bragdon
York Village
Maine

Edward Lyons, Inc.
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E. C. Barber
Greycote
Woodbury, Conn.

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Wilton, Conn.

John B. Benson
Westport, Conn.

Howard R. Briscoe
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Bethel, Conn.

Arthur J. Carnall
Ridgefield
Conn.

Thomas N. Cooke, Inc.
Post Road
Greenwich, Conn.

Edson & Edson
West Putnam Avenue
Greenwich, Conn.

Fairfield Land & Title Co.
Fairfield, Conn.

Housatonic Valley Agency
New Milford, Conn.

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Samuel N. Pierson
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Vick Realty Co.
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Herbert Wheeler
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Maryland

Breckinridge & Hanna
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Ridgewood, N. J.

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New York, New York

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Rye Trust Building
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Elliman & Mullally
24 Broad Street
Charleston, S. C.

Stoddard-Jenkins-Tift
Charleston
South Carolina

Virginia

Allison & Young
Fredericksburg, Virginia

J. Green Carter
Warrenton, Virginia

Henry E. Keeler
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C. B. Lorraine
510-511 Law Building
Richmond, Va.

Schmidt & Wilson
401 E. Franklin St.
Richmond, Va.

The L. S. Scott, Corp.
Charlottesville
Virginia

F. W. Sharp & Son
The Plains
Fauquier County, Virginia

Stevens & Barkley
Monticello Hotel Building
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"BRIERBROOK"

This rambling Colonial home combines the mellow charm of the past century with the comforts of today. There are 10 acres of land, with frontage on two roads, magnificent trees, a pond fed by two brooks with constant waterfall.

The house has a large entrance hall with fireplace, a powder room, lavatory, spacious living room with fireplace and French doors leading onto a porch overlooking the pond, a dining room opening onto a terrace and formal garden, pantry, kitchen and enclosed porch. On the second floor is a large master suite with fireplace, sun deck, dressing room and bath; also four additional bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 servant's rooms and bath. There is a 4 car garage with two rooms and a bath above.

It is only five minutes drive to the railroad station and shopping center, and ten minutes from the Ox Ridge Hunt Club and the Wee Burn and Woodway Golf Clubs.

At the Parkway
Darien Road (Route #29)

MRS. PAUL LUNDY
Country Homes

New Canaan 9-1990
Darien 5-1451



REDDING

This two hundred year old Colonial house, in sound condition, absolutely unspoiled, offers the opportunity of remodeling to suit the buyer's taste. It is set on a hilltop under fine trees, with wide view, brook, and 68 acres of fields and woods, all within 55 miles of New York.

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Gentleman's Farm Estate

of nearly 65 acres,
crossed by the
Mianus River

for sale in the
Stamford-Greenwich
Section of Connecticut,
within an hour
of New York by
train or motor



The residence, set comfortably back from the highway and approached by a winding drive, is a spacious, hospitable remodeled Colonial dwelling containing all essential modern features and more—living room, library, etc., master suite of 2 bedrooms and bath, 4 more family bedrooms with 3 baths, and ample service wing. Other notable features are a fine up-to-date stable with 6 box stalls and all accessories, large garage, gardener's cottage, cow barn, orchard and tennis court, with the river as a unique attraction.

Kenneth Ives & Co.
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NEW MILFORD AREA

A practical farm of 350 acres now operated at a profit, and capable of increased production. There are two farmer's houses in addition to the main house. With unusual scenic surroundings and a stream, it offers the opportunity for a country home which will pay its own expenses.

Brokers protected.

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**STAMFORD
French Normandy**
Secluded, beautifully planted. Brick house, air conditioned; 9 rooms; 4 bedrooms; 3 baths; 5 fireplaces; paneled library 7½ acres; lagoon, 4 brooks. Greenhouse, 4 car garage \$25,000.
THE VICK REALTY CO.
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STAMFORD

3 MILES from station—
one delightful acre;
Colonial farmhouse: pine-
paneled library, 4 master
bedrooms with 3 baths,
servant's room and bath;
oil burner; 2-car garage.
Price \$15,000; taxes \$175.

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Back to the land! Self sustaining! Safe investment! Operating farm 100 acres. Owner's, guest and farmer's houses. Barns and outbuildings. All improved and fully equipped. Experienced tenant farmer wants to continue. Stock, equipment and tools available if wanted. Desirable community. Real estate fairly priced at \$29,000. Pictures and details upon request.

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Acreage and Country Properties

ARTHUR J. CARNALL
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Colonial, center entrance house, in perfect condition, five rooms and servants quarters first floor, five master bedrooms with three baths second floor, all modern conveniences, deep lawn, abundant towering shade trees; farmers house, large farm barns, fruit orchards, 220 acres divided in meadow, pasture and woodland, trout brook, springs, long road frontage on both sides of good country road, accessible, 1 hr 30 min. by motor to N. Y. City. Price \$60,000.

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Putnam Park Road Bethel, Conn.

THE MOST DESIRABLE SITE in the White Mountains

In Jackson overlooking the Presidential Range, in the heart of the skiing country. Attractive small estate of about 40 acres: house with 5 bedrooms, bath, 4 fireplaces, furnace; gravity mountain spring water; barn and other outbuildings. Beautiful woods. Everything in good condition. This property is being offered at a ridiculously low price. For details write:

E. C. BARBER
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"Otter Rock" is for sale, completely furnished including many rare antiques.



Looking West to the Ocean

Looking North, up the Oregon Coast

Oregon's "Otter Rock"

A Beautiful "Cape Cod" on America's Western Brink

ON the scenic Oregon Coast Highway, this rambling, low-eaved, gabled house projects on the most picturesque point along the Pacific Coast. Here are 100 acres of woods, rocky and sandy beaches, marine gardens, beautiful lawns, swimming pool and outdoor fireplace . . . fine surf bathing and deep sea fishing.

This 9 room house was architecturally designed and soundly built by an experienced builder and is beautifully finished in native Oregon woods and hewn timbers to suit the environment. Beamed ceilings add to its attractiveness. It is completely furnished

in the simplest New England style, including many rare antiques, for which the wainscoting offers a satisfying background. Sleeping accommodations for 9. Servants' quarters.

Ideal for a place to live and entertain, summer and winter . . . 120 paved miles from Portland. \$80,000.

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Specialists in the Administration of Land and Buildings

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If you are interested in locating in the Oregon country for residence, recreation, or business, Commonwealth invites your correspondence regarding estates, farms, homesites and business properties.

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Each year we inspect thousands of acres of available game lands in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. At present we have extensive listings of large and small preserves especially adapted to the shooting of Quail, Wild Turkey and Waterfowl. Many tracts of one thousand to five thousand acres can be recommended as sound investments at this time, since farming and the growing of high grade pine timber can be combined with development of game.

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We have complete information on all sizes and types of ranches and Desert Estates and a complete list of Rentals.

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Island near Seattle. Mild year-round climate. Good transportation. 8 room modern Colonial house, perfect repair, 3 baths. 5 acres fertile soil, fruit trees in full bearing. 10 minutes to salt water fishing and yacht harbor. \$12,000.00. Mrs. O. W. Roberts, Vashon, Washington.

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Shooting Properties—Plantations
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SALES AND RENTALS

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24 Broad St. Phone 6521

THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 8)

FIELD TRIALS (Retrievers)

- Oct. 3-5 MISSOURI VALLEY HUNT CLUB, Sturgeon, Mo.
- Oct. 3-5 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HUNT CLUB, Omaha, Neb.
- Oct. 10-12 MISSISSIPPI VALLEY KENNEL CLUB, Bourbon, Mo.
- Oct. 16-18 ROLLING ROCK CLUB, Ligonier, Pa.
- Nov. 10-12 LABRADOR RETRIEVER CLUB, Arden, N. Y.
- Nov. 14-16 WOMEN'S FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.
- Nov. 22-23 LONG ISLAND RETRIEVER FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Huntington, N. Y.

FIELD TRIALS (Spaniels)

- Oct. 4-5 ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL CLUB OF ILLINOIS, Waukegan, Ill.
- Oct. 11-12 WEST SUBURBAN SPORTING DOG CLUB, Maywood, Ill.
- Oct. 11-13 ALBANY SPANIEL FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Albany, N. Y.
- Oct. 17-18 BATH COUNTY FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Hot Springs, Va.
- Oct. 18-19 ENGLISH SPRINGER CLUB OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, San Francisco, Calif.
- Oct. 18-19 ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL CLUB OF THE CENTRAL STATES, Northbrook, Ill.
- Oct. 23-26 ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Fishers Island, N. Y.
- Oct. 30-Nov. 1 CONNECTICUT SPANIEL FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Saybrook, Conn.
- Nov. 1-2 COCKER SPANIEL CLUB OF THE MIDDLE WEST, Northbrook, Ill.
- Nov. 7-9 COCKER SPANIEL CLUB OF AMERICA, Verbank, N. Y.
- Nov. 8-9 ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL CLUB OF MICHIGAN, Farmington, Mich.
- Nov. 14-15 MONMOUTH COUNTY SPANIEL CLUB, Vanderburg, N. J.
- Nov. 17-19 VALLEY FORGE FIELD TRIAL ASSN., Fort Washington, Pa.
- Nov. 22-23 SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY SPANIEL CLUB, Fresno, Calif.
- Nov. 29-30 NORTHERN CALIFORNIA FIELD TRIAL CLUB, Woodland, Calif.

SKEET TOURNAMENTS

- Oct. 5 MEADOW PARK GUN CLUB, Carlstadt, N. J.
- Oct. 12 PASCAGOULA SKEET ASSN., Pascagoula, Miss.
- Oct. 12 NASSAU TRAPSHOOTING CLUB, Mineola, L. I.
- Oct. 12 AUSTIN SKEET CLUB, Austin, Tex.

STATE & COUNTY FAIRS

- Oct. 4-11 PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, Portland, Ore.
- Oct. 4-19 TEXAS STATE FAIR, Dallas, Tex.
- Oct. 6-11 SPARTANBURG COUNTY FAIR, Spartanburg, S. C.
- Oct. 6-11 MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR, Jackson, Miss.
- Oct. 6-11 PANHANDLE SOUTH PLAINS FAIR, Lubbock, Tex.
- Oct. 11-18 NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW & FAIR, Memphis, Tenn.
- Oct. 14-18 NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR, Raleigh, N. C.

- Oct. 18-27 LOUISIANA STATE FAIR, Shreveport, La.
- Oct. 20-25 SOUTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR, Columbia, S. C.
- Oct. 31-Nov. 6 OGDEN FAIR, Ogden, Utah.
- To Oct. 3 NORTHEASTERN INDIANA DAIRY SHOW, Auburn, Ind.
- To Oct. 4 OKLAHOMA FREE FAIR, Muskogee, Okla.
- To Oct. 4 YORK INTER-STATE FAIR, York, Pa.
- To Oct. 4 ALABAMA STATE FAIR, Birmingham, Ala.
- To Oct. 4 MISSISSIPPI-ALABAMA FAIR, Tupelo, Miss.
- To Oct. 5 SOUTHEASTERN FAIR, Atlanta, Ga.
- To Oct. 5 DAIRY CATTLE CONGRESS, Waterloo, Ind.
- Nov. 29-Dec. 6 INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION, Chicago, Ill.

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALES

- Oct. 2 PRAIRIE PASTURES FARM, Streator, Ill.
- Oct. 6 EVANS-LARMER SALE, Maryville, Mo.
- Oct. 7 HAMILTON BROS., Good Hope, Ill.
- Oct. 7 ILLINOIS BREEDERS ASSN., Springfield, Ill.
- Oct. 7-11 NATIONAL ABERDEEN-ANGUS SHOW & SALE, Dallas, Tex.
- Oct. 8 TOM COLEMAN, Rushville, Ind.
- Oct. 9 MERCER COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSN., Aledo, Ill.
- Oct. 13 VIRGINIA BREEDERS' ASSN., Warrenton, Va.
- Oct. 13 PETERS-ROBERTS-EATON-McLAIN, Rushville, Ill.
- Oct. 16 CENTRAL ILLINOIS BREEDERS' ASSN., Congerville, Ill.
- Oct. 17 MILLER & COLE, Peru, Ind.
- Oct. 18 CENTRAL ILLINOIS BREEDERS' 4-H CLUB CALF SALE, Congerville, Ill.
- Oct. 27 NORTHWEST BREEDERS' ASSN., Fargo, N. D.
- Oct. 28 TIMBERLINE STOCK FARM, Congersville, Ill.
- Oct. 29 V. C. SWIGART, Clinton, Ill.
- Oct. 29 L. C. MORFORD, Iowa, City, Ia.

HEREFORD SALES

- Oct. 2 WIESE BROS., Donahue, Ia.
- Oct. 25 MORLUNDA FARMS, Lewisburg, W. Va.
- Nov. 13 J. C. ANDRAS & SONS, Manchester, Ill.
- Nov. 24 IOWA HEREFORD ASSN., Des Moines, Ia.

SHORTHORN & POLLED SHORTHORN SALES

- Oct. 6 JAS. DOUGLAS & W. J. RUSSELL, Unionville, Ont.
- Oct. 11 BELLOWS BROS., Maryville, Mo.
- Oct. 14 ILLINOIS SHORTHORN ASSN., Springfield, Ill.
- Oct. 15 ATWOOD FARMS, Rockton, Ill.
- Oct. 17 INDIANA BREEDERS ASSN., Lafayette, Ind.
- Oct. 18 ARNOLD BROS., Sterling, Ill.
- Oct. 31 OHIO SHORTHORN ASSN., Columbus, O.
- Nov. 3 C. W. MIDDLETON, Granville, O.

(Continued on page 15)



"MAXFIELD"

Built in 1907. An excellent example of the Colonial period. Beautifully restored and has 10 improvements in stables in 1934. Guest cottage, small outbuildings, small stream, rare old boxwood and several gardens. All terms in neighborhood of fine estate. Additional acreage available.

THE L. S. SCOTT CORPORATION
Charlottesville Virginia

MARYLAND

THORN MEADOW Harford County, Md.



The pleasant old house, restored and enlarged, has 10 rooms, 3 baths and a lavatory with water electric pumped and warmed from a never failing spring. The same spring feeds a swimming pool at the foot of the houseward slope. The residence stands almost in the middle of 22 gently sloping acres of grass and woodland, a mile from the village of Churchville, off the Priestford Road \$10,000.

HARRY M. LORD
Real Estate Towson, Md.

MARYLAND EASTERN SHORE

Send for booklet
"Old Homes on Deep Rivers"
**EASTERN SHORES ESTATES
COMPANY**
Queen Anne's County Maryland
Centerville

PAYING DAIRY FARM

150 acres of best Chester Loam soil with modern house, barns, etc., in Harford County. Excellent herd of pure bred Guernseys producing nice income. For sale completely stocked and equipped as a going business.

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516 N. Charles St. Baltimore, Md.

Eastern Shore of Maryland

Choice Waterfront and Inland Farms. Worth your investigation.

GEORGE R. DEBNAM, III,
Rock Hall Maryland

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

Water-front farms and plantations. Each one has been carefully selected and is reasonably priced and can be farmed at a profit. Some are especially adapted for live stock raising. Acreages from 50 to 1,000.

W. CLARKE GRIEB
Farm Management Real Estate
Chestertown, Maryland
Booklet of twenty-five exclusively listed properties on request.



"COURT MANOR"

in

The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia (within 100 miles of Washington)

Colonial manor house; original portion erected in 1790. Later modernized, 12 rooms, 4 baths, servant's quarters. Beautifully landscaped. 834 acre blue grass estate. The late Willis Sharpe Kilmer spent 16 years of careful planning in bringing "Court Manor" to its present state of perfection. Ready and complete NOW for occupancy for horse breeding, cattle raising or dairying. From its pastures have come Sun Bean, Reigh Count, Sun Egret and other famous horses. All the necessary outbuildings, equipment and fencing in fine state of repair ready to accommodate large scale operations on profitable basis. Acceptable social life. Situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Virginia. Reasonably priced to settle the estate.

Prospectus on request. Realtor cooperation solicited

SCHMIDT AND WILSON, INC.

Realtors

101 E. Franklin St.

Richmond, Virginia

INVESTMENT FARMS

Within 50 miles of our National Capitol & Airport

- 377 acre Beef Cattle Farm, near Upperville, \$19,000.
- 800 acre Plantation, Red Brick house, vintage of 1840. About 600 acres arable pasture land, balance in timber. Very well watered by streams of mountain spring origin. \$35.00 per acre.
- 305 acres. Large stone house built by Chief Justice John Marshall about 1820. A general purpose, operating stock farm most desirably located in the County having the lowest tax rate in the State. Taxes for 1941 are under \$75. The price is \$30,000. —half cash
- 730 acre Beef Cattle and Dairy farm. 8 room brick house built in 1743 by the British Government for a "Sporting Parson" The heavy red bricks were imported. The walls are 20 inches thick. House and farm are in good condition—Taxes \$195. This estate is a great bargain at \$70. per acre, half cash.

For appointments

F. W. SHARP & SON

The Plains, Virginia

Tel. Middleburg 22

MARYLAND

MARYLAND

MARYLAND FARMS

223 acres, 25 miles north of Baltimore, on State road. Large frame house, tenant house, large barn, other outbuildings. Fine state of cultivation, \$25,000.

200 acres, State road, Harford County, large stone and frame house, two tenant houses, large barn, thirty cows, stock, farm machinery and crops, \$25,000.

SPENCER & TILLEY

Bel Air

Maryland



ONE OF MARYLAND'S CHOICE ESTATES
585 acres, Howard County. Stone mansion, wonderful old trees and terraced box and flower garden, swimming pool, 6 hole golf course, 4 tenant houses, barns, silo, etc. High state of cultivation. Brochure on request. Realtor cooperation.

BRECKINRIDGE & HANNA
Ellicott City, Maryland

PLANTATION IN "OLD VIRGINIA"

This interesting old plantation is 20 miles northwest of Richmond, on a State Road and a small river. 1,000 acres, approximately 500 acres in cultivation and pasture, with the balance in timber and woods. The timber is estimated at 1 1/2 million feet. The handsome brick house was built during the early 1800's and has 9 rooms and bath, many of the rooms having fireplaces. Power line available. Convenient farm buildings. Price \$10,500 in cash. Complete details and photos on request.

PIEDMONT, VIRGINIA

Plantation of 500 acres in a high state of cultivation, on paved highway. Watered by streams and brooks. Modern brick house in beautiful grove of large oaks, with a sweeping view of the country side. Also, manager's house, tenant house and complement farm buildings. An interesting value in the Piedmont section at \$10,000. Complete details and photos on request.

VIRGINIA COLONIAL BRICK HOMES

Date	Acres	County	Price
1806	100	King & Queen	\$1,500
1820	100	Hanover	5,000
1790	200	King & Queen	5,500
1690	100	New Kent	5,000
1740	100	Hanover	6,500
1710	4	Gloucester	6,500
1732	100	King William	10,000
1835	150	Richmond	12,500
1810	50	King George	14,000
1802	105	Albemarle	14,000
1810	110	Westmoreland	16,500
1730	875	Prince George	16,500
1810	750	Brunswick	27,500
1750	150	Hanover	30,000
1825	240	Fluvanna	35,000
1750	700	Albemarle	45,000
1830	1500	Frederick	45,000
1858	750	Gloucester	75,000

Complete details, history and photographs on request.

VIRGINIA CATTLE PLANTATION

Comprising 1400 acres with half of the land in a high state of cultivation or pasture. The plantation is within commuting distance of Richmond on a hard surfaced highway and a small river. Improvements—modern home, pre-revolutionary home, tenant house, complement farm buildings, in excellent condition. Offered stocked and equipped at \$55,000 on convenient terms. Complete details and photographs on request.

HISTORIC PLANTATION

In the quiet charm of Northside Virginia a historic plantation of 100 acres. The handsome mansion of 12 rooms, built in 1750, has been restored and has 3 baths, heat, electric lights, etc. Surrounding the home is a large lawn with splendid trees and a magnificent English boxwood garden. Complement farm buildings. Priced at \$25,000 to settle an estate it is an outstanding value. Complete details, history and photos on request.

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ALLISON & YOUNG
Fredericksburg, Va.

The Editor's Cornucopia

WE got a real nice filly foal from one of the big Belgian mares at Pleasant Valley Farm this spring—or, at least, that's what we thought—so probably it was only natural that we should do a lot of hemming and hawing about showing her at the Flemington Fair.

Well, we'd think about the immense number of things we had to do and decide not to go. Then we'd take another look at Polly and wonder how she could possibly be beaten—and decide to go. Then we'd remember all the work the mares did this year and figure they must be in much too hard a condition to get anywhere against the fattened show stock they'd have to face in the ring—and call the whole thing off.

We finally decided to go. And the reason we went, as so often happens, had absolutely nothing to do with the merits of the case. We went because one night while at dinner in Princeton, Freddie and Hazel Beckman said they wanted to go to the Flemington Fair and thought it would be much more fun if we had something more urgent to take us there than just a look at the Midway and a few minutes' earnest consultation with the fortune teller.

Once we decided to show Polly, which is the only name she's got so far, it seemed only common sense to take along the mares. Actually, the truck that came for her was big enough to move Colonel Bradley's whole barn, more or less, and there wasn't any real reason now to hold out anywhere along the line. After all, we were just going up for fun anyway, weren't we? And if Polly won a ribbon—just any ribbon—we could consider the day more than well spent.

So off we went. In divisions, like an army. In front, at 6 A. M., the first heavy mechanized forces



—the truck with the horses. Then the scout car, the Ford, with our farmer and Tommy Ashbridge, the bright young Pennsylvania freshman who runs the hunt across the Delaware and wasn't going to miss this blitzkrieg under any circumstances. He was curious, I guess, though he didn't say a word, at the sudden rashness of our behavior.

I succeeded in getting off just before 9 in the Plymouth with my daughter, but we had errands to

WHAT HAPPENS TO YOUR FARM WHEN YOU DECIDE TO GO TO THE FAIR

do on the way over: red and white ribbons with which to do up the horses' tails, neatsfoot oil with which to manicure their nails (we thought for a while of doing them in a rich deep Burgundy with something from Elizabeth Arden but gave that up), a bottle of Nujol to rub on their backs to make them shine, rosebuds to stick in their manes, etc., etc.

We meant to pick up a newspaper, too, to see if anything else of importance was happening in the world that day but somehow we never got around to that either.



A few hours later came the Madam, assorted guests, kids, neighbors and hangers-on. Indeed, it made quite a sizeable group by the time we got to the fair. It was all we could do to get the lot into a single tintype.

I can't say that our hopes were encouraged by what we saw at the fair. In the first place, they had so many draft horses on hand that not only was the new barn they had built completely filled, but the old barns were packed too. They had more Belgians than ever before, a fine collection of Suffolks from Mulkocaway Farm, the Percherons, and even a few Shires. It was all they could do to make room for our insignificant trio.

What's more they had three other foals by the same stallion who had sired our angel, a magnificent gentleman named Hercule de Quevy II, and I must say that these others looked better and better every time you looked at them. O'Dowd's Dairy had some of their horses there, and they almost always clean up among the Belgians at Flemington. Bill Mennen had some good ones and I could sort of feel that he had designs on us, just for old times' sake. The George Kents had their good horses. And there were lots of others, some owned by farmers, one a mare that had won last year at the great Waterloo show in Iowa, owned by a lady with an eye for a horse.

Our mares began to look somewhat smaller. They seemed some-

how to shrink. But we stayed with them just the same, combed their manes, polished their backs, rubbed their heads, shined their feet, talked to them, watched Bill Meyer put the ribbons in their tails with envious eyes, fed them, watered them, photographed them (badly) . . . well, you know all the unnecessary things you do mostly because you want to hang around and talk with folks about horses.

I'm certainly making a long story about this but, believe me, it was no shorter that morning. It seemed to take forever to get the Percherons and the Suffolks out of the way and finally get to the point where we could take the Belgians into the ring. But off we finally did go: Fred in front with the big imported mare we got from Jim Montgomery up in New Hampshire three years ago, Cora de Lisseveghe, then yours truly with Alice de Jabbeke, and finally Tommy with Alice's foal.

They judged the stallions first but we didn't get much of a chance to see what was going on. It had rained all the night before and we were standing up to our hocks in water, so to speak, which made for a good deal of moving about. But I could see that it was a nice group of horses just the same and the winner, Cyrus de Bois, owned by a nearby farmer named Bauer, was a young horse of real distinction.

Then came the class for mares four years old and older. Fred and I climbed in the ring with Cora and Alice and quietly began to pray; that is, we humans did. And I guess our prayers were heard, for after what seemed an interminable examination didn't the judge tell the ring steward to pin that blue ribbon on Cora!

Nor was that all. After getting all the class winners and their reserves into the ring, didn't the same thing happen again! You can imagine how Fred felt when he walked Cora back to the barn with both the blue and the grand championship ribbon clutched in his hot little hand. And such a satisfied smile on his leathery puss that you might have thought he'd got the ribbon.

You can imagine that by this time we were pretty well resigned to giving up our hopes for the foal. After all, the judge hadn't even given dear old Alice a second look in the class that Cora won. And here was Bill Mennen with his foals by Hercule and the Kents with that nice colt and that

sweet filly by their good horse. What chance would we have? It couldn't be in the cards that we should win this one too!

And so it seemed. The judge didn't seem to pay much attention to Polly. Sure, he gave her a good look when he first came around, but he seemed to spend much more time on two other youngsters. Heavens, didn't he like her? . . . Ah, but he did. She got the blue all right and the only question in his mind seemed to be which to pin second and which third.

Governor Edison was making a speech over the loudspeaker on New Jersey's constitutional amendment while all this was going on. Tough luck for him, I thought, to say nothing of the constitution, with everybody concentrating on Polly. (And watching me blow my nose very violently.)

Believe me, if you will, I didn't look anywhere near as superciliously proud as Fred did when I strutted back to the barn with Polly and her blue. Of course, I was pleased. But I didn't look as though I'd swallowed the canary nor did I whoop and holler—as for a moment I thought I was going to.



SKETCHES BY GORDON ROSS

Well, it turned out to be what the military experts—and that's practically the entire population nowadays—would call a Pyrrhic victory. We won the ribbons but it has practically cost us the farm. No more work is being done at our place, so far as I can see, and the talk is all of the next show, and why don't we go to Doylestown, and what do you think O'Dowd will do about Trenton. And how about that International Show in Chicago?

Great Caesar's ghost! Have we stopped being farmers and become exhibitionists? Wouldn't it be awful?

Paul J. Schenck

THE CALENDAR

(Continued from page 12)

Nov. 9	J. H. LARSEN & SONS, Ash Grove, O.
Nov. 11	CHAS. MULLER & SONS, Springfield, Ill.
Nov. 11	MAYBERRY BROS., Miami City, Ill.
Nov. 17	L. W. THURMAN, Columbia, Mo.
Nov. 20	JOHN F. SCHUBERT, ALLEN, Del. Mar., La.

AYRSHIRE SALES

Oct. 7	VERMONT CLUB, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 18	NEW ENGLAND CLUB, Springfield, Mass.

BROWN SWISS SALES

Oct. 6	HILBORN FARM DISPENSAL, Mount Ida, Minn.
Oct. 22	CHURCH FARM DISPENSAL, Knoxville, Wis.
Oct. 18	ARTHUR H. BOWEN DISPENSAL, Walnut, Ill.
Nov. 14	ROYAL BROWN SWISS SALE, Waukegan, Wis.
Nov. 24	J. RAY PARRETT DISPENSAL, Richmond, O.

GUERNSEY SALES

Oct. 1	MAINE BREEDERS, Fryburg, Me.
Oct. 3	OHIO STATE CONSIGNMENT, Wooster, O.
Oct. 3	SHAS THOMAS & SONS DISPENSAL, Stony Ford, N. Y.
Oct. 4	GOLDEN HARVEST FARM, Breda, W. Va.
Oct. 4	FIREMOUNT GUERNSEY, Howell, N. J.
Oct. 6	ILLINOIS STATE, Walnut, Ill.
Oct. 6	TOPSFIELD, Topsfield, Mass.
Oct. 6	4TH ANNUAL ILLINOIS STATE SALE, Walnut, Ill.
Oct. 8	ANNUAL NEW ENGLAND, Corlayville, Mass.
Oct. 8	ANNUAL ILLINOIS STATE, Indianapolis, Ind.
Oct. 10	DARKE COUNTY CONSIGNMENT, Greenville, O.
Oct. 10	PENNSYLVANIA STATE, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 10	BERKSHIRE COUNTY BREEDERS ASSN., Coughlin, Ind.
Oct. 11	NEW JERSEY STATE, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 13	CALIFORNIA STATE, Fresno, Calif.
Oct. 15	RICHMOND FARM, Trion, Ga.
Oct. 17	EASTERN OHIO CONSIGNMENT, Canfield, O.
Oct. 20	LOUIS MERRYMAN'S SEMI-ANNUAL, Timonium, Md.
Oct. 23	WISCONSIN STATE SALE, Waukegan, Wis.
Oct. 27	VIRGINIA STATE SALE, Richmond, Va.
Oct. 27	SHERWOOD FOREST DISPENSAL, Fredericksburg, Va.
Nov. 19	LACROSSE COUNTY BREEDERS ASSN., West Salem, Wis.

JERSEY SALES

Oct. 4	C. T. OSCAR SCHLACHT, Bloomington, Ind.
Oct. 4	L. D. SEASS, Sullivan, Ill.
Oct. 4	DR. F. B. SHAW, Middleville, Mich.
Oct. 6	ROTHWOOD JERSEYS, Hutchinson, Kan.
Oct. 11	FAIRVIEW FARMS, Charlottesville, Va.
Oct. 14	NOEL NICHOLSON, Bainbridge, Ind.
Oct. 18	C. R. SMELKER, New Madison, O.
Oct. 20	GUY HENDLEY, Danville, Ky.
Oct. 21	HARRY F. WILLMAN, Dillsboro, Ind.
Oct. 22	WENDELL WILDMAN, Selma, O.
Nov. 1	OHIO JERSEY CATTLE CLUB CONSIGNMENT, Columbus, O.

PERCHERON HORSE SALES

Oct. 4	LYNWOOD FARM, Carmel, Ind.
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BELGIAN HORSE SHOWS

Oct. 5	WATERLOO, Ia.
Oct. 9	PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL SHOW, Portland, Ore.
Oct. 20-21	AMERICAN ROYAL SHOW, Kansas City, Mo.
Dec. 2-4	INTERNATIONAL SHOW, Chicago, Ill.

FLOWER SHOWS

Oct. 8-10	MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Boston, Mass.
Oct. 24-26	FALL FLOWER SHOW, Glendale, Calif.
Oct. 30-Nov. 2	SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FALL SHOW, Pasadena, Calif.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Oct. 1-31	PAINTINGS BY FREDERICK THOMPSON; WATERCOLORS FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS ART PROJECT, BERKSHIRE MUSEUM, Pittsfield, Mass.
Oct. 2-Nov. 23	"PRINTED ART"; "HOW PRINTS ARE MADE"; "PORTRAITURE IN MODERN PRINTS"; SALON PHOTOGRAPHS, BROOKLYN MUSEUM, N. Y.
To Oct. 5	EXHIBITION OF WATERCOLORS, ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO, Ill.
To Oct. 5	LITHOGRAPHS BY JENNIE V. CANNON, SAN FRANCISCO MUSEUM OF ART, Calif.
To Oct. 6	PHOTOGRAPHY BY ARNOLD NEWMAN & BEN ROSE, A-D GALLERY, N. Y.
Oct. 6-Nov. 15	WATERCOLORS BY GEORGE GROSZ; PAINTINGS BY RICHARD MUNSSELL & AARON BOHRD; SCULPTURE BY AN AMERICAN GROUP, ASSOCIATED AMERICAN ARTISTS GALLERY, N. Y.
Oct. 7-Nov. 1	"AMERICAN ART, 1941", DOWNTOWN GALLERY, N. Y.
To Oct. 10	ANNUAL CLUB EXHIBITION, DECORATORS CLUB, N. Y.
Oct. 15-31	EXHIBITION BY JOEF NICHOLAS, ORREFORS GALLERY, N. Y.
Oct. 18-Nov. 16	WESTERN HEMISPHERE CERAMICS EXHIBITION, SYRACUSE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, Syracuse, N. Y.
To Oct. 20	PAINTINGS BY A GROUP OF SIX, BARBIZON-PLAZA ART GALLERY, N. Y.
Nov. 2-Dec. 7	ANNUAL WATERCOLOR & PRINT EXHIBITION, PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Philadelphia, Pa.

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MALLARD JUMPING by LORENE SQUIRE

(Slave River Marshes)

We Shall Have Wildlife

by COL. H. P. SHELDON



- Photographs by Lorene Squire -

IN order to be orthodox a discussion of wildlife conservation ought to start with a profound, complicated, and top-heavy definition. As it used to be, anyone who could think out a good, ponderous, erudite definition of conservation and incorporate it in a speech would have thrust upon him the highest awards within the power of State and Nation to bestow. I have myself sat shivering ecstatically on many a hard-bottomed conference room chair listening while some newly raised prophet with a booming voice pointed the way to truth and light. In those times the very best shooting and fishing in North America was to be found at a conservation meeting.

Such was the eloquence of some of these augurs—a well chosen word, too—that the overhead lights, would soon be quite obscured by flights of ducks, geese, woodcock, jacksnipe, quail, grouse, and turkeys. Finding one's way to the nearest bar afterwards was hazardous by reason of the slippery schools of salmon, trout, eels, and catfish underfoot, conjured up by the glowing phrases of the latest authority who had found a sort of Northwest Passage around petty, annoying problems of navigation occasioned by overshooting, overfishing, drainage, deforestation, greed, and human stupidity and landed the sportsman serenely in a Happy Hunting Ground.

Those were happy times. One went home afterward completely assured and a trifle calloused from the hard-bottomed chairs only to discover when the seasons opened again that game and fish were even less abundant than previously.

Now, I have a splendid definition of "wildlife conservation" of my own designing, but I am sure that there can be few intelligent Americans who need further instruction of that sort. The science, or the practice, of conservation has, in recent years, progressed beyond the realm of mystery and the dark and fearsome purlieus of the ouija board.

American shooting and angling assumed brighter and more hopeful aspects from the moment when our sportsmen became convinced that there was no easy, effortless, or inexpensive way by which to replenish the diminished supplies of game and fish. I believe, at last, that most of us understand that success in this field as in any other depends upon the application of knowledge, hard work and abundant patience.

Is it possible to have better shooting and fishing in the future? I know it is possible, and I believe it to be quite probable that shooting and fishing will be much better than at any time during the past 30 years. All the signs are hopeful.

The seeds of this renaissance were planted long ago when a few men, naturalists, sportsmen and biologists, began to call attention to the fact that the mere appearance of abundance in any species is not conclusive evidence that the species is in a satisfactory status and safe from the threat of ex-

termination. It is the *relative* abundance that counts. I may illustrate the point in this way: One hundred million ducks represent an "abundance," but if on the previous season there had been 101,000,000 ducks, and 102,000,000 the year before that, and so on back to a time when the continental duck population numbered 300,000,000 birds, the word "abundance" loses its cheering significance.

We have less to fear from the havoc wrought upon wildlife by sudden disasters such as fire, flood, and drought than from the slow diminishing that starts with an actual abundance and ends at actual extermination without at any time inflicting noticeable losses. That was the way the passenger pigeon went—"abundant" to the last. The heath hen vanished along the same subtle, deadly course, and the bison came close to the brink.

Our migratory waterfowl might have met a similar fate but for the circumstance that the great droughts, beginning in 1929, inflicted such savage losses as to compel attention and spread alarm generally. In 1933 the continental duck population according to intelligent estimates, was down to about 30,000,000 birds, and the situation was so obvious and alarming that American wildfowlers sustained the U. S. Biological Survey when it recommended extremely drastic shooting regulations.

That action has saved the wildfowl, at least for the present, and it is the principal reason why the current population of ducks is estimated to be in the neighborhood of 60,000,000 birds. But for the drought the annual slow decrease probably would have continued unnoticed by any save a few until too late.

With any species of animal, including homo so-called sapiens, there is a point beyond which its numbers may not descend with any chance for recovery. On that day when its rate of reproduction is not sufficient to balance or exceed the rate of unpreventable loss, a species is



RETRIEVING A SHARP TAILED GROUSE





doomed. Nature seems to have planned her budget to allow for certain reductions which we describe as "natural losses," but apparently she didn't anticipate a time when mankind, no longer dependent upon predation for a living, would turn to agriculture for subsistence and to shooting and fishing for sport.

Before the appearance of the white man on this continent enormous numbers of birds and other forms of wildlife were present, despite the fact that the aborigines lived principally upon fish and game. One might think it strange that wildlife should have persisted in such overwhelming abundance under constant utilization for human needs, whereas it declined before another race of men who lived principally upon grain, vegetables, milk, and the meat of domestic animals. When we examine the facts underlying this apparent inconsistency we shall find the answer to the conundrum in the different ways the two races used the land.

The American Indians were gardeners but not farmers. In their small primitive plots they cultivated beans, corn, and tobacco, but in such limited quantities that had their families been compelled to depend upon these products alone they would have starved. For food and clothing they depended for the most part upon wildlife and uncultivated native plants.

Then, too, the Indian population was

sparse and shifting. Their crude agricultural enterprises made little or no impression on the primeval environment so favorable to the production of wildlife. With this productivity unchecked, the combined effects of all the hunting, trapping and fishing done by all the tribes resulted in no material decrease of the constantly replenished supply. If some catastrophe had wiped out the Indian population, there would have remained in a year or two only a few scarcely discernible signs to indicate its occupancy. The wild game and fur species, along with the forests, vegetation, rivers, lakes, aquatic and insect life would soon have appeared unmarked and undamaged by the red man's long occupation of the land.

BUT after only 300 years of occupancy, the white man in this country, were he to be suddenly exterminated, would leave behind him enduring scars and open wounds that might never heal. After thousands of years our concrete highways and our cities of stone and steel would be reduced and dissolved to some extent, but the geologist would still be able to find arid wastes, dust bowls, the scarred, eroded, treeless mountain sides, the choked and muddy streams, and the ruined marshland—melancholy monuments of the white man's civilization.

The botanist would find valueless species of plant life growing where

richly productive vegetation had once flourished, and the biologist would observe rats, cats, starlings, English sparrows, carp and other such alien creatures usurping a land that was never meant for them. The entomologist would find other devastating evidences of our occupation and husbandry equally eloquent of our careless, wasteful, destructive habits.

Some thirty years ago far-sighted conservationists of the type who could distinguish between a duck and a ballot began to advance the theory that the wildlife problem, particularly as it concerned game species, would not be solved by regulating the kill alone. They saw that the management of the annual harvest of game and fish must be supplemented by a program dealing with the land itself.

Very gradually the idea gained ground. State conservation agencies and the Federal Government began to establish wildlife refuges and sanctuaries. At the present time the Fish and Wildlife Service has under administration in the United States and Alaska almost 14,000,000 acres of land reserved for wildlife. The greater part of this total has been acquired since 1934. The Forest Service and the National Park Service have together many millions of acres upon which wildlife is protected and administered. State and local agencies have supplemented the great system of sanctuaries and are



EVENING OVER A NORTHERN MARSH
COUNTRY LIFE



SHARP-TAILED GROUSE RISING ON THE EDGE OF A POPULAR BLUFF

continuing to do so. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service has nearly 4,000,000 acres in waterfowl refuges alone, and wants 3,500,000 more. In my opinion, at least the principal, but not the only, function of the National Government's sanctuary system is to prevent extermination of any native species by preserving a nucleus from which seed stocks may be drawn.

It is good, but it is not enough. We require useable stocks of fish and game in addition to the reserves carried on the sanctuaries. The average American no longer has to depend upon his rod and his gun for his livelihood, but some 15 or 20 million of us do depend upon shooting and fishing for some or all of the type of recreation that is as essential to us as the food we eat.

The Federal and State governments combined can never put enough land into wildlife production to furnish the sportsman with game and fish even in reduced quantities. For this we must depend principally upon wildlife produced upon agricultural lands. A recent survey shows that about 80% of the game taken by gunners comes from agricultural areas. Only an extremely small percentage of this land is intentionally managed so as to promote the production of game.

Landowners, in general, do not realize that with little effort and expense they can produce profitable crops of wildlife without disturbing regular

operations. How the farmer is to get the profit from farm game is a problem that is being tested from many angles. Eventually it will be solved, perhaps by one or more of the experimental projects now being conducted.

In ten land grant colleges and universities strategically located throughout the United States there are ecological units established cooperatively by the Fish and Wildlife Service, the American Wildlife Institute and the State conservation agencies, to conduct wildlife research and experimentation and to offer graduate courses in this subject. Similar work is being done in other universities with or without help from the cooperative agencies. The Service has recently dedicated two well equipped wildlife experimental stations—one at Patuxent, Md., and one in Oklahoma.

I mention these matters because they show that wildlife conservation is now advanced to the status of a science and is being equipped with the proper facilities for the education and training of those who hereafter will administer this great resource. To me, this part of the modern program is vastly more significant of potential benefits than the large amounts of money now being used to carry out practical projects. These are necessary, too, but in the long run the resource will profit most from an

association with men, women and children who are informed and interested in its welfare.

The greater part of the total mass of wildlife is within the jurisdiction and administration of the several States. The Federal Government under treaty laws with Canada and Mexico administers the migratory bird resources. The Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior is the governmental agency handling the affairs of the migrants. It is also the principal research and administrative agency in the world dealing with wildlife of all sorts. In its 55 years of existence the Biological Survey, now a part of the Fish and Wildlife Service, has accumulated a tremendous amount of factual information of value to every individual or agency having anything to do with soil and water.

The problem is to set up a line of communication along which this information will flow from the Service of the men on the ground who can use it. Obviously, the United States Government cannot go into a State with a demand that the State-owned quail, grouse, deer, or bear be administered in this manner or that. The idea is presumptuous. But the Government can offer certain facilities to the States and to individuals in a spirit of acceptable cooperation.

This relationship has lately taken precise and practical form in the provisions of the (*Continued on page 53*)

Corn Husking Holiday



by DOROTHY RHOADS

It was late when we arrived and the yard was full of people. Farmers mostly, in faded overalls and dungarees, standing around with their hands in their pockets, talking quietly. A few girls in bright-colored organdie and lace dresses, and white, high-heeled slippers sat on the wooden platform around the pump, whispering and giggling. From the kitchen came the high-pitched and excited voices of the older women who were preparing the lunch.

I could see only a couple of reporters. It was a county contest, a small one, important enough to be noticed, but not important enough for the bands and flags and planes, and the ballyhoo of the state and national meets. And it was five miles from the hard road.

At the lower end of the yard nine husking wagons, looking like carnival wagons almost, with their top-heavy bangboards, were lined up. A tenth, pulled by two white horses, drove slowly into the yard; then an eleventh, drawn by two mules. Several of the wagons

were decorated with strips of red and white bunting covering the bangboards. Others had bangboards covered with burlap sacks or weathered blankets.

It was getting very late but no one seemed excited or in a hurry. It was warm and pleasant, and the people were like the weather—relaxed. The men talked crops and chewed tobacco and snuff. The girls continued to whisper and giggle around the pump. Now and then someone turned toward the gate looking for the twelfth wagon.

Presently one of the farmers—who was both the starter and timekeeper for the match—glanced at his watch.

"It's almost ten thirty. What'll we do? Wait a few minutes?"

"Sure, wait," someone said. "What's the hurry? Maybe Tom couldn't get started right on time."

"I'll read the rules. Maybe by that time Tom'll be here."

He took a sheet of paper from his pocket, unfolded it slowly, cleared his throat once or twice and began to read.

"There are twelve entries," he read formally. "Thomas Petersen, defending champion; John Higgins; Frank Murphy . . ."

As he read the names everyone looked at the husker mentioned, and clapped.

" . . . Each wagon has its team of five men. Husker, driver, two gleaners and a referee . . ."

His voice droned on. The time would be 80 minutes. Each husker would husk in 80 rod rows. Deductions would be made for husks and gleanings . . .

"Here comes Tom," interrupted someone. "Hi, there Tom. Thought you'd been struck (Continued on page 50)"



Scene at a county corn husking contest; the wagons, huskers, and spectators move slowly through the stand of corn



A good husker works steadily and smoothly, the husked ears hitting the bangboard of his wagon with constant rhythm

J. W. MCMANIGAL AND FREE LANCE PHOTOS



Ever Been to a Mulesta?

by EDWIN P. HICKS

The high school band swung along playing a snappy march, led by a trio of stern traffic cops mounted on southern cotton mules. Right behind the band was a mighty pretty girl, likewise astride a long-eared, frisky mule.

Next came the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the mayor and other notables of the town, all riding mules.

Thousands of persons lined the broad main street of Fort Smith, Arkansas, last fall, watching a parade in which hundreds of mules and hundreds of humans took part.



The band leads the Mulesta parade as thousands pay tribute to the mule

ried and "shucked and shined," compete against each other before expert judges—with cash prizes and championship ribbons going to the winners.

The whole thing ends in an auction sale, with the champions and near champions going on the block and returning a handsome price.

Fort Smith is ranked as one of the leading horse and mule markets in the United States. Since September, 1933, 10,000 to 12,000 mules have been sold here annually. Sometimes, during the peak months. (Continued on page 66)



Good mules are worth high prices; this pair will bring more than \$200 each

The parade was the opening feature of the Fort Smith Mulesta, an event which attracted such widespread interest that it is to be held annually.

The date of this year's Mulesta is October 10. The Mulesta, briefly, is "Mule's Day" in Fort Smith. On that day the mule is given public recognition by one and all from the mayor to the prettiest girl in the city and on down to the humblest darkey whose ancestors once "worked like a mule" in the cotton fields.

The Mulesta parade is impressive but is but one part of the day's program.

The best mules within a radius of hundreds of miles of Fort Smith, cur-



The queen of the Mulesta mounted on a frisky, impish-eyed mule



Romance of the Guernsey

The History of One of Our Most Valued Dairy Breeds

This pleasant and informative story of the Guernsey breed tells how these fine dairy cattle originated on their island home and how their present valuable attributes were developed. It is to be remembered, however, that the status of the cattle on the Island of Guernsey is very grave. Since the German invasion it is feared that the foundation stock which has supplied the world has been slaughtered for food or dispersed. Now the responsibility for perpetuating the work of the Islanders, the continuance of the breed's basic bloodlines, rests largely with breeders in this country. It may be up to them to restore Guernseys to the Island and to Europe as a whole after the war.

NEARLY ten centuries ago, a small island in the English Channel, long a haven for sea rovers and fishermen, was transformed into a treasure island for the dairy world when monks from continental Europe brought the first cattle to Guernsey Island. Throughout the world, dairymen now recognize the great breeding work that was done in producing the fawn and white dairy breed that carries the name of the Island.

According to Norman Chronicles, it was in the year 960 that the Duke of Normandy sent monks from Brittany to Guernsey Island to fortify it against sea rovers, teach the art of agriculture and improve conditions generally. These first monks brought cattle of the Froment du Leon breed. The Chronicles say, "They were fawn and white in color with bright eyes and were quiet at milkings. They produced a good flow of rich yellow milk from which excellent butter could be made."

Nearly one hundred years later Norman monks from Isigny, France, were given parishes on Guernsey Island. They brought with them Norman brindled cattle. These animals were large, rugged individuals that produced a good supply of rich milk, some cows

producing even at that time 60 to 70 lbs. daily.

The main source of meat for the islanders was through the slaughter of animals that did not meet the highest standards for quality and quantity of milk. This brought about a steady improvement of the breed.

It is fascinating to think of these Breton and Norman monks crossing the best of the two mainland breeds, fusing the blood-lines and with patience and knowledge, isolated from importations, creating a superior animal.

Certain of the Island's environmental factors have had much influence on the Guernsey breed. The cattle were tethered out all year around even though the winter months are frequently cold, moist and windy. This constant exposure to the elements has developed the good constitution, ruggedness and wide adaptability in the breed.

Lush grass was the principal feed. Very little concentrates in the form of grain has ever been fed. This is evidenced today in the excellent results secured in herds where roughages are the main source of feed.

WOMEN did most of the milking on the Island. They carried the characteristic Guernsey milk jugs into the fields and milked the cows wherever they were tethered. The breed reacts favorably to this method of handling and is noted for docility and gentleness.

For hundreds of years the breed was isolated by the Island's natural barrier, a rocky and treacherous coastline. However, a modern harbor was finally constructed at the Island's only city, St. Peter Port, and in 1824 an ordinance was passed by the Royal Court of Guernsey prohibiting the importation of any cattle.



Guernsey cows, showing the proper type; this herd, one time Eastern States Exposition Winners, are owned by McDonald Farms, Cortland, N. Y.



STROHMEYER & CARPENTER PHOTOS

Guernseys have been bred to produce large quantities of rich, yellow milk over a long lifetime in any climate with mainly roughage feeding; they are friendly, docile cows of pleasing type

In this country The American Guernsey Cattle Club registers only purebred animals that can be traced through registered ancestors to their origin on Guernsey Island. Within the next year the millionth Guernsey will be registered by this organization at the main office in Peterborough, N. H.

The first importation of Guernseys to America was made in 1831 by an old sailing captain. These cattle were taken to Guernsey Island in Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H., and many descendants of these first animals are alive today. Following this first importation were other shipments and a rapid increase of the breed in this country.

As greater emphasis was placed upon the efficient production of a marketable product, Guernseys increased rapidly. Breeders recognized that Guernseys had been bred for nearly ten centuries to become prepotent for the persistent production of large amounts of rich yellow milk over a long lifetime in any climate, with mainly roughage feeding; that they are friendly, docile cows of pleasing type, which reproduce regularly and transmit this rich inheritance to their offspring.

The real test came during the "depression decade" when efficient production of a marketable product was necessary for success. During this ten year

period, according to the computed census, Guernseys increased 59.3%—more than any other breed—to become the second dairy breed in total number of registered animals.

That high production is a characteristic of Guernsey inheritance is borne out by the fact that 79,000 official records made to date by Guernseys average 10,108.9 lbs. of milk and 502.5 lbs.

of butter fat with an average test of 4.97. This includes records made at all ages and under varying farm conditions. It is easy to comprehend the size of this average by comparing it with the record of about 4,000 lbs. of milk and 190 lbs. of butter fat produced annually by the average dairy cow in this country.

This high average production of Guernseys means efficient production, because the additional feed costs do not increase in proportion to milk production and other costs are fairly constant regardless of the amount of milk produced. High production is important but persistent production is essential for maximum profits. Persistency is a characteristic of Guernseys. The lifetime champion of the breed has a ten record average of 14,957.9 lbs. of milk and 817.1 lbs. of butter fat. This is a total of over four tons of butter fat and 75 tons of milk. Her lifetime milk record is equal to 135 times the weight of an average Guernsey cow.

Besides this high milk and butter fat production, she gave birth to ten calves, five heifers and five bulls. One of the heifers has two records over 800 lbs. of butter fat and one over 900 lbs. of butter fat. Three of her sons have at least five daughters each that have met Advanced Register (Continued on page 67)



Guernseys transmit their rich inheritance to their offspring

Hidden

THE story of "Hidden Court," the country place of Henry Robinson on Cape Elizabeth, Maine, begins some three hundred years ago in Plymouth, Devonshire, England.

It was in 1620 that King James I of England chartered the Plymouth Company of "Knights, Gentlemen and Merchants to take possession and govern that part of North America now known as New England." One of the agents sent over by the company to the New

by PHYLLIS S. THAXTER

World was John Winter, Mr. Robinson's direct ancestor. Part of the land owned by the Plymouth Company at that time was the land on which Hidden Court now stands.

Hidden Court is not an old house. It has been built, and is still being built by Mr. Robinson, out of the materials, legends and dreams that are his New England heritage. He calls it a missing

link between Old England and New.

Because he is a bachelor, with no family clamoring for a house to live in, he has been able to build it slowly over a long period of years. The materials used are all native to the place—field stone, uncovered when the site for the house was blasted, faced with stone from a quarry two miles away; timbers, hand-hewn from the tall spruce trees felled in his own woods.

Mr. Robinson is his own architect. He calls the style "Baronial-Colonial"



The gate house and entrance to the courtyard from within; the courtyard is almost completely encircled by low, rambling gray stone buildings—except where arches open the way down some steps to a pool

Court

because it is a combination of Tudor England and early Colonial and he says it is the sort of house his New England ancestors would have built if they had used stone instead of wood. He has had no contractor. His workmen have been engaged by the year and paid by the week and there have never been more than three men at a time working on the house. One of them who originally came to dig ditches remained to do much of the hand-carpentry that beautifies the interior.

Two native woodsmen have hand-hewn the timbers, a trade they learned from their fathers, who in turn had been taught it by theirs. There have been no blue-prints to follow. The work has merely been marked out each day by Mr. Robinson on scrap paper, or sometimes he has staked out his ideas with string.

From the time he was a little boy, Mr. Robinson has been interested in early American houses and furniture. In his wanderings about the country-

side he has picked up old window glass, staircases, panelling, fireplaces, tiling, and one day in Deerfield, N. H., he bought an entire house built in 1740.

The story of the buying of the Deerfield house is interesting. Like all lovers of Americana, Mr. Robinson never passes an old house without really seeing it. The day he first saw the old house at Deerfield he was motoring along slowly, with his eye out for old window glass and panelling.



R. P. JORDAN AND MONKEMEYER PHOTOS

Looking from the reflecting pool, surrounded by tall spires of spruce, toward the house and through the arches which lead to the courtyard; the pool was built solely for beauty, is not for swimming



The visitor to Hidden Court sees the above view when, after following a winding driveway lined with magnificent spruces, he rounds a sudden curve, plunges down a hill, and is confronted with the covered gate and courtyard beyond



The main entrance of the house leading into the east wing, which is one story high and contains the long gallery taken from the old house in Deerfield; inside the door is the entrance hall with murals of Portland's old shipping days



Seen here is the cedar-enclosed rose garden which is entered through an arch in the hedge where there is a view across the lawn and a sunken perennial garden, to the distant sheep meadow and beyond that the sea

Through the front window he saw the panelled room that is now his drawing room and his heart began to pound with the excitement that assails all collectors when they scent a prize. Just in case there should be someone about he knocked on the door. No one answered and he walked around to the back. On his way, he saw through a side window the room that is now his long gallery with the panelling that he later found contained a hidden staircase.

The place was as silent as the grave. The blinds were broken and fluttering in the breeze. Here was evidently a collector's dream come true.

Through a series of cautious inquiries he found out that it belonged to an old man who spent the winters in the nice, warm poor house and came back in summer to his old home. He wasn't able to buy the house at once. Shortly after he found it the old man died and the house became the property of his heirs and the subject of court litigation.

Finally, one day he drove up in an old Ford that belonged to his hired man and found the man who had inherited the house poking about the place. He asked him if he'd sell it and the man "allowed as how he would" if anyone was fool enough to want it. Mr. Robinson said he'd like it for the lumber and how much would it be. The man hemmed and hawed and asked would he cart it away for \$250.00. The day the moving was done Mr. Robinson drove up in a shiny new Packard and the man raised the price to \$265.00!

The Deerfield house, and part of an old house in Epping, N. H., along with much other treasure, had been bought and moved to Cape Elizabeth before the actual building of Hidden Court began. Mr. Robinson had picked out the site for the house when he was ten. He had seen it one day from the top of a tree into which he had climbed—a high knoll with a vista through the trees across the meadow to the open sea.

The name Hidden Court describes the house and its personality, because the owner wished the whole estate to be a place of surprises and discoveries. The grounds do not disclose their full extent at once, but by twistings and turnings continually beckon the visitor on.

The entrance gates are simple, weathered wood designed to keep the sheep from escaping to the highway. The winding driveway has been beautifully cut to throw into relief a series of magnificent spruces which at one point seem to block the way with a solid wall of green until—rounding a sudden curve, the visiting motorist plunges down a hill and drives under a covered gatehouse into the courtyard.

The courtyard is almost completely surrounded by low, rambling, gray stone buildings—but not completely, because in the southern end three arches in a blank wall open the way down some wide stone steps to a pool shut in on all

sides by Gothic spires of spruce. These towering green pinnacles reaching to the sky evoke in the observer the same feeling of reverent awe that is felt when one enters a cathedral. They add to the mood engendered by the pool which was built for beauty, not use.

The ingenuity of Hidden Court's owner has created an outlet for every enclosure. At the end of the pool it takes the form of a wooded path strewn with pine needles. This path leads the wanderer to a cedar enclosed rose garden paved in stone. The entrance to the rose garden is through an arch in the cedar hedge in the rear. There, directly before the onlooker, three arches command a stretch of green lawn and a sunken perennial garden with a vista over the sheep meadow to the ocean.

So much for the grounds of Hidden Court. They are not finished and Mr. Robinson says they never will be as long as someone who loves the place lives there. They offer endless possibilities.

The house, because of its unusual features, is difficult to describe. Three doorways open off the courtyard into the three wings. The east wing which contains the long gallery from the house at Deerfield is only one story high. The other two ells are two stories. The entrance hall of the east wing has hand-painted murals of Portland's old ship-ping days.

The panelling in the long gallery has been hand-rubbed down to the natural wood. Most of the room is original and the additional panels are so cleverly matched that even an expert cannot find them. The long gallery leads into the green panelled drawing room. The date of these two rooms is 1740. The green color is that of the original paint discovered after much patient rubbing.

The doorway from the courtyard into the north wing opens into a hallway with a lovely hand-carved stairway. This stairway is not old however, but was carved by an Italian cabinet maker, who was engaged by Mr. Robinson to carve a corner cupboard in his dining room. This artisan finally stayed to carve the stairway and much of the woodwork in the north wing of the house, which contains the dining rooms, kitchen, service end, and, on the second floor, the master bedrooms and baths.

The third doorway off the courtyard in the west wing leads into an unfinished guest wing.

Because the workmen have never been hurried, because most of their work has been hand-work, carving, hand-planing new panels to match the old ones—the sort of work that is really creative—they have grown to love the house almost as much as its owner loves it. Their love and pride in their work, combined with the many mellow old materials used, have given the house a soul that is lacking in most modern houses.



The interior of the long gallery; the panelling has been hand rubbed down to the natural wood, and while most of the room is original, additional panels have been so cleverly matched that even an expert could not detect them



The green panelled drawing room is approached from the long gallery; both rooms date from 1740, and the green color in the drawing room is that of the original paint which was discovered only after much patient rubbing



R. P. JORDAN PHOTOS

This room, formerly an ice house, is where the now large and rambling house started; the house and grounds of Hidden Court are not finished and Mr. Robinson says they never will be as long as someone who loves the house lives there

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

September 26, 1941

Friday

Once more the crisp winds of October are going to bring myriads of ducks and geese down their ancient migration routes from the Canadian nesting grounds. This year, due to wise conservation measures and better conditions on the breeding grounds, gunners crouched in blinds along these flyways can look forward to better sport than for many years when the seasons open. One of the most sought after species on the East coast is the ubiquitous, wary black duck. These pictures show some of the highlights in a day's pursuit of this fine fowl, from the setting out of decoys in the early morning to the plucking of the bag at night.



Setting out the decoys in the early dawn; shooting starts at sunrise and must stop at four in the afternoon



The black duck is suspicious, has sharp eyes, so the gunners, one of them a girl, prepare to hide the boats in the grass



This gunner squats in the sedge near the decoys waiting for a shot



A bag to be proud of; these big "red leg" black ducks furnish fine sport and are delicious to eat



Getting the birds ready for the oven; ducks have dense feathers and down, so plucking takes a long time



Carroll K. Bassett's Corrigan, W. G. Jones up, winning the Foxcatcher National Cup with R. F. N. Gambrill's Parma second



J. Brooks B. Parker, owner of Hants, winner of The Lewisville, and the Morris H. Dixon's, father and son

THE SPORTSMAN'S DIARY

Saturday

September 6, 1941

It would be hard to imagine a pleasanter day of sport in the country than the steeplechase meeting held early in the fall of each year at Fair Hill, Maryland, under the auspices of the Foxcatcher Hounds, William du Pont, Jr., directing. There is the best country course in the world, best from the point of view of visibility for the public and also jumpability (despite the fact that some of the fences are actually over six feet high) for the horses. Crowds who love amateur sport in an amateur setting gather from far and near for this outing and see what steeplechasing should really look like. A unique feature at this year's meeting, incidentally, was an auction sale of hunters, for Miss Deborah Rood dispersed her fine show stable at this event, finding many enthusiastic bidders in the crowd.



Corrigan, No. 11, takes off for the huge fifth jump



William du Pont, Jr., rode in one of the races himself



Miss Deborah Rood's hunters being sold at auction

Polo:

The National Open Championship



Cocie's fine Save



Oliver-turning play after play-passing-hooking-hitting.



Cecil's brilliant goal - 3rd period - 45° - 75 yards



Walter Hayden's deft goal



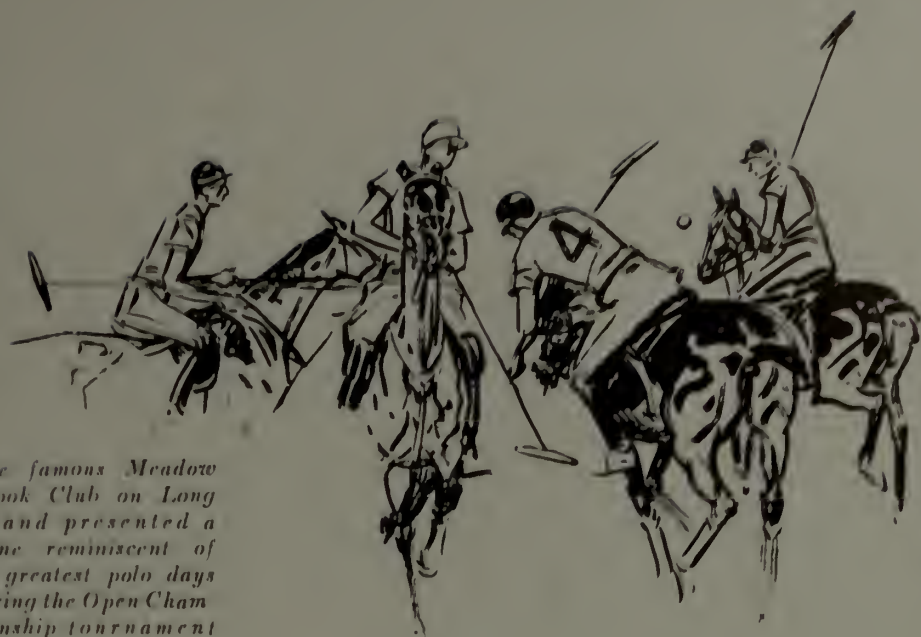
Sanford's 4 stroke score



Harry Evinger's 5th period goal



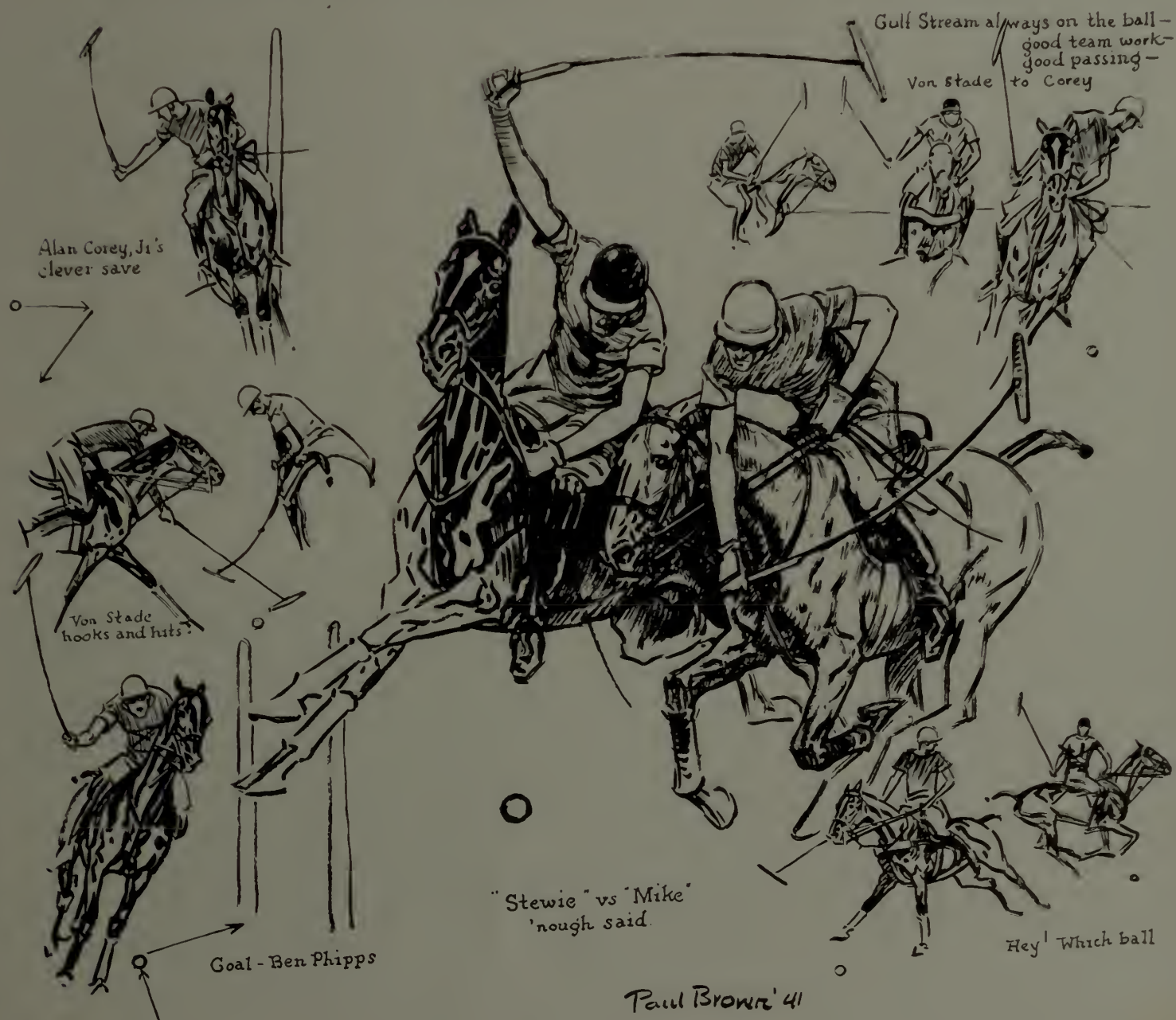
PHOTO BY



The famous Meadow Brook Club on Long Island presented a scene reminiscent of its greatest polo days during the Open Championship tournament

Paul Brown's brilliant sketches of the tournament in which Gulf Stream (Ben Phipps, Michael Phipps, Charley von Stade, Alan Corey, Jr.) battled the de-

fending Aknusti four (three Gerry Brothers, Edward, Henry and Ebby, plus Pete Bostwick) in a dramatic final. Gulf Stream won by a score of 10 goals to 6.



"They Run in All Shapes"

A Discussion of Problems in Modern Thoroughbred Breeding

by ABRAM S. HEWITT

THE subject of inbreeding and outcrossing of Thoroughbreds has been traversed and re-traversed many times; every inch of it should be familiar to students of Thoroughbred inheritance.

Nevertheless nothing really scientific has ever been published, so far as the writer knows. There are many well informed students to-day, such as J. A. Estes, editor of "The Blood Horse," who appear to think there is nothing in either inbreeding or outcrossing. This in itself is proof that there is no theory about the inbreeding of Thoroughbreds which has won general acceptance.

Other types of animals such as hogs, beef and dairy cattle, afford many examples of highly successful inbreeding and the fixation of a desired type. Breeders familiar with the successes of inbreeding and line breeding with hogs and cattle continually ask why Thoroughbred breeders do not copy the method of inbreeding which has proved so successful with other animals.

With both dairy cattle and beef cattle, it is not uncommon to find individuals of the highest class having one animal only as all four great-grandfathers. Apparently with cattle, desirable characteristics can be fixed in this way without undesirable characteristics coming to the surface. By following this method over a period of time, a far more uniform animal can be bred than is possible through continuous outcrossing.

So far so good. It must be remembered however, that in these cases where inbreeding has proved consistently successful, the breeder's aim was comparatively simple. Only two things were sought—physical type plus one other characteristic, such as efficient milk or beef production.

The problem of Thoroughbred breeders is nothing like as simple as the problem of cattle breeders. Physical type, easiest to achieve through inbreeding, is far down on the list of aims of Thoroughbred breeders. "They run in all shapes" is an old and generally accepted axiom among race horse men. Hence there is no point in insisting on uniformity of physical type. It would be hard to find two Thoroughbreds more remote from each other than Man o' War and his son, War Admiral. Yet each was a first-class race horse.

About the only points in physical

make-up that Thoroughbred breeders usually make an effort to get uniform are soundness (especially as related to the legs) and robustness of constitution. Unfortunately, so many strains of Thoroughbreds have been lacking in these desired characteristics, both here and abroad, and yet have possessed so much merit otherwise, that they have been widely used for breeding and have spread their defects as well as their merit far and wide.

EXAMPLES spring quickly to mind. The Domino strain, particularly the branch coming through Ultimus and High Time, gives us horses of truly wonderful temperament and marvelous speed, coupled with quick maturity. However, a high percentage of them are handicapped by soft legs and ankles and they fail to improve as much with age as other strains, such as the Fair Plays. Yet the advantages of the Ultimus and High Time blood are so great that breeders and racing men as a whole are willing to put up with the disadvantages which this strain falls heir to.

The descendants of Fair Play and of his sire, Hastings, are often associated with uneven dispositions, sulkiness and downright bad temper. Certainly no horseman enjoys having to do with animals of this kind. Yet this strain can usually be counted upon for soundness, toughness, and durability. In addition, they improve with age a great deal more than the weight-for-age tables set out as the normal from year to year.

The campaign of Discovery is still fresh in the minds of horsemen. He was nothing astonishing as a two-year-old, beaten by such colts as Chicstraw. As a three-year-old, he was definitely inferior to Cavalcade and to High Quest. He reached the heights as a four-year-old, and was even greater as a five-year-old, when he packed tremendous weights and ran in dazzling time over many of the great race courses of the country.

The same factors for late development came into play in the case of Seabiscuit, a great-grandson of Fair Play through his best son, Man o' War. Seabiscuit actually ran 17 times as a two-year-old before (*Continued on page 61*)



THAYER

The problems of Thoroughbred breeders are more complex than those of other livestock breeders because physical type is not the paramount aim

THE DEFENDER

AND CITY-FARMER

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NO. 3

PERSONALS

Lawyer Minor Worthington Tuttle has landed the milk contract for Amherst College, right next door to his newly acquired farm in Massachusetts. Now he's got to get some cows.

*** Walter Irving Lincoln Duncan, radio tycoon, has finished a new silo on his farm at Millbrook, N. Y. But the air waves keep him so busy he can only get two hogs' worth of sausage made each week. Uses a sixty-year-old recipe. And, boy, is it good!

Looks like young Bradley Martin is going to desert Long Island society for a working farm in Connecticut.

J. Cornelius Rathborne, the poloist and parachute sitter, has stocked his new plantation in Georgia with some lovely Jerseys.



***Ye ed and wife crossed the Delaware a couple of Sundays back on Washington's route. Used a horse and buggy where the First Gentleman had to pole his way with one of those old-fangled flat bottomed boats. Called on the George Kents of Buckstone Farm and saw the potatoes being stored away for sale to New York restaurants come winter (and better prices).

Guy Noble, secretary of the National 4-H Clubs Committee, has just got himself a farm in Lake County, Indiana. Thinks he's going to be working in town every day, but I guess we know better.

Art Kudner flew from New York to the Coast to tell folks how advertising has made life better for the farmer: he speaks better, lives better, looks better, and smells better than ever before. Said he knew, "being a farmer myself." Got a big hand.

R. H. Palenske, who wields a nifty stylus, is no small shakes as a horseman. Left his farm outside of Chicago to lead the Trail Blazers' Ride at Banff and Lake Louise for the fifteenth year! Some farm he has at Woodstock, too; much of it so wild and wooded, so full of protected game, that few of his friends dare leave his fire-side.



Maryland's new racing commish, on whom a lot depends, is City-Farmer George P. Mahoney. Has some mighty fine riding horses on his Prospect Farm at Glyndon.

Mrs. F. Delano Roosevelt had snappy dogs for the modern farmerette on view at her town house, place called the White House, in Washington, D. C. Get ready, girls: a Chinese coolie hat for driving the tractor, one-piece green

seersucker job with matching sunbonnet, for general wear; showerproof cotton jumper with hood and leggings for rainy days. Etc., etc. Cotton stockings for everybody. Hoop-la!

Prexy Herb Neal of the Cleveland Farmers' Club is going to have all the boys at his fruit farm come apple time. (There go the profits!)

*** They grew some right purty yellow onions right outside N. W. Ayer's window in Rockefeller Center, New York, this year. Had beets, too, and carrots, parsnips, spinach, Swiss chard, lettuce. Also some mint.



NOTICE

Members of city-farmer clubs throughout the country are cordially invited to send news of their activities monthly to "The Defender."



THE NEW YORK FARMERS

The first city-farmer club, in all probability, goes back to Colonial times. But the oldest organization of the type still in existence is undoubtedly the New York Farmers, founded in 1882 by 32 country gentlemen (at least that's what they would have been called then) of distinction and repute.

Names familiar to every American appear on the original roster of the club, of which no further evidence is needed than that it included Gen. Ulysses Simpson Grant, eighteenth President of the United States. Three years later Chester A. Arthur, twenty-first President, joined, to be followed before the turn of the century by such figures as Chauncey M. Depew, Joseph H. Choate, William K. Vanderbilt, George F. Baker, Levi P. Morton, Cornelius Vanderbilt, James W. Wadsworth, William Rockefeller, Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, etc., etc.

The club has one delightful custom, first suggested at the one hundred and eleventh dinner of the New York Farmers on December 17, 1918, by George B. Leighton: "Voted, That the President appoint a Committee to consider the purchase of a piece, or pieces, of silver for the use of The Farmers."

The then president, Francis R. Appleton, appointed Mr. Leighton chairman of such a committee, with James A. Burden and Walter Jennings, as his associates.

The following April the committee reported that it had purchased two candleabra at a total cost of \$2,500. The committee was discharged, with thanks, and the following motion voted: "Resolved, That the Trustees be requested and instructed to pay the bill for the

silver service purchased by the committee and to advance the money for this purpose; and be it further resolved that in future no flowers or other table decorations be provided for the dinners but that the sum of \$100 be added to the cost of each dinner and appropriated to a fund which will liquidate, in time, the cost of the silver."

The New York Farmers collection of silver plate is now a lovely sight to see, for in addition to the pieces purchased there are included a number of beautiful contributions. To list just a few:

A waiter 24 inches in diameter with the seal of the New York Farmers and the complete list of members on the obverse side; a loving cup 22½ inches in height; the Rockefeller Loving Cup with the inscription "He who would by farming thrive must either hold the plough or drive;" the Turnure Flagon, 15 inches in height and a very handsome vessel indeed; the Wickwar Ploughing Match Tankard with Benjamin Franklin's advice to "Plough deep while sluggards sleep and you will have corn to sell and to keep;" the Sir Joseph Banks Soup Tureen, given in 1811 for the best ditched, drained and tillable eight acres of reclaimed land; the Associated Breeders of Jersey Cattle Cup bearing a picture of Eurotisama; the Highland Society of Scotland Muffin Dish, first presented for the best Ayrshires at the Glasgow show of 1825; the Gallant Fox Tray, presented by Farmer William Woodward in honor of his great horse and bearing one of the plates worn by that noble animal; etc., etc.

There is a charming idea here for other more modern city-farmer clubs.



COLUMBUS

A plan is on foot in Columbus to add one more to the growing list of city-farmer clubs in Ohio. Here is a community with a decided rural interest, evidenced not alone by crops and livestock but also by a cheerful interest in the outdoor sports.

Charles S. Druggan, well known attorney, has a finger in this and something may be expected soon.



SAN FRANCISCO

There are city-farmers around the Golden Gate who are thinking of starting a city-farmer club there, to be the first known in California.

Many people with farm backgrounds have gone into California in recent years.

AKRON

The Akron City and Country Farmers Club, organized in December, 1940, is another of the growing list of city farmer clubs in Ohio. At present it has 60 active members. A. S. Neilson, an employee of an Akron Paper Company, who also operates a Wayne County farm, is its president. Floyd H. Baker, trade area manager of the Akron Chamber of Commerce, is the secretary.

During the last part of June the club began to hold a regular round-table luncheon every Monday. Attendance is not compulsory, no business meeting is held at that time, and discussion is not limited to farm problems alone. The regular luncheons continue during the winter months.

Last spring the club met on call for business meetings and luncheons at which outstanding Ohio farm officials were the principal speakers. The same procedure will be followed during the coming year.

Officers of the club in addition to Neilson and Baker are: A. A. Hilkert, vice-president; W. S. Chaffin, treasurer. On the board of managers are Albert W. Bell, A. M. Griffin Jr., E. G. Mangold, H. M. Call, A. S. Neilson, A. A. Hilkert, Chaffin and Baker. The members of the membership committee are Griffin, Bell and Mangold.



CLEVELAND

The Metropolitan County Fair has been a favorite stamping ground for members of the Cleveland Farmers' Club. This year, for example, the club sponsored a country auction lasting four days. They got a tent 60 by 180 feet and there they sold a list of articles as long as your arm . . . no, longer.

In addition, the club arranged for a mobile broadcasting station, WHK-WCLE, and put on 29 broadcasts during the course of the fair for an approximate total of seven hours on the air. Certainly the city-farmers of Cleveland played no small rôle in bringing the record-breaking crowds that came to this year's fair.

In addition, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce with which the club is associated offered a trophy for the best all-around horse at the fair. This was won by Rowdy d'Or, the magnificent Belgian owned by a member of the Cleveland Farmers' Club, Byron D. Kuth, well-known Cleveland attorney.

One other bright idea from Cleveland: the club is getting up a photographic file of the farms of its members. This would be a good thing for all city-farmer clubs to have, for many reasons.

THE DEFENDER

and
CITY-FARMER

A Gazette of
Rural and City Life
for the Modern American

There is nothing better than farming, nothing more fruitful, nothing more delightful, nothing more worthy of a free man.—Cicero. The profit of the earth is for all.—Ecclesiastes. The best citizens spring from the cultivators.—Cato. The value of farm property in the United States, 1935, is \$57,245,544,269.—World Almanac. Millions for defense . . .

PATRICK Q. HENRY, Editor

VOL. I, NO. 3 OCT., 1941

BATTLE OF THE CENTURY

If we have here in "The Defender" a publication devoted to the best interests of city-farmers throughout the country—and therefore to both business and agriculture—then we have the means of doing an occasional service.

The time for such an effort is ripe, in our opinion, and we ask you all to assist us now in bringing about a more sympathetic and more helpful understanding between the farm machinery manufacturers and the breeders of farm horses.

The question of whether to use machinery or horses in the operation of a farm has, for some quite silly reason, become a heated issue. "The tractor versus good old Dobbin!" is the way the subject has been dramatized, as though there were a deathless struggle between the two, a sort of Battle of the Century between titans who were going to slug hell out of each other . . . and possibly even produce a little gore.

Why, it got to the point here and there that if you owned a tractor you were supposed to be the sort of fellow who'd shoot a horse on sight. And if you had a horse somewhere on the place, you were condescendingly looked upon as a fossilized old duffer who didn't have electric lights in the house and wouldn't know what to do with a dry Martini.

More than that, if you had a tractor you were supposed to get pretty belligerent about the horseman, as though he were a Mugwump or an isolationist or somebody else (and he's quite possibly a gent with brains, too) to whom some easy sneering handle might be applied.

And if you owned a horse you were supposed to defend it to the death, even if it had spavins and didn't know Gee from Haw; what's more if you ever even spoke to a tractor salesman you were fit to be thrown out of the Men's Club or even the Sewing Circle.

The truth of the matter, of course, is that both the tractor and the horse are invaluable to modern farming methods. Certainly we could not do without the former in these times, without starving to death, and the continued and continuous usefulness of the latter is being demonstrated here and abroad day after day.

The truth of the matter is that it would be a national calamity of the first order if either the tractor or the horse could be removed from our economic scheme. Both are exceedingly important. Both must be continued in the service of our people. Both should have our complete understanding and those

who find the one more useful than the other, for whatever local reason, should for the sake of all of us go out of their way to help the other fellow and be sympathetic to his problems.

The truth of the matter is that on most of our farms both tractors and horses could be and should be used to advantage.

We believe that the city-farmer group, far more influential than its mere numbers might indicate, can bring a peace that is badly needed to one important sector of our home front. That is the idea we tried to get into the cartoon in this issue of "The Defender."

We hope you'll like it.



AN APPEAL

If we are agreed that both gasoline and horse power are essential to our agricultural economy, then we ought to do something about making certain that both shall be kept available.

The asininites of the Government in Washington as evidenced by the phony gasoline shortage promoted in the East by Comrade Ickes during the past summer and the low prices brought by good farm horses at recent sales are enough to give the thoughtful man pause.

We believe that the Government should interfere as little as possible with the manufacturer and sale of farm machinery, which is badly needed in many sections of the country, should stop fooling around with fake shortages—should stop fooling the people anyway, in every respect—and should make some sound moves toward the maintenance of our continually decreasing horse population.

"The Defender," in the full vigor of the old Colonial spirit, wishes the Government would stop trying to put the people's minds on Dakar and Vladivostok and that the people in turn would make some determined effort to make the Government put its mind on America.



FORUM

It seems only proper to say here and now that we think "The Defender" is entitled to opinions as vigorous as he cares to make them. If you will only take another look at the picture of the old codger on Gordon Ross's delightful masthead of this publication, you can tell in a moment that he's not one to flinch words.

Let "The Defender" see something that he thinks ought to be attended to and he'll be out there pronto with ball and musket. Eliza—we can't really call her Mummie, can we?—is right at his side with a hay-fork and The Kid is just a few feet behind sounding the tocsin.

Which reminds us that the Communist Party in New York came out with a new emblem the other day that also included a fork. We got a kick out of it because the artist made it not a hay-fork but a manure fork.

Oh, we nearly forgot . . . Inasmuch as we expect to sound off when we feel like it, all our readers are cordially invited to do likewise. No holds barred.

R. F. D.

"THE DEFENDER"

To the Editor:

Have just seen and read from beginning to end "The Defender and City-Farmer," Volume I, Number 1. I certainly enjoyed it, every column. It ought to be very popular, as I think most city-farmers like to know what others of the same breed are doing.

That picture of the man who bought an abandoned farm but pictured ahead his dream farm is a dandy. May I have your permission to use it, giving credit to whomever you wish, and the caption? I once had a somewhat similar picture made, only my hero was sitting by a fireplace with his dream farm overhead.

For the past three years I have had a very small Farm Study Club for Boys and this summer am just starting another younger group, as the mainstays in the older group go to college this fall.

PAUL N. BOUGHTON,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

(The drawing by Gordon Ross went to Mr. Boughton with our compliments)

To the Editor:

I am deeply appreciative of "The Defender." Undoubtedly the little squibs and repartee will sit well with our city-farmer friends.

R. B. HINMAN,
Ithaca, N. Y.

To the Editor:

Since we have recently added a large farm to our property, the contents and articles of "Country Life" are of tremendously increased interest . . .

Now that we are would-be city-farmers, we of course like "The Defender" section and are very much interested in anything on fundamental farm practices. We have ahead of us a long program of building construction, land improvement, stock purchasing, and are eager for information, for we have a great deal to learn.

CHARLOTTE L. MERRIMAN,
Montpelier, Vt.

To the Editor:

I vote "aye" on your new enterprise. The Columbus city-farmers are highly interested in organization and have been doing some preliminary work, but have been delinquent in getting into action. We are hoping that a real live organization will be effected soon.

CHARLES S. DRUGGAN,
Columbus, O.

To the Editor:

I have been reading "The Defender," came to the letter of Donald Scott Sharpe, who is having his troubles with gophers. Will say that he is not the only one having trouble with these pests.

My ranch is high up in the mountains, 35 miles west of Denver. The gophers have almost taken the place. Please advise what to do to keep them under control.

L. G. HUMPHREY,
Sedalia, Colo.

Dear Defender:

You had an inquiry last month from an obviously tortured reader inquiring as to the best way to get rid of moles on his farm in Virginia.

If he will consult Col. George Morgan's notes on "To Clear a Garden of

Moles," owned by the Library of Princeton University and mentioned last month in your excellent contemporary, "Country Life," he will find the following advice:

"Count the number of Mole Hills, take a like number of peeled Walnuts, boil them an hour or more in Water with a large handful of Hemlock. In the hole of every Mole put such a Nut, which will destroy all that eat thereof."

J. A. P. BEETLE,
New York.

To the Editor:

The copy of "The Defender" struck a responsive chord. While I am not a member of a city-farmer club, not having heard of one in San Francisco, I am a farm owner and enthusiast.

"The Defender" is interesting and could grow up to be a real book. Here's luck to you, anyway.

S. R. HUTTON,
San Francisco, Cal.

To the Editor:

I was very happy to receive a copy of "The Defender."

For your information, Colorado has just gone in for small farms in a big way . . .

I am wholly in accord with your new idea.

C. F. CUSACK,
Denver, Colo.

To the Editor:

I was very glad to have a copy of the very interesting "The Defender." I heartily congratulate you for the progress you are making and the excellent manner in which you are taking care of this city-farmer movement.

EUSEBIO L. DARDET,
Habana, Cuba.

To the Editor:

You are so right about this city-farmer movement. I am especially aware of it in my home state, Virginia, where it seems to me that farms are changing hands very rapidly in many sections, and the purchaser is in many cases a city man.

Good luck . . . It is good reading.

EDITH FRAINE MARTIN,
New York.

To the Editor:

I enjoyed "The Defender" very much; I am sure it will be interesting to all your readers . . .

During the past few years we have practically liquidated all the trouble that occurred during the depression . . . City people generally have purchased quite a number of farm properties within the last six months, and I think that there are a large number of people thinking about it . . .

Our people are not so close to the war and are not as fearful of the future as they seem to be in your part of the country . . .

For the most part, the city business and professional men who have purchased, or are interested in purchasing country property are of the best and most thoughtful type—men who usually make a success of anything they attempt to do.

I am farming a 1,400-acre farm in the Willamette Valley, near Portland.

H. M. HAWKINS,
Portland, Ore.

FARM CLUB OF N. Y.

How the story of man's struggle against disease, told in technical language by an animal pathologist, could be made about as exciting as a best seller was what the members of the Farm Club of New York learned—what to their astonishment, shall we say?—when they came back out of the great outdoors for their first meeting of the fall in the Hotel Roosevelt on September 10.

R. F. Shope, a member of the staff of Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, N. J., was the speaker and he told of the battle that has been waged and is still being waged to discover the cause and cure of influenza in humans and in hogs. He traced the history of the disease and the surprise occasioned when it became evident, only recently, that there is some relationship between the two.

The doc spoke for an hour, which makes it obvious that even "The Defender" couldn't condense what he said into three or four paragraphs. But we do want to give you a rough idea of the scenario, which goes like this:

Hogs have worms in their lungs. These worms lay eggs. The eggs are expelled on to the ground in time and are eaten by the right kind of angle worms . . . quiet, please, there are 1,800 different species of angle worms. The eggs go through two larvae states inside the angle worms, who don't seem to mind this even a little bit. Baby piglets root up the angle worms, swallow the larvae. The larvae get back to their little gray home in the lungs, sometimes as late as four years later, and hatch out into fine healthy specimens, ready to lay more eggs.

Presto, you have the cycle by which hog influenza, which generally only bothers farmers from October to December and leaves them quite unworried the rest of the year, keeps in business. Maybe, too, you have there the as yet unknown key to one of the few remaining scourges of mankind.

In all, 56 members of the club heard Dr. Shope and two of them started bidding at once for the movie rights on this yarn, that is provided the Rockefellers can get a release from the right kind of angle worms or their legal proxies.



TULSA

Perhaps the greatest benefit that members of the Tulsa Farm Club, in Oklahoma, have received from their organization thus far is the extraordinary co-operative spirit it has developed. Without this club, its 125 members would just be so many individuals who happen to have farms in addition to their sizeable business interests.

Thanks to the club, however, these citizens of Tulsa have a common bond and a common interest. Breeders of beef cattle have sat down with breeders of milk cows, breeders of horses have come to meet breeders of pigs, poultry men have talked things over with fruit growers. It has been a good thing for the whole community.

Tulsa is the center of a very active part of the country, based in no small measure on the oil industry. It has, therefore, men and women with energy, brains, imagination, money—people with the pioneering spirit.

CANADA

The Hon. Joseph L. Boulanger, Deputy Minister of the Province of Quebec, Canada, kindly advises us that city-farmer clubs are making substantial progress across the border.

Two years ago, the Club des Habitants was organized in Quebec City, with Dr. Beaulieu as its president; to-day it has a hundred members and new applications are arriving every week. Most of the members are men of the professions or of business, who have an interest in farms and agricultural matters. Also, in co-operation with various Young Farmer Clubs and the Ladies' Handicraft Association, the club is working vigorously to beautify the Quebec countryside, particularly along the national highway.

Col. Boulanger writes "The Defender" that it was his privilege to bring the paper to the attention of the members of the Club des Habitants and that they were much interested in the progress being made by city-farmer clubs in the United States.

There is a similar club in Montreal and a third was to be opened this summer in Toronto.

"Needless to say," writes Col. Boulanger, "we would like very much to work in cooperation with similar organizations in the States. For that reason, we would appreciate receiving regulations, booklets, or literature pertaining to the farmer clubs' work."

"The Defender" would appreciate it if secretaries of the various American clubs would write as requested to Col. Boulanger, his address being: Office of the Prime Minister, Province of Quebec, Parliament Building, Quebec, Canada.

A toast to Canada!

CHICAGO

Since Albert M. Wolf appeared before the Chicago Farmers Club on April 5, 1939, to explain how the Edward J. Baker properties are operated in order to make a profit, 46 different speakers have appeared before the enthusiastic group headed by Wayne Dinsmore. This is the biggest city-farmer group in the country, with something over 500 members.

Almost every angle of farming has been touched upon. With the thought that other clubs might want suggestions of topics that deserve discussion, we list here a few:

"How to have green pasture crops practically the year 'round."

"Which is the safest bet for expansion: cattle, sheep, or swine?"

"Recent developments in milk marketing plans."

"Artificial breeding."

"Results from soil conservation."

"What results should be expected from a well-managed farm?"

"Our declining soil fertility."

"A program for agriculture."

"Relations of industry to farming."

"Soil tillage methods."

"Shall I buy stockers or feeders and what grade should they be?"

"How your farm is affected by the annual production of babies."

"Building up run-down farms."

Etc., Etc.

Suggestions for speakers may be obtained from "The Defender" if good men are not available in the section of the country where your club is located.

THE PEACE-MAKER



HAWAII

"The Defender" has made something of an impression in Hawaii, where there is a growing group of business men and women interested in agriculture, to say nothing of some of the greatest plantations in the world.

To give credit where credit is due, the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin," a promising contemporary of "The Defender," (it was started in 1882 and is generally acknowledged to be one of the outstanding papers of the country), has for more than a quarter of a century been actively engaged in promoting farming, diversified agriculture, market and kitchen gardening throughout the Territory of Hawaii. Annually they conduct a school and home garden contest which enrolls thousands of competitors.

One result of this has been a considerable development of interest in agricultural matters among the school children of Hawaii, which is of course all to the good.

As part of its enterprise, the paper several years ago launched a monthly agricultural and farm home publication called "Hawaii Farm and Home." This is by no means an inexpensive item, but the owners of the newspaper regard it as an important contribution to the development of this American territory in the mid-Pacific.

Ridley H. Allen, editor of the "Honolulu Star-Bulletin," writes us as follows:

"It occurs to me that we might somehow be linked up and geared in with the city-farmer clubs which are developing in the United States. We should like to know more about these and the organizations which sponsor them."

As an act of welcome and friendship, we suggest to secretaries of city-farmer clubs through the States that they write Mr. Allen and tell him something about their various organizations and modes of operation.



KANSAS CITY

October promises to be an unusually active month for the Farmers Club of Greater Kansas City. Two events are scheduled, the first entitled "Martha Logan's Kitchen," put on with the co-operation of Swift & Company, and the second the club's annual Hallowe'en party. The serious event is scheduled for October 14, the gaiety for October 31.

The members of the Kansas City club—business and professional men and their wives who have bought farms for investment, for peace and security, for hobbies—are finding the serious programs offered by their club most helpful. They are learning how to manage their farms on a profitable basis and doing it in the most delightful way imaginable, mostly by swapping experiences with men and women of similar tastes and interests.

One nice feature of the Kansas City program is that their programs are announced well in advance. November will be devoted to a discussion of agriculture's future in Missouri and Kansas and December to beef production.

The Kansas City group provides an example of how an alert and enthusiastic group of business men and women interested in farming can combine most effectively for their own good.

ST. LOUIS

The "Swap Sheet," official publication of the Farmers' Club of St. Louis is a neatly mimeographed and well bound book of 54 pages containing an extraordinary amount of information.

It contains 13 articles mostly summarized from the excellent talks given before the club at its Farmers' Day meeting, ranging from such subjects as "Agricultural Engineering Problems on the Farm," by Prof. J. C. Wooley, and "Agriculture and National Defense," by Dr. J. K. Galbraith, to "Successful Programs for Pasture Improvement," by three different experts, Roy W. Carpenter, George Stark, and Frank T. Zerwig.

In addition there is a list of articles for sale, from a registered Jersey bull to ten three-year-old cotton mules and a hay baler in good repair. Also articles wanted to buy, such as cheap gentle saddle mare for children and a second-hand spring tooth harrow.

Believe it or not, three men step right up and say they want jobs!



CINCINNATI

In the appointment of M. Raymond Dunn as executive secretary of the City Farmers Club of Cincinnati, that organization seems to have assured itself of an energetic and useful future.

Mr. Dunn has established headquarters in the Hotel Netherland Plaza and from his office there will supervise agricultural services for the more than 200 business and professional men of the city who own or operate farms in the area and are affiliated with the club.

A native of Colorado, Mr. Dunn is a graduate of the University of Missouri, College of Agriculture. He has been awarded agricultural scholarships and was the high individual at the National Dairy Show in 1917.

He has managed large farms, taught in the Dairy Department of the University of Missouri, been a county agent in Missouri and Ohio, and done research work for feed concerns.

The club was organized in November, 1939, by Frank Cain. Its original membership of 75 more than doubled within two months.



DENVER

So many of the residents of Denver have cast longing eyes on nearby farm properties that there is a possibility that a city-farmer club will be organized in that stronghold of the Rocky Mountains in the not distant future.

Recent events at Colorado Springs have emphasized the interest of residents of Colorado in livestock, particularly in horses. A thoroughly satisfying polo tournament was played at Broadmoor and while the players were mainly visitors, most of the horses came from nearby. About the same time there was a good horse show and a sale of Thoroughbreds that showed considerable promise.

Naturally, the country being what it is, there is a parallel interest in cattle. Colorado has some of the finest Hereford cattle in the world and recently some top Aberdeen Angus have been coming in there too.

ALSO WORTH READING

While the city-farmer can get practically all the information he needs for a well-ordered life from "The Defender," occasionally articles of value do appear in other publications. We intend here, from time to time, to bring them to our readers' attention.

"GOOD-BY TO THE HOMESTEAD FARM"—by Paul Schuster Taylor in "Harper's" for May. Here is a provocative piece dealing with the broad aspects of what people call "mechanization," which can be loosely translated into bigger farms and fewer men. Steadily, machines are doing to farming what they already have done to domestic handicraft production over the past century, with results decidedly upsetting if not revolutionary. Where industrialization of agriculture runs its full course the term "farmer" no more suggests a man with his hand on a plow than "manufacturer" now means what it once did—a maker of things by hand. Yet the real question, suggests this author, is not: Are we for or against more farm machines? It is: How can we distribute the benefits that more machines in agriculture can confer? How can we use them to create not poverty, fear, disunity, but well-being, security, unity? So long as we leave this problem unsolved, he says, we are neglecting a sure foundation of our defense.

"CONSUMER ATTITUDES—AND NO WONDER"—by Arthur Kudner in "The Advertiser" for August 12. The author, president of one of our most progressive advertising agencies, himself a city-farmer, points to advertising as a possible solution of the problems we face so long as we have a surplus economy. Mass consumption is the answer to mass production; indeed, neither could have grown up without the other. In those countries where advertising flourishes, the working man has a better job and gets more pay, owns more things contributing to his comfort and pleasure than the man in a similar position anywhere else in the world; the consumer knows more about health and hygiene and the art of living; the farmer has wider markets for his products, less drudgery, a pleasanter home, closer contacts with his neighbors, better hours; the manufacturer who uses advertising has a steadier business and his stockholders get more customary dividends. He quotes Emerson as saying that nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm. We believe him. He couldn't be right.

"WHEN THERE IS PEACE"—by an unidentified young officer in the British Army, in "The Land," Winter issue, 1941. The generation in battle dress has more than the burden of the war to shoulder; on it will fall also the tasks of the aftermath. How can the demobilization be effected in order to prevent the distress that beset the generation of 1914-1918? The author suggests Land Service Camps, where the men would be given an opportunity to do useful and necessary work in healing surroundings, where they would be given a chance to think afresh about the vocations they wish to follow, where they could meet to pool their ideas. He wants to make sure that the men in Battle Dress, no matter how sick they are going to be of organized social life at the end of the war, win the peace instead of dying in the war.

OTHER CLUBS

Reports are in the works from a number of city-farmer organizations through the country whose goings and doings have not yet been bared to the world by "The Defender." It is only reasonable to assume, therefore, that something will appear in these pages soon from such places as the following:

LANSING, MICHIGAN—We hear that an active group, spurred on by purring automobile motors, is in action in this fine farming country.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA—Clayton Briggs is chairman of the Fort Wayne Businessmen's Farmers Club.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN—There is a Milwaukee Farmers' Club, as indeed there should be in this part of the country, of which Robert R. Elsner is the president.

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA—Considerable interest in the city-farmer movement is being evidenced by the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh through its Commerce and Finance Division.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA—The Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce, of which Morton F. Hayman is the executive secretary, has its eye and a few fingers on the city-farmer trend.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—The Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, thoroughly familiar with what is going on in other parts of Ohio so far as city-farmer activity is concerned, is actively interested, with Earl D. Haefner in charge.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN—There have been so many changes in Detroit's physiognomy as a result of the rapid expansion of the Motor City, that the Detroit Agricultural Club, of which O. B. Price is secretary, has plenty to do.

KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN—The Kalamazoo Farmers Club is active, with W. J. Lawrence as its president.

It will be noted that the principal strength of the city-farmer movement seems to be through the Middle West. However, inquiries have been received from such places distant from the midwest as Cuba, Hawaii, Canada, which indicate that a rapid spread is in progress.



PHILADELPHIA

Surprising in view of the great number of excellent farms in the environs of Philadelphia is the fact that we have not yet heard of a city-farmer club in that community. Possibly there is no city with so widespread an interest in farming generally, in fine stock, in the manly sports that make life in the country so pleasant.

There is some talk of a city-farmer club in Bucks County. Whether it will amount to anything is hard to say because so many of the countrymen there are residents of New York, members of the Farm Club of New York.

*The farmer takes the winds,
the clouds, the sunbeams, the rolling stars,
into partnership, and,
asking no dividend, they let him retain the entire profits.*

—ALEXANDER SMITH,

PAMPHLETS

The number of pamphlets which contain material of interest and use to city-farmers would, if laid end to end, reach right into the waste-basket. "The Defender" here proposes, from time to time, to rescue a few that deserve to avoid such a dire fate.

"FACTS ABOUT SUGAR"—tells about the development of the sugar industry in recent times in the Florida Everglades, available by writing Clarence R. Bitting, president of the United States Sugar Corporation, 20 Exchange Place, N. Y.

"SOYBEANS VS. SOYBEAN OIL MEAL FOR FATTENING CALVES"—points out how the latter gave a decidedly better performance when the two were compared as sources of protein for fattening steer calves, obtainable from the Ohio Experiment Station, Wooster, O.; ask for Bulletin No. 210.

"NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE FEEDING AND NUTRITION OF HORSES AND MULES"—by Dr. F. B. Morrison and Prof. G. W. Salisbury, both of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., obtainable from the Horse and Mule Association of America, 407 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; ask for Booklet No. 257.

"WEIGHT REDUCTION WITH SAFETY AND COMFORT"—sounds like a trip up the Nile with Betty and Jim but is actually a useful booklet for professional use published by the National Live Stock and Meat Board, 407 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Includes reducing menus.



TWIN CITIES

That a section of the country as rich as the great Northwest in farmland, to say nothing of dairy herds, should have a vigorous and alert club of city-farmers is certainly not to be wondered at. Let us say promptly, then, that the Twin City Farmers, Inc., with headquarters in St. Paul, Minnesota, is one of the most enthusiastic in the country.

William T. Foley is president of the Twin City organization, L. A. Page vice-president, and Horace Dudley Klein, one of the publishers of our excellent contemporary, "The Farmer," which reaches something over a quarter of a million dirt farmers out through the Middle West, is the secretary-treasurer.

In addition to the above named, the following are directors of the Twin City club: Alex G. Huhn, Arthur D. Hyde, Chester W. Johnson, James W. McNary and Paul A. Schilling.

The Twin City organization did one very nice if unsuspecting thing last month. Its secretary-treasurer was in New York and present at a meeting of the Farm Club of New York. Hardly had the meeting opened when Mr. Klein, in a burst of enthusiasm for which he'll probably get what-for when he gets back home, invited any visiting fireman from New York to attend any meeting of the Twin City organization, anytime.

Though Mr. Klein didn't tell us to do so, we go right ahead and extend the invitation to any member of our farm clubs anywhere. Folks, there seems to be "Welcome" on the mat in St. Paul. Skol!



CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

Are You Looking For A Lake?

by LEE WULFF

THE fly or bait caster in whose vicinity there lies a lake upon which he can depend for good fishing, week in and week out, throughout the entire season is among the sport's chosen few. For those not so blessed who are hoping to find such a haven the following words may have some interest.

In looking for one of those all too rare bodies of water the first thing to be considered is its fish producing capacity. Capacity to produce fish that furnish most sport throughout the season, — bass, pike, pike-perch, etc., — depends largely upon the amount of food available for them.

Such food is produced largely in those areas of a lake that are less than twelve feet deep. The greater the percentage of a lake's area lying at that depth, or shallower, the more chance there is that it will be a lake to depend on. In addition, it is the water twelve feet or less in depth from which it is easy to bring up a fish to plug or fly.

The really productive area of a deep lake is limited to a narrow section that follows its shore line. Because it can produce less game fish food, the deep lake usually produces fewer fish. It is comparatively easy to know where to fish in a deep lake since the shoreline is the obvious choice, but to fish a shallow

lake, where many of the thick beds of weeds fail to reach the surface to indicate the presence of a productive fishing ground below, requires a knowledge of a lake's bed that can only be acquired by days of study or from someone who has put in the necessary time.

Another advantage of the shallow lake lies in the opportunity offered to either one or two anglers to get the most fishing in a given amount of time.

WHEN two anglers in a boat are engaged in casting the shoreline one man handles the oars while the other one casts. In open water fishing, however, both men can cast from opposite ends of the boat while the wind drifts them over wide areas of good fishing ground. The trip back into the wind while one man must row can be made quickly and without much loss of fishing to the oarsman. There is no need of constant changes in the boat's course to be exactly the right distance from a preferred depth.

In a lake with much good bottom both men can be casting for 80 or 90 per cent of the time when a breeze is blowing. A lone angler in such a lake can row up into the wind, trolling on the way, then cast as he drifts. In shore-line fishing, the lone fisherman

must alternately exchange the rod for the oars every minute or so. Fish are usually a little warier, too, along the shore because the boat is between them and the deep water they look to for safety. When the water on all sides of them is about the same depth the fish have no fear of being cut off from a safe retreat.

When looking for a dependable lake, judge it by the total catch it affords those who fish it. The catch taken out by the still fishermen is most important because a good still fishing lake is almost certain to be a good casting lake. The reason many of them are not considered in that light is because the casters have not been willing to put in the time required to learn which areas are productive and which are not. For some, the monotony of casting on relatively uninteresting surfaces without too much action during the period required to learn the lake's bed becomes tiresome and they call it a day before they have obtained the knowledge that will give them good fishing.

The catch of panfish in a lake is an indication of the food available for game fish that feed on them. The catch of fish such as bass, pickerel, and pike by casting should be greater than that of the same (Continued on page 46)

LIFE

begins

when you buy a farm

*Plantation of Plenty
Vicksburg, Miss.*

by LARSTON D. FARRAR

PRINTED neatly in black italics on the white mailbox are the letters: "W. R. Ferris." The initials stand for "William Randolph," but passersby are not interested so much in initials and names when they stand before this mailbox . . . which, like a button on a loud shirt, is one small part of a plantation without parallel in the Deep South.

The Ferris Plantation fifteen miles south of Vicksburg is not the largest plantation in Mississippi. It is not the most profitable. It does not have the most beautiful "big house." Yet, it is the most unusual from the standpoint of swift scientific development and the most beautiful when viewed from every angle.

It is approached after you pass through land that brings memories of "Tobacco Road," land as eroded and as poverty-stricken as that portrayed in Margaret Bourke-White's photos or Erskine Caldwell's books on the South. The Ferris "place" is apparent the moment you enter its environs, for even the public road that runs through it for more than a mile is smoother and straighter than elsewhere on the route.

More important than the road is the atmosphere of plenty which greets eyes tired from dust, drab farm homes, innumerable curves and thick underbrush. The moment you hit Ferris land, you can tell it by the spic-and-span white board fence lining the road, by the

stumpless acres of beautiful farmland, by the clean, green pastures, by the painted tenant cottages and the glistening white barns.

Almost automatically, you look for the main house that belongs to this oasis in a desert of neglected land, and you see it on the highest hill. Centrally located, this home is in the most logical possible spot for the director of the plantation, for the hill commands a view of the whole enterprise.

Unless you are very different from

other newcomers to this road, you will stop at the wide driveway which opens onto the road and read the name on the neat, white postbox. Even after you have passed here dozens of times, you will automatically lessen the speed of your car to drink in the beauty of this wide valley.

Invited guests who reach the postbox do not pause long. Quickly, they drive through the white gate and up the pine-lined curving driveway to the eight-room bungalow which serves as "the big



The "big house" on the Plantation of Plenty is this attractive bungalow situated on a hill overlooking the whole enterprise



A visitor on the terrace of the plantation's main house uses glasses to bring the borders of the far flung Ferris land closer; note the neat, whitewashed tenant houses in the middle distance

house." They meet there smiling William Randolph Ferris, whose white teeth glisten beneath a tanned face and whose eyes crinkle even in the shade.

Meeting Bill Ferris for the first time is like renewing acquaintances with an old friend. As the O'Haras and the Tarletons of Tara fame, he looks upon hospitality as one of the seven key virtues and makes you feel as much at home in his rambling, well-furnished bungalow as a bear in its own den.

Before long, you'll be asking him how he came to be "wasting" his life in this out-of-the-way place, halfway between Vicksburg and Utica. (All the time, however, you'll be wishing he would abdicate and let you take over and waste your life!) He'll likely reply by saying, "Let's give the horses a little exercise."

Down through a meadow that looks like a Longfellow poem, into green pastures, beside still waters, up wooded hills to old sunken trails where Natchez Indians crouched to dodge the arrows of the Chickasaws you go. All is silent, apparently, but when the horses stop for a drink, you can hear the call of a mocking bird, the caw-caw of a distant crow, the lilt of a field lark, a thousand and one little noises indicating that this ancient ground is full of life.

In the hills and on the sunken trails behind Bill's home, there are caves that were hide-outs for halfbreed criminals of more than a century ago. These outlaws and bandits, journeyed to

Natchez, on the legendary Natchez trace which is near Bill's home and it is not unlikely that bad men of those early days used his land as headquarters for their nefarious plunderings of caravans moving down from Nashville.

Out to the woods, you canter down a long road that leads to the highway, which you cross to enter fields thick with clover. Bill is interested in clover,

for it has done more to build his land than any other crop. He points out:

"We are now on land that used to be so depleted it wouldn't grow three bales of cotton on ten acres. I put vetch and burr clover on it . . . and the results have been exceptional, for the same land today yields practically a bale to an acre. The next section of land is planted in red clover, the next in crimson clover



A view of the white-fenced, pine lined driveway which leads through green pastures and fertile fields to the main house



A few of the many mules raised on the plantation are seen at the upper left; upper right is a pasture scene looking from the gate; lower left shows swine in the burr clover, and lower right, some Hereford heifers

and the next in white. I made it a point to learn which type works best by using all types, and I have discovered that some land will respond more quickly to one kind of clover than another."

Bill said that for very depleted land, he has discovered that vetch is the best soil-builder. However, it is the most expensive, too, and he sticks to clover in revitalizing land, having learned that the leguminous roots are best and cheapest on his type of land.

So depleted was the soil on the plantation when Bill took it over in 1932, he was able to gather only 80 bales of cotton from 300 acres under cultivation and to get only 160 bushels of corn from 200. Last year, he made 180 bales of good, short staple cotton on 196 acres of land, at the same time obtaining 5,000 barrels of corn on 160 acres. He also made 300 tons of hay on 100 acres.

Although none of these yields is a record for Mississippi, since farmers throughout the rich Delta land average better than a bale of cotton to an acre year in and year out, the fact that these yields were obtained on out-of-Delta land is mouth-opening to most farmers. A hill-country farmer, or a south Mississippi farmer, who gets an average of a bale to an acre planted thinks he is doing exceptionally well. The fact that his soil was worn almost completely out when he took it over makes Bill's present yields extraordinary.

However, these aren't the only crops Bill now grows. After diversifying more each year growing things now include soy beans, of which he gets 25 bushels to an acre; oats, which are threshed for the livestock; a couple of acres of sugar cane, which brings him syrup for his own table as well as profit in Vicksburg; sorghum cane, which is used as ensilage; cotton, which increases in yield each year; corn, which dupli-

cates the cotton; all the vegetables he needs for immediate home consumption, and for preserving, and various fruits.

To get the facts from Bill, you have to talk them out of him. And to do this, you need to get him seated in one of the comfortable canvas chairs on the little sunporch in front of his bungalow where you can see the entire productive portion of the plantation.

The year Bill went to the Ferris



Bill Ferris, master of the plantation, is seen with two of the Shetland ponies he raises, a newborn pony foal and a future horseman

plantation to live, which was nine years ago, it was not by any standards the place it is today. For years, his father had been an absentee landlord, letting an overseer operate the plantation. When Bill went out to the farm for the first time, he was a sick young man, having had a serious back ailment. He had recovered fully before being there a year.

Obtaining his father's permission to "experiment" with the farm, Bill went into Vicksburg and borrowed \$5,000 with which to put into effect some ideas he had formulated while helplessly looking over the great stretch of land. He had never farmed before, but his father had been a farmer and Bill knew the language. Apparently, he knew more than the language . . .

Going to work on the 2,800 acres of "hills and hollows and trees and weeds," Bill first re-organized the few tenants remaining on the plantation. He gave them the choice of going to work or going away, and he informed each family that it would henceforth have its own garden, its own cow, its own porkers . . . no more "store bought" food than was absolutely imperative. It was, as he declares today, good business for the tenants to make them self-sufficient and good business for him to bring this reform about.

Next, he had all the tenant houses repaired and painted white. Then, under his supervision, a fence was put around each of the little white houses so that each tenant could look upon the enclosed land as "mine." These fences were painted white, too, as well as the small barn that was constructed for each tenant house.

This "reform," which should be elementary to farmers everywhere, a logical man would think, is itself very unusual in Mississippi. Landholders, wanting only work from their tenants, have seldom stopped to think how much better off their land, their crops and their tenants would be if they cut down on the tremendous tenant mobility. Yet, each year, thousands upon thousands of tenants move in an effort to find a little better place to live with a little better food. Bill's tenants stay on his place year after year, mainly because of his attitude of helpfulness . . . and because of the fact that he teaches them to help themselves!

As for himself, Bill put in the same reforms in regard to his sustenance. He decided to live insofar as possible off the fruits of his land . . . and he has followed that policy. In rapid order, too, he had other needed work accomplished—thickets were burned from each side of the highway, the land was cleared partially of great stumps that interfered with agricultural machines, fences were constructed, roads built. There was hardly a time of the daylight when men were not working in his sight, as he, too, worked at the little house on

the hill. He burned the midnight oil making plans for other improvements. Soon there was a good road up the hill to his home, a new Deleo lighting system, and clover on the depleted ground.

"I first planned to turn this into a livestock farm," Bill said, "but my observation convinced me that much of the land would never make good pasture and that it would be more profitable to continue to grow corn, cotton and other crops. Since I made that decision, the quality and quantity of both the crops and the livestock have been bettered measurably."

Today, Bill sells, at a profit, wool sheared from his own sheep; wood cut from his own carefully cleared land; lambs from his own ewes; beef reared on his own pastures; pork from his own sows, and Shetland ponies born and trained near his own backyard, not to forget his cotton, his corn, his sugar cane and an occasional goat.

The few dilapidated buildings which graced the plantation when he took over today are gone, but in their places

are more substantial, more modern buildings and many more of them. The little bungalow that was constructed during his first year had grown into a well-furnished eight-room home; there are now eighteen glistening white tenant houses, each with a front yard flower garden and a backyard vegetable garden, and each with a small barn containing a cow, a few hogs, other things that would look strange to a tenant who has hitherto devoted his whole life to cotton farming.

There are four large barns, surrounded by storage bins. There is farm machinery worth several thousand dollars, there are seven miles of barbed wire and board fencing. Every inch of the plantation is under fence, while all the various pastures and land under cultivation to different crops are fenced-off, there is a modern, well-constructed log smokehouse, and a modern powerhouse, which contains the auxiliary Deleo lighting plant to be used in case the Rural Electrification Authority's current ever fails. Inside this great square power (Continued on page 46)



William Randolph Ferris, who has wrought such wonders on this stretch of Mississippi land, is seen going over his accounts in his office



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SOIL & MAN

"I GO OUT EACH MORNING AND SEE MIRACULOUS CHANGES"—LOUIS BROMFIELD

SURELY the radio interview, entirely unrehearsed, is one of the paradoxes of our age. The means of communication are magical, no less, and what comes out of all the machinery at the far end is generally feeble. But not invariably. Sometimes a man or a woman faced with a mike and a bland, persistent inquisitor will say something that rings clear, true and vibrant. Now and then, on the cluttered airways, you catch a breath of fresh air.

At the Ohio meeting of Friends of the Land, of which we spoke here last month, WLW, Cincinnati, ran a sound-truck into a Columbus alley by a big hotel. They took a microphone into a hotel parlor and ran what was said down a cable on to a record in the truck. This was late on a Friday. They rushed the record to the home office that night and put it on the air by transcript Saturday noon. And so, by a marvel of science, the word was spread. As some 350 to 500 Friends of the Land (no accurate checkup was made) drove into Louis Bromfield's Malabar Farm for lunch that Saturday they could hear his voice, in the flesh, shouting directions where to park, and at the same time hear him declaring by radio from the dashboards of their cars:

"My life has been somewhat divided between night clubs and manure piles. I come from a family of farmers. It is in my blood. I wanted to be a farmer at the beginning but my father disagreed. He wanted me to be a writer and make enough money to be a farmer on my own terms. I followed his advice. That is how I came to be a writer and

how I came to live out of America for more than fifteen years.

"I have travelled and have seen what happened in China and India from soil erosion. I have also seen and lived in countries like France with no erosion and no deforestation. France is the only country in Europe beside Russia which is self-supporting. Whatever happens, that is its strength.

"When the lunatics began emerging to power; when this terrible thing we are now in the midst of became inevitable, we came back to America, my wife, children and I. We came back to Ohio. I had forgotten what a beautiful state it was. I had been here but one night in twenty years. I have always lived near the land. Now I have come back to the land where I was born. Nothing I have ever done has given me the same deep satisfaction. How grateful the land can be if you treat it right, and how quickly it will respond!"

Ed Mason and his colleagues of WLW who put on the Saturday "Everybody's Farm" hours are unusually humane inquisitors, but they could not help geying this City Farmer a little, or trying to. From the transcript record:

Mason: "I saw your picture in the paper the other day and it looked as if you were picking peas or something."

Bromfield: "Yes, I tend the vegetables and orchards."

Mason: "Let's see your hands . . . Yes, ladies and gentlemen, I can swear the man has callouses! Looks like a hoe handle did it. Tell us something about your other work."



Louis Bromfield's Malabar Farm in Ohio—"Our problem here is to keep the rain that God gave us and not let it run off"



Left to right are Boyce Bromfield, Morris L. Cooke, Louis Bromfield, Hugh Bennett, J. D. Ortweiler, John Cunningham at the recent Ohio Meeting of Friends of the Land

Bromfield. "I shall have a new novel coming out in the fall and I am working on a Hollywood adaptation of Hemingway's 'For Whom the Bell Tolls'. But my other business, writing, is getting more and more to be the means of raising money for farming and conservation.

"Our problem here is to keep the rain that God gives us and not let it run off. It is as simple as that. Conservation is something that touches every citizen—the banker, the hunter, the fisherman, the recreationist, every one. The land is the bottom of everything, everywhere in the world. It always has been, and it always will be."

BROMFIELD & DRAKE

About three years ago when the Bromfields came home from foreign parts their boat landed in Baltimore. Word had come 'on ahead that he had the farming fever. Real estate agents met him at the dock along with reporters, I recall; and what these agents had in mind were large estates, in Maryland. But home soil drew him at once beyond the Alleghenies and the very next day he bought the first tract of the present 700 acres of Malabar Farm, which is situated near Mansfield, Ohio.

He did not want the sort of fat bottomland he had grown up on. For years he had remembered a poor spot, a bit uphill, on his grandfather's place in Ohio. The land there was poor; it was sick, it needed help, the farm hands told him. Bromfield was only six years old then, but he had remembered that.

He had money enough now to

buy the flattest, blackest land in Ohio. He bought thinned hilly land instead. A top farm right at the skyline, another one half way down the valley, and a third one inclining into that northern Ohio valley which is known as Pleasant Valley, and rightly: This is his land today.

The main house, as he has made it over, is spacious, and sprawling with nothing estaty about it. The lawn is small. The other buildings are staunch, modern and plain. The swimming pool is a sizable farm pond with an earth and cement dam. As for the fields, Bromfield and Max Drake, his manager have made them over completely in three years, along contour lines.

Max Drake is a local product who came up through the 4-H Clubs and graduated in agriculture at Ohio State. "My partner," says Bromfield, "is one of the new kind of farmers. I could not possibly have done all this myself. He knows his business and he really loves the land. The nation owes men like Max a great debt."

Ohio is only a little way west of the eastern tidewater in miles but it remains in many important particulars rather far West in feeling. In Pleasant Valley, at least, a valley rather remote from suburban influences, you will find between owner and manager nothing at all of that Sir and My Man attitude which arises, unfortunately—a constant hindrance to real progress in real farming—between many an estate manager and owner along the Atlantic shore. Both Drake and Bromfield like to work and sweat together in the fields. They like to guy each other and learn from

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each other. In three short years they have done wonders with Malabar Farm.

"One of the first things," says Bromfield, telling about it, "was to turn parts of the land back into pasture, and on all plowed land to work toward cover crops in winter. We had every possible form of erosion. Where there were ugly gullies we are growing good crops now.

"Our land is on the top of one of Ohio's watersheds. There is nothing above us but sky. So we have a little experiment of our own in erosion control. High up on our land we threw around a hill a great terrace ditch—3 feet deep, 12 to 15 feet wide. The rains did the sodded ditch and then seep down through sod. That keeps a lot of water up the hill.

"We are keeping the cattle out of the woods and letting the forests go back to what they were in the early days of Ohio. We have on our 700 acres not a

square field, or, if we can help it, not a clean fence row. Our furrows follow the contours of the hills and the terrace ditches do the same. Because we keep the water on the place we are growing 30 or 40 percent more crops than we did in the old-fashioned way.

"It is marvelous how quickly nature responds. We have brought forth seepage springs where there had been no water before. A spring that had gone down to a dead mud puddle by an old homestead site on the place has come to life again with crystal clear water now.

"We are creating again the kind of land which once existed here. There is satisfaction in that. I take deep pleasure in going out every morning and seeing the miraculous changes which have happened, and which are happening, and which will go on happening until the end of our lives."

LIFE BEGINS WHEN YOU BUY A FARM

(Continued from page 43)

house, which harks of the log forts of pioneer days, is a neat office, while on the ground floor is room for three large automobiles, farm machinery and a machine shop.

Bill learned early in his farm career that a "farmer must conserve from every angle, his land, his money, his time and his thoughts." Working from sun-up to sun-down from almost the first day he took over the plantation, Bill has learned that it's not hard work, but worry, that makes men sick and tired and discouraged.

He has saved his farm's resources, his woodlands. Thus, instead of exchanging timber for service at the sawmill he paid off in cash, after learning that he would make a better profit by selling his timber for cash later.

The various animals on his plantation have proved profitable through the years. Whereas he had 30 sheep in 1935, today he has 90 which graze on his burr clover. He shears the sheep and sells the lambs, but keeps the ewes. He has two registered Southdown rams and is well-satisfied with their propensities. A few years ago, he purchased some goats with which to clear brush land, and today he has 150 head.

Bill has learned that he can sell his beef alive and make more profit than if he goes to the expense of slaughtering. He has 150 Herefords, 130 graded brood cows, two registered Hereford bulls, four registered Hereford cows and four Aberdeen-Angus bulls.

"As a matter of fact, I obtained the Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus bulls to see which did the best in this particular locale, but there is no noticeable difference. I sell quite a few beef cattle on the hoof, getting approximately \$1,000 for 60

head. I have two registered boars and 16 brood sows, from which I get an average of two litters a year, each litter averaging six pigs. I keep an average of 150 hogs on the plantation at all times. I sell pork on foot."

Bill also has work horses and brood mares, from which he gets his mules for farm work and to sell. He also has a Shetland stallion and several brood mares. He sells ponies in Vicksburg and surrounding territory at a handsome profit.

The ideas which Bill has followed in building his plantation of plenty are just as profitable to the rich Delta planters who have the lushest soil in the world with which to work as for the hill-country farmers who come to see what he has wrought on what was considered "pretty po' land." Modestly, yet with authority, he points out that one of the most useful tools in his possession has been the idea that beauty is valuable financially as well as esthetically.

"It may seem pointless to more practical men," Bill declares today, "but beauty in my opinion is a big factor in production on a plantation. The beauty I have

strived to create here has helped me immeasurably and has acted to spur the tenants to better work, they realize that they are working to build their lives today as well as to make money."

To encourage his helpers to take interest in the care of their homes and meals (in a land where most tenants live off sourdough and sorghum and hominy), Bill offers yearly cash prizes to the tenants who have the neatest premises and the best gardens. By doing this, he saves money that would have to go to supplying them with food, helps them to achieve a more balanced diet, makes them more attentive to their surroundings.

He knows, perhaps better than any man in the state, the fact that depleted, worn-out soil can be rebuilt. And although by using rotating crops, clovers and vetch and other soil-builders, he has done much to check erosion and depletion, he is today co-operating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture in contour terracing his entire plantation to prevent the loss of top-soil. This work is being supervised by government experts, although Bill actually foots the bill, for he will get the benefits in better land.

No executive's position could tempt Bill from the joys that are his on his own plantation. Yet, Bill still harbors a nostalgia for the medical profession, which he intended to follow when he was side-tracked by his illness just after finishing Millsaps College in Jackson. The son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene B. Ferris, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, Bill was born and reared in northeast Mississippi, but moved to Jackson as a young man. At college there, he collected "demerits and rocks," majoring in geology and general science.

His two brothers, who envy him as much as he likely envies them, are Eugene Ferris, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lucian Ferris, of Vicksburg, both practicing physicians. He has two sisters, both of whom visit his plantation each spring and summer.

No one ever thinks to ask Bill how to do what he has done, but everybody wants to take over as quickly as he learns the joys of life on the plantation. Ousting Bill would probably be more difficult than building a place just like his, however, his friends say.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A LAKE?

(Continued from page 39)

species by still fishing assuming the two types of fishermen are of equal ability.

The variety of fish in a lake should be considered. The greater the number of species the more consistent the fishing should be. When the hot weather drives the bass into deep water and they turn to night feeding, waters that hold bass only are likely to give

pretty poor sport by daylight, but if pickerel or northern pike are added they fill in otherwise dull hours. Similarly, a variety of species gives a reservoir of sport when unfavorable conditions reduce the numbers of one kind.

If you're a shore line fishing addict and you start a search for one of these old standbys you may have to change your fishing

mouthful of fat. In open water fishing, the most important thing is to have your lure cover as much good water as possible at a speed that will give it an attractive action. Placement and casting accuracy have little importance.

The most productive lures are those that hold the highest average attractiveness for all species and the ratio of attractiveness to the various species should be in proportion to their abundance. For instance, in a given lake a spoon of the Daredevil type may be best for pickerel, a small surface plug best for bass, and a spinner and worm or small spoon combination fished deep best for walleyed pike. It may turn out that a small plug with considerable metal for flash that follows the middle water will be most productive, all things considered.

No lake is a universal success story. All have their poor areas and their demerits all have their temperamental days. But a lake should be judged by the catches of those who know it well and the total catch, divided by the number of anglers, times the days they fished is the key to a lake's productivity. The thought often comes to an angler that a lake is overfished when, on fishing it for the first time, he sees a great many boats out and he himself fails to connect. Actually, a large number of fishermen, especially if they are still fishermen, is usually a sign of a very productive body of water.

This is true of my own ace in the hole, Saratoga Lake near Saratoga Springs, New York. Saratoga is approximately four miles across, roughly square, with a large proportion of its area consisting of productive water. An outlet, flowing slowly down to Grangerville to spill over a dam before it joins the Hudson, provides a sanctuary of smooth water and a place for spot casting when the main body of the lake is rough or an angler wishes to break the monotony of open water fishing. From the opening of the northern pike and walleye seasons in May until the cold snaps of November an average of at least 100 boats fish it daily, with peak days of many times that number.

Saratoga's crop of fish includes both species of black bass, great northern pike, pickerel, walleyed pike, yellow perch, sunfish, bluegills, rock bass, catfish, carp and eels. Its food supply consists of the young of all these species as well as shiners, crawfish, and the usual underwater insect life of a lake with abundant vegetation.

Both fly casting and bait casting rods fit into the picture and I rarely go out without both types of tackle aboard. When the wind is sweeping across the lake fly fishing loses its attractiveness but when the breeze is light or calm prevails the fly rod is as effective and often more sport than the short rod.

My fishing tactics have changed in the years I've fished the lake. A confirmed bass bug addict at the start, I've drifted away from them except at night. The northern pike and walleyes prefer a streamer fly or streamer and spinner combination and the bass seem to like it as well. Although I miss the surface strike I catch more fish and that makes up for it.

At night the walleyes take a floating lure almost as well as one that travels under water, and the northern pike quit feeding so with the darkness the floating fly rod lure comes into its own again. My favorite colors for plugs, after trying a great many, have settled down to two, red and white and all black. Night or day they get results.

My own knowledge of the lake, picked up in more than a score of years, is far less than that of John, whose absence on a fishing junket to Saratoga would be a major catastrophe. The experience he has acquired in more than forty years of fishing there shows up in our catches. The broad waters of the lake hold no secret from him of what lies beneath and his method of lining up landmarks on the shore to mark our course and his estimates of the depths we travel over seem infallible.

On a day when we find that only one type of fish comes to our lures from an area that normally produces all four, we move to a section that is favored by that particular fish. When fishing is poor we work the bars of different depths and try to let the striking fish give us a definite depth line to follow. If the wind is strong and whitecaps are rolling, our hopes are pointed toward connecting with a northern pike.

Although I sneak off to fish shoreline lakes from time to time and warm my ego with the thrill of dropping a plug or fly into the special places that seem to have been created just to hold bass, when I crave certain action I turn to Saratoga Lake, and I can count on the fingers of my hands the times she's let me down.

This article hasn't been written with an eye to making the reader jealous but rather to help some of you to locate something that may prove well worth the search. Look for a lake with large shallow areas. When you find one, spend a couple of days casting over the areas most productive to the still fishermen. Keep taking soundings and spread your casting out over the productive areas of the depths you get your fish in and remember to mark by points on the shore the spots that have been productive for they are likely to produce consistently. You may tire of open water fishing as a steady diet but there's a deep satisfaction in having an ace in the hole that produces fish in quantity and will support a lot of anglers without having them all rub elbows along the shore.

Laker of Love



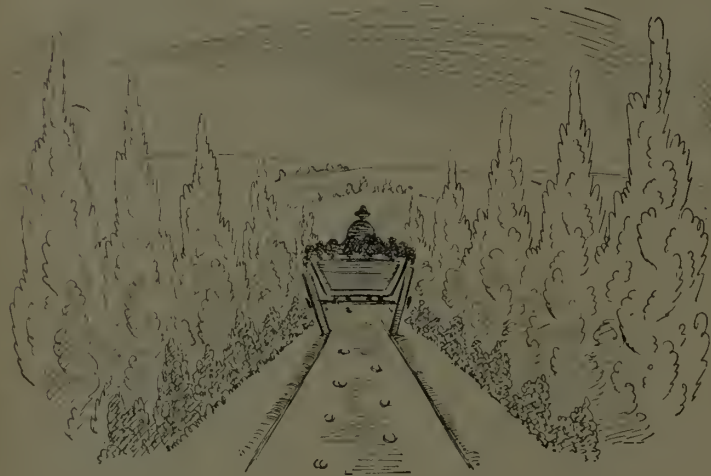
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Cellar and Pantry

JUST A STEAK AT TWILIGHT—A DISCUSSION OF OUTDOOR COOKERY

How to cook in the open without losing your friends or your influence upon people is a subject that is a challenge to an editor who by use and custom has dedicated his more or less five dollar words to the gentler aspects of polite society, if any, as at present constituted. I fear that we must face the fact, however, that according to the latest Gallup poll, there is no such thing as polite society, that society went Woodlawn with Grandma Astor, Ward McAlister and the Supreme Court of the United States.

Whatever vestiges remain of ancient ermine or chinchilla fail to mask the fact that today there lurks a beast in the breast of every modern man and every modern woman, for that matter. Deep in the blood streams of each one of us are strange and savage currents that source from our Cro-Magnon ancestors who crouched in caves and cooked the day's kill over fires that crackled at the cavern's mouth.

From a culinary point of view North America has gone completely aboriginal. As I write a million charcoal fires glow beneath the amber August stars. The fat that drips from sovereign three-inch sirloins, from purse-proud porterhouses, from humble hamburgers, from spread-eagled broilers and from the frequent and familiar frankfurters, bits the hot coals with the hiss of an early Christian martyr and flares into yellow flames that accent the shadows and high-light the features of the attendant Carnivori.

I have a horrid presentiment that at some point in a general discussion of *al fresco* dining it will be necessary to bring up the subject of the clambake and the barbecue, that as an honest observer and reporter of the outdoor antics of the American fauna, I will be compelled to put on my asbestos mittens and deal with these aspects of life in the raw as I view them through completely non-spleenetic spectacles.

There is not a milligramme of malice in my soul. As a little boy I always had the complete confidence of Vernie Smith, my Sunday-school teacher. I cherish beautiful, really beautiful memories of school picnics at Oneida Lake and Erieville Reservoir, of ice cream socials and strawberry festivals, of oyster suppers and of the hop-dances that celebrated the harvesting of those sovereign flowers that flavor beer.

At the mere mention, however, of a clambake or a barbecue I become malign, malevolent, and the milk of human kindness curdles in my more or less bosom.

In all fairness I will concede that a barbecue is sometimes one thing and sometimes another. On occasion a barbecue is an out-of-doors repast where the corpses of whole oxen, hair and hoofs removed of course, are toasted over bonfires while thousands wait to tear them limb from limb. At other times the barbecue descends to the low level of sub-soil cuisine which is the particular province of the clambake.

If fortunately, you have never been to a clambake I'll tell you how it's done. First you dig a sizeable pit in the ground, line it with stones and build a brisk fire in it. If we could stop right there with the biblical injunction that "Whoso diggith a pit shall fall therein," all would be well; but this never happens. The clambake-contriver is much too wary for this.

He has at hand literally bushels of tender, succulent clams in their sandy shells; he has dozens of prime lobsters; he has hundreds of ears of unhusked Golden Bantam corn; he has, perhaps, a score or so of young, properly dressed broiling chickens; he has inevitably a mountain of dank, damp seaweed gathered by the dark of the moon near the spot where the local sewer debouches into the sea.

Well, finally the fire in the pit roars itself out and the stones are piping hot. Into this Tophet goes a layer of seaweed, then follow clams, then more seaweed, then corn, then more seaweed, then lobsters and chickens and then a final topping of seaweed with or without a maraschino cherry. The noisome pyre finally is covered with a cozy comforter of old guano sacks and left to stew and steam in its own unhappy juice.

While this hellish broth ferments the guests gradually tipples themselves into stupefied acquiescence.

At long and rather smelly last, the grave gives up its dead, the shroud of sacks and seaweed is removed and the feast begins. I do not need to tell my readers of the chemical mysteries that the clambake magician has performed.

Chickens that taste like corn husks come to our frugal paper plates. The Golden Bantam by some miracle has a real clam

BY CROSBY GAIGE

davor! in the lobsters—those tid bits of the sea—you can definitely detect traces not only of corn hucks and seaweed but of cobble stones, as well, while the cherry-stones carry the unmistakable aura of a lavatory where fish congregate after a hard day's work to wash up before they go home to mother and the kiddies.

The appurtenances, the panoplies and the gadgets that have been made available for outdoor cooking are almost as diverse and as miraculous as those developed by the General Electric Company for indoor kitchen efficiency. They go the whole route from a simple portable grill costing two or three dollars to such magnificent goings-on as may be found on the estate of my friend Lou Manning somewhere in California.

I once lunched with Mr. Manning at the Men's Bar at the Waldorf. We discussed wine and food and the influence of the Medici upon our modern table. Finally Lou said, "Do you like to cook outdoors?"

I innocently answered, "Yes." I thought he was going to ask some trivial question about the art. Such was not the case. He fished in his pocket for a pencil, turned over the menu and began to draw pictures of an open-air kitchen that he had just completed at his home. More menus were called for to tell his story and the supply in the Men's Bar having run out, bus boys were sent to bring an additional quan-

tity from the Sort Room and the Norse Grill. Meanwhile, the gentlemen behind the bar were not inattentive to our necessities. The sun sank to rest somewhere in Brooklyn while I sat completely fascinated by the pictorial story that unfolded.

The extramural mischief of the Mannings would amply equip an outdoor Waldorf. There are grills and spits and roasting racks, there are cranes and trivets, there are automatic fish-broilers that ebb and flow with the tide, there is equipment for grilling elephants, *en brochette*, there are whistle-irons and pheasant ovens, guns that shoot syruped, buttered waffles or hot biscuits and honey at the guests and some mysterious subterranean mechanism that inflates pop-overs with compressed air, cooks them by infra red rays and wafts them from plate to plate. By this time there were no more menus so we ordered dinner and I finally escorted Mr. Manning to an airport where a large, graceful plane whisked him off into the starry darkness.

I have at Watch Hill Farm an outdoor grille built of fire-brick. It has a chimney and three separate grids that may be used *solo* for a small party or *en masse* for bigger company. There is adjacent a slate-topped table with space below for storing wood.

I am also the proud possessor of a Huntington Broiler which is often used. It is made of stainless steel, may be wheeled about



The author officiates at his own outdoor grill; his equipment includes three grids, a Huntington Broiler, nearby work table

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COUNTRY LIFE

on rubber tires, has a warming oven and a motor-driven spit hooked up to the house current by a long cord. This is as nearly a perfect tool as is available and may be had from good stores like Lewis and Conger, Hammacher Schlemmer and Abercrombie and Fitch. Asbestos gloves are useful things to have and long forks and the old-fashioned wire toasting grills.

It would be impossible to give here a factual account of all of the formulae and recipes that have been developed for cooking in the open. There are hundreds of them that gathered together would make a book. In fact such a book has been well, wisely and pleasantly written by my good friend James Beard under the title of "Cook It Outdoors." It may be ordered for your instruction and your delectation from this Department or from your favorite bookseller.

There are thousands of ways of presenting beef, but our American favorite is the hamburger. There are 150 different types of sausage, but the one nearest to

our hearts here in America is the frankfurter. I do not own a pencil long enough to calculate how many millions of pounds of these two favorite American foods, cooked over stoves or charcoal fires, annually perform distinguished service to our palates.

These two manifestations of meat are popular among both the high and the humble. The cold and lonely driver of a truck stopping at night at a road-side stand, warms himself and refreshes his body and his spirit with a hamburger or a frankfurter and a cup of steaming coffee. His richer and perhaps more fortunate brothers and sisters of all degrees and complexities, returning from a dance at the country club, do exactly this same thing and get the same comfort and reassurance.

My somewhat ancient but still optimistic heart glows with this friendly and stimulating thought—that a land, our land, that has such common and fundamental ties as the frankfurter and the hamburger will never furnish fertile soil for class wars, class consciousness or class distinctions.

CORN HUSKING HOLIDAY

(Continued from page 22)

by lightning," and we all turned toward the gate.

The twelfth wagon came slowly into the yard. There was a little flurry of activity. Drivers, huskers, gleaners and referees climbed into their wagons. Tom and the timekeeper had a few hurried words together. And one after another the wagons lumbered out of the yard, to the cornfield.

At the far end, one corner had been prepared for the meet. There were twelve lands, one for each husker, a land consisting of six rows of standing corn. Each land was separated from the next land by seven rows of corn plowed down to make a lane wide enough for two wagons to pass.

One after the other, in slow procession, the wagons with their teams arrived. There was a short delay while the huskers drew lots for their lands, and the wagons took positions at the heads of the allotted lanes.

Then the gun sang out and soon the ears began to hit against the bangboards with dull thuds.

The crowd scattered, some following one husker, some another. Most of the crowd was in Land 2 with Tom. Tom had been county champion for several years and was a general favorite.

It was beautiful to watch him. Every movement counted. Not once did he turn his head as he threw the ears toward the wagon. While his right hand threw one ear, his left was already reaching for another, his eyes seeking out other ears ahead. He was three men instead of one, all moving together in harmony and cooperation, like smooth flowing music.

"Tom's awful fast," someone

said. "He don't lose any motions. He's all in one."

"It's all clean too. Bill always has a good load but it's dirty."

Tom wore neither gloves nor husking mitts. Smoothly, steadily he worked, in his slow, even tempo, the ears hitting the bangboard with constant rhythm.

The wagons moved ponderously down the lanes. In back of them walked the referees, making no effort to restrain the crowd. The gleaners walked behind the huskers, dragging their burlap sacks, picking up the ears the huskers overlooked on the stalks, and the ears that had missed the wagons and fallen on the ground.

Thud-thud-thud the ears hit against the boards and fell into the wagons. The corn came from the husks with a sound like tearing paper.

Some of the huskers were in their undershirts. Some wore no shirts at all. All of them were sweating.

Now and then someone cheered a contestant. Quiet cheering. Not the vociferous, organized cheers of football and baseball games. No one was excited. There was plenty of time.

Thud-thud-thud—The minutes passed slowly. The thin yellow dust of cornstalks sifted down over us. The air was filled with chaff like tiny flecks of flying gold. Some of the girls and men were pairing up.

Thud-thud—

It was hot for October. The sun poured down, spilling a hard yellow light over the rows and rows of corn. There was color everywhere. The yellow cornstalks, the red wagons, the bright-

colored dresses at the girls and women, the men's blue overalls and dungarees, black shading off to purples, greens and browns.

The cars were piled high in all the wagon. Tom and Bill were almost at the end of their second two rows of corn. Excitement rippled over the crowd. Men took out watches, compared time. "Only three minutes now."

Only two . . . Tom finished his second two rows and started down the center, his wagon crashing down the stalks. There couldn't be so much time now.

"Attaboy, Tom!" "Good work, boy. You're headed straight for the State!"

Again the gun sang out and the 80 minutes were up.

Back at the farmyard the women were cutting pie and setting out bins on long trestle tables in a shed.

"Line up, folks," they greeted us.

We lined up and filed into the shed for hamburgers, hot coffee and pie at five cents each, the money to go to the County Home Bureau.

A salesman arrived and set up a washing machine near the shed, the motor attached to the engine of his car. The motor moved jerkily back and forth with a noisy rumble of machinery. He stood beside it, smoking idly, ready to point out its virtues and merits. But the Home Bureau women were too busy dispensing food, the rest of us receiving it to act as audience.

One by one the husking wagons drove into the yard and pulled up by the barns, and the long process of weighing the corn and calculating the scores began. The corn was weighed, a wagon load at a time, and husks and gleanings weighed and deductions made. As soon as a load was weighed the cars were dumped and carried by an elevator to the cribs.

We stood around watching, holding our paper plates and tin cups. The girls and younger men had paired off, and sat in twos on the porch steps, on wagon tongues, on the running boards of cars, eating and laughing. Some of the farmers sprawled on the ground, chewing at blades of grass.

One of the men brought a ladder and began to mark out a scoreboard, with a piece of chalk, on the side of the barn. We crowded around to watch. He wrote down the names of the twelve contestants and began to copy down the scores of the huskers whose loads had been weighed.

"No. 3's got a good load," someone said.

"One hasn't any reductions at all."

"He makes nice figures," said one of the women.

"One year everybody got five dollars; everybody that picked."

One year they gave them a pair of gloves.

The minutes passed slowly, quietly.

Suddenly the quietness was broken by a crash of noise from the road. Two large buses, with radios blaring, and horns shrieking, raced into the yard. Cotton banners strung the length of the cars, black letters on red, proclaimed one bus "Democrat," and the other "Republican."

The cars stopped just inside the yard and a stream of men and women got out;—the candidates for local, state and congressional elections, and their wives and friends.

"How was the match?" they said. "Sorry we couldn't make it sooner. Had a meeting the other end of the county."

The men began to shake hands and hand out political cards all around, now and then asking questions about "crops."

Two men from a feed and seed company arrived in a blue sedan, and began to pass out large colored handbills—reds, greens, yellows, purples, blues—advertising a manufactured food for hogs and cattle.

"Save your corn and sell it," they said, handing out posters indiscriminately with their advice. "Feed this to your hogs instead. It's made from real corn. Costs only half as much and the hogs love it."

"It's really corn in liquid form."

"Here you are, Sister," one of them said, handing me an orange sheet. "Try this and you can buy that Ford you've been saving for."

The country girls stared at the town girls, in their sweaters and sports clothes; and the town women smoked leisurely, and smiled politely back.

And slowly the corn was weighed, and the elevator carried the cars away.

The feed salesman gave out their handbills and departed. The washing machine was packed up and taken away. After a half hour or so the politicians got in the buses and horns honking, loudspeaker screeching, drove noisily away.

There was a sudden stillness. You could actually hear the birds again in the trees.

The scorekeeper came with his paper and began to mark down the last of the scores.

"Well, folks. Looks like Tom's done it again."

"Ray for Tom."

"Speech. Speech."

"Looks like they want to hear a few words from you, Tom. And then Mr. Miller of the Farm Bureau has a few words to say."

A dozen pairs of hands hoisted a grinning Tom on top of one of the wagons.

"Well folks—"

The political cards lay forgotten, scattered like chicken feed. The colored handbills made gay splashes of color on the ground.

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AN American citizen, according to my understanding of the subject, is a man who can do whatever he damned pleases so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of other citizens. He can vote as he wishes or refrain from voting at all if, as often happens, no proper candidate presents himself.

He can come and go at will, hold his own opinions on any subject and, if he is honest in his dealings and renders unto his Government those things that are the Government's and obeys the laws of the land, he may not be put upon, abused or dismayed. He may carry and possess arms and use them in the defence of his possessions, one of which by the way, is the Constitution of the United States of America. Another is the right to maintain his respect, his dignity as a human being, and his privacy, both spiritual and physical.

How can he be sure of his ability to defend these great things if he is disarmed or denied access to arms? He cannot, and that is exactly what the delegates thought when they drafted the Bill of Rights.

To me, nothing in the present dangerous state of affairs is more dangerous, more subtly malignant than the incessant attempts by reformers—patriots all—to force respectable citizens to take the preliminary step toward the confiscation of individually-owned firearms by requiring the registration of them.

There is a quality of sticky-footed, obsequious, Nazi-like tenacity about the professional reformer in the early stages of his campaign that shouldn't blind us to the fact that the slimy fellow can be outrageously arrogant later on. You may brush him off your boot and he goes humbly enough, but when you look away for a moment, here he is again, meek and fawning and crawling and hoping to be better received this time.

In time of peace they argue that the possession of firearms incites citizens to war, and in time of war they declare that such disarmament is necessary in the interests of national defense. The very persistency with which anti-firearms campaigns occur indicates the probability that they are started by the same group which for some reason is more interested in restricting individual freedom than in preserving whatever is left of it.

Anti-firearms campaigns seldom originate in the organizations that appear to sponsor them. The real leaders cannily stay under cover while sincere but misguided

FIREARMS REGISTRATION POPS UP AGAIN; NEW MIGRATORY BIRD REGULATIONS



The Federal wildfowl regulations are a bit more liberal this year

enthusiasts bent on interfering with other people's business carry the banner and make the speeches.

Under cover of the confusion incident to the national defense program, fresh attempts are being made to compel the registration of firearms. They should be watched.

"Why," asks the anti-firearms lobbyist, chidingly, "should you, an American citizen, refuse to co-operate with your government in such an insignificant detail as the mere registration of your shotguns, rifles and pistols? It will enable us to seek out and apprehend criminals, fifth columnists and traitors. As an honest man and a patriotic one how can you object?"

The answer given a hundred thousand times is this: That only the honest citizens will register; the crooks will not.

We must realize that we have among us quislings and special-ists in treason. Our enemies from without have fairly complete information concerning our armed forces and equipment, but there is one piece of information that they do not have as yet. It is vital to the success of any attempt to seize control by forces within. Hitler would give one of his bloodstained provinces to that spy who could steal for him a

list of personally-owned firearms in this country with the names and addresses of the owners.

If the time should ever come when Uncle Sam will need these weapons, I presume that American sportsmen would hand them in, and gladly, but there is no reason why we should submit now to intrusion by persons of doubtful purpose. When, and if, they come to confiscate my weapons, I hope, insofar as one angry man may, to make the event resemble the Battle of Bunker Hill.

THE Federal regulations intended to control the shooting of migratory waterfowl for 1941 prescribe an open season of 60 days and are, as a whole, somewhat more liberal than those of 1940. This action indicates that there has been a further increase in the continental population of ducks and geese.

The mourning dove, woodcock and jacksnipe have not prospered, however, and the new regulations give these birds the benefit of additional protection. For the woodcock the open season remains at fifteen days instead of the customary 30; the mourning dove season has been reduced to 42 days with September shooting eliminated in all the southern states, and for the first time since the passage of

the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, in 1918, there will be no open season on jacksnipe.

Canvasback and ruddy ducks have been removed from the restricted list and may now be taken at the rate of ten a day. Previously, a gunner could have no more than three of these birds in an aggregate bag of ten ducks. With minor exceptions to be noted later, daily bag limits and possession limits are unchanged from those of 1940. In some instances the opening dates have been changed at the request of state conservation officials or for other reasons. The use of live decoys is prohibited and so is baiting.

These are the general rules under which we will do our migratory game bird shooting when the brisk weather comes and the great flights of migrants begin to move southward in accordance with the ancient plan.

Those who have followed closely the courses and trends of Federal activities in the administration of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 will note in the 1941 shooting regulations evidences of a significant departure from established policies. I refer to the fact that in the past the privileges allowed and the restrictions imposed by Federal authority have generally been uniform throughout the United States. No attempt was made to make special regulations for specific regions.

In other words, if Uncle Sam set the daily bag limit, for example, at ten birds that limit went for every gunner in every state in the Union. Uncle Sam set the maximum permissible limits. Any state, if it so desired, could reduce these limits but it could not extend them.

Now it is apparent that the Federal authorities are experimenting with a plan whereby special local measures will be set up to meet certain local problems. A notable example is found in regulations made to apply to goose shooting in Hyde County, North Carolina, Alexander County, Illinois, and Siskiyou County, California.

In these counties only three geese may be legally taken during any consecutive seven days. Elsewhere the daily bag limit of geese is three and the possession limit six. In these counties, which are favorite concentration areas for the Canada goose, the annual kill has been excessively high in proportion to the numbers of birds occupying the grounds in the winter.

For the first time since 1918 wood ducks may legally be shot but only in fifteen states and only one bird daily. The open

season on wood duck is provided for the twelve southern states and for Pennsylvania, Delaware and Kentucky. This, too, is an experimental provision apparently and based on the old familiar argument that great numbers of wood ducks are killed annually by gunners who failed to identify the bird before shooting. Frequently the birds so killed are left to spoil because the gunner doesn't dare risk being found with one in his possession.

It is thought that a one bird allowance will not increase the total kill but will reduce the waste. It seems like a complicated way to get at the problem, but the proposal has been brought up so frequently that it should, perhaps, be given a practical test to lay the ghost, or resurrect it.

There will be no open season on jacksnipe. No one seems to know what has happened to this bird of the boglands, but for several years past observers have been consistently reporting a gradual decrease.

WE SHALL HAVE WILDLIFE

(Continued from page 21)

Pittman-Robertson Act. That Act authorizes the annual appropriation to the Fish and Wildlife Service of a fund not in excess of the amount received from the Federal sales tax of 10% on sporting arms and ammunition. Since the enactment of the law the amounts actually appropriated have been less than the amounts received from the tax. These funds are apportioned to the States on the basis of land area and the number of hunting-license holders, and are so matched with State funds that the Federal Government bears 75% and the State 25% of the cost of each undertaking. All work is performed through projects submitted by the State game departments to the Fish and Wildlife Service outlining the proposal and including work plans and specifications. When the work is completed all lands and equipment become the property of the State. I understand that nearly 200 such projects have been approved at this time. A common characteristic of the Pittman-Robertson projects is that the money is used to acquire a tangible asset—land, or an intangible asset—knowledge. Both of these things are indestructible and both are very necessary to the future welfare of the resource.

Many of us can remember when in the field of wildlife conservation it was every man for himself. The Federal Government ran its own show and was generally suspected of having designs against the rights of the States to administer their own resources. Each State conducted its own research work, if any, and tried to enforce its own game laws and regulations without assistance from its neigh-

The breeding grounds of the jacksnipe include northern United States and practically all of Canada. As the birds migrate southward their route is as wide as the Continent, no little bog or mud hole but has a few of the dainty transients. This wide dispersal is highly advantageous and would probably always insure an abundance of snipe were it not for the fact that the wintering grounds along the Gulf, which receive a great proportion of the population are relatively limited.

While they remain concentrated upon this area the birds are exposed to many hazards, chief of which is an occasional spell of freezing weather such as occurred in 1940.

If the 1940 freeze has been largely responsible for the decrease of woodcock and jacksnipe, then we may expect a fairly rapid recovery under normal conditions of climate. I hope so, for a few snipe on an adjacent bog has saved many a bad ducking day for me.

bors or Uncle Sam. It was a profitless and unhappy state of affairs, quite in contrast to that which prevails today.

The splendid work being done by the Soil Conservation Service provides an example of the sort of cooperation and coordination of Government activities that is the blood and breath of the National conservation program. Whatever is done in the name of soil and water conservation is done also in the cause of wildlife restoration. It works the other way, too, so that when the Fish and Wildlife Service refloods a drained marsh for wildfowl, fish, and furbearers, or revegetates a barren slope for upland game, it is also conserving soil and water.

EVERY individual has a responsibility toward the whole program. If he owns land he can find means to make it more productive of wildlife. Those of us who are landless, or nearly so, can at least acquaint ourselves with the fundamental problems of conservation so that we can act intelligently when the resource is threatened or when wise administration calls for a vote of confidence. Any nationally owned resource as valuable as this is never safe from subtle or audacious attempts to exploit it.

The functions and responsibilities discussed in the preceding paragraphs amount to more than something that should be done; they are things that have already been established. The machinery is in motion and producing a type of progressive, sensible administration of American wildlife that is certain to be successful if it is not meddled with by selfish, impatient tinkerers.

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HOW TO PLAN AND BUILD A HARMONIOUS SMALL WALLED GARDEN

A LITTLE walled garden has an appeal for all mankind I feel sure. One doesn't have to be a horticulturist, or even a garden lover, to be intrigued with such a spot. It gives one a feeling of seclusion, even of security, which is surely a respite and a help these troublesome days.

The garden illustrated here is just such a place. Throw yourself back into a long, comfortable chair on the terrace, which opens from the house—listen to the tinkle of the fountain—let your eyes feast on the lovely planting—and soon a feeling of peace will steal over you and a knowledge that some day, somehow, things will be gentle and gracious and sane again. Walled gardens do that to the human mind, it's a trick they have—so all praise to them!

This is a beautifully planned garden. Its size, the height of the wall, the design of the flower beds, and the width of the paths are all cleverly worked out, and the planting is exquisite. The plan¹ gives the proportions, also the planting arrangement, and I wish to enlarge on why this garden is, in my opinion, a fine piece of planting.

First and foremost, because it

¹ Furnished upon request.

is simple, uniform and restful; simple because there are very few varieties of flowers, uniform because all the plants are about the same height, and restful because the colors are pleasing and harmonious. I have often spoken of the importance of these qualities, and this is a rare example of their merit. It is hard, I know, not to use hundreds of the flowers you yearn for, but if you indulge yourself, if you throw into a small enclosed garden plants of all kinds, shapes, sizes and colors, you will forfeit what you set out to do, which is to make a lovely, restful out-door room.

You can see by the photograph that the spring garden is a mass of tulips carpeted with forget-me-nots and pansies. Here is a chance, of course, to work out one's own taste in color arrangement. If you want a gay effect, you can "go to town" on exciting, bright colored tulips. On the other hand, if you want to keep the color scheme soft, you will find available all the necessary colors to work out your ideas.

The spring color scheme in this particular garden is alluring. In the center beds there are pale yellow tulips, carpeted with blue pansies, and in the side beds pale lavender and deep purple tulips



The same garden later in the season; after the tulips are finished annuals are put in to take their place

carpeted with yellow pansies. Near the terrace are bright yellow and dark purple tulips coming up through the bluest of blue forget-me-nots, and in the borders along the wall, mixed with the perennials are tulips shading from white and pale yellow to deep yellow and copper. Around the pool are more forget-me-nots. Make your selection of tulips carefully and, by the way, include some early cottage ones as well as the Breeders and Darwins to lengthen the blooming period.

This autumn the American growers should have an adequate supply of bulbs of well established varieties, so we can have our tulip gardens in spite of Herr

Hitler and his "protection" of Holland.

After the tulips are finished, the center beds are tidied up and the annuals, strong little plants, most of them already in bloom, are put right in. These plants are ageratum (powder blue), hennemannia (yellow poppy-like flowers) and heliotrope (purple) with four standard heliotrope for height and style. Now, don't groan and say "that means a greenhouse and all sorts of expense which lets me out!" Please don't discard the idea until we look into it more carefully.

Heliotrope? Yes, that means purchasing plants from a greenhouse. If that is too expensive



GOTTSCHE PHOTOS

A splendid example of a well-planned little walled-in garden; in spring it is a mass of tulips carpeted with forget-me-nots and pansies

and you want to carry out the same color scheme, use dark purple petunias. If planted in hot beds early in the spring, they can be brought to sufficient maturity to make a fair showing by the first of June and a "big show" from the middle of June until frost. This applies also to ageratum and hennemannia, but the latter has to have a little special attention due to its aversion to being transplanted.

Try this receipt. Sow a few seeds in pots and put in hot beds. When the little plants are about two inches high, thin out to one plant. Have on hand as many potted plants as is necessary for your planting scheme, and when the time comes to put them in the garden all you have to do is to take them carefully out of the pots and pop them into their new home. By the way, do you know the best method of getting a plant out of a pot, because if you don't, it can be quite a struggle. Hold the plant next to the soil firmly with your second and third fingers. Turn pot upside down and tap the bottom with a trowel. That loosens it, and it will slide out gently, plant, earth-ball and all.

So there you are! Petunias, Ageratum and hennemannia, all easy to raise from seeds, plus of course a few hot beds, care and intelligence and you have attained an expensive looking garden on the proverbial shoestring.

These seeds should be started about March 10, and if the little plants are given plenty of room to develop, they should be adequate to do their job early in June. The variety of ageratum should be dwarf, "Blue Cap" for example, the petunia should be a dark purple bedding petunia, or if heliotrope is purchased, use Royal Fragrance.

Along the borders near the wall, a few varieties of perennials are used, plus the tulips already mentioned, and three kinds of annuals, namely nicotiana (white), *salvia farinacea* (blue) and ageratum. The perennials used are Japanese iris, Miss Lingard phlox, aquilegia and regal lilies. I have mentioned all these flowers so often in past articles it is unnecessary to go into details of the way they look or act or like to be planted.

Trained against the walls are espaliered peach trees and here and there a Virginia creeper, or an *ampelopsis* (Boston Ivy). These vines are not allowed to cover and conceal the wall, for why have a beautiful brick wall, if it gets smothered with foliage?

It is not imperative, of course, to follow the planting of this garden slavishly to make it a success. The same sort of effect could be made with other flowers, providing the size and shape of the plants conform with the de-

sign of the beds. For example, one could have an all white summer garden using white *vinca madagascariensis* instead of heliotrope, white petunias in place of ageratum and dwarf white zinnias instead of hennemannia. Or you could have a pink, blue and purple combination using pink stock or snap dragons, heliotrope (or purple petunias) and verbenas as an edging plant. Verbenas comes in bright, lovely shades of purples, pinks and cherry reds. I would endorse, however, using this combination only in fairly cool climates, as verbenas, stock and snap dragons have a way of looking spindly and forlorn if the weather is too hot.

So much for the planting. Now let us consider the wall proposition. Brick walls are expensive—chiefly so on account of labor, as masons come high! Common brick is not dear, and sometimes old brick is available at the yards which is very inexpensive and far nicer for walls than new. Probably you will have to take some broken odds and ends with the old bricks, but they will come in handy somewhere.

If you have an amateur mason in your family who will tackle a wall you will be surprised how inexpensively it can be built. There is nothing so "elegant" as a brick wall to enclose a garden like this, but if you live in a "rocky" district a fine stone wall is a close second. A wall like this makes a wonderful background for vines, even better than brick.

If a brick wall is too expensive and a stone wall not feasible, the next best is stucco—and not to be scoffed at either. A stucco wall can be made to look very stylish, if given a chance. Make stucco very rough and put flagstone coping on top one inch wider than the wall. If flagstone is too expensive, investigate a greyish sandstone finish, very neat and stylish.

Do not be afraid of using plenty of vines on this wall including some evergreen varieties like *enonymus vegetus* or English ivy, as they will keep the wall looking handsome all winter.

This is the first of October and will give you just time to get your garden laid out, the bulbs planted, and the wall completed before winter sets in.

DO NOT READ NOW ANSWER

to question on page 70

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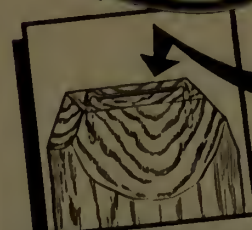
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See Garden article, COUNTRY LIFE, March 1941



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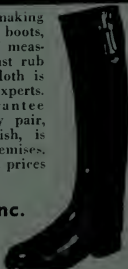
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name of Mary Dunhill's new cologne, which comes in an attractive metal-topped bottle designed so that your own initials, to match the top, may be fitted into the front—while you wait. Three-ounce size takes two initials, six-ounce, three. Available in three other scents. From \$1.50 to \$3.



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in the Shops



A ROOSTER WITH a new function is this pottery bird in tan and brown with a green comb. He is four inches high, five and a half inches long and has an opening in his tail for flowers, his body holding the water. You may have him for \$6.50 at Renata Rosenthal, 485 Madison Avenue.



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A JOY FOREVER is Alfred Orlik's bonbon dish, hand-painted with Meissen pink rose sprays with gold swirl bands, \$29.50. It also comes in pastel peach and turquoise with a sun ray pattern for \$22.50. You will also love their hand-painted desk sets, each piece of which may be bought separately. 421 Madison Ave.



ANYWHERE IT IS set, this mahogany tray with folding stand, will do a practical job. It stands 25" high, including the tray, and comes with two decanters, eight highball glasses and four whiskey glasses. If you pull out the rack that holds the glasses it becomes a tea tray. Evelyn Reed has it at 524 Madison Avenue. The price is \$16.50, plus express charges.



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NOTES ON HORSES

BELMONT PARK

The first running of the New York Handicap, the nation's number one distance event, attracted a starting field of 17 horses from 56 eligibles at Belmont Park last fall. Sixty-one three-year-olds and older horses have been named for the second running of the two and one-quarter miles contest set for October 4, final day of the Westchester Racing Association's autumn meeting, and the starting field for the \$50,000 special is expected to be as large.

Class abounds among the eligibles, even though the three-year-old champion Whirlaway is the particular notable among the absentees. When John B. Campbell, the Jockey Club handicapper, got around to fixing the weights, due for release September 29, he undoubtedly had Big Pebble among the topweights.

The Circle M. Ranch five-year-old is the leading money winner of the season among the older horses, just having added the Washington Park Handicap to his imposing string of victories for the year. He began moving up in the handicap ranks in winning the \$50,000 Widener Challenge Cup at Hialeah Park last winter and during the summer he turned back the best distance horses on the West Coast in the \$75,000 Hollywood Gold Cup.

Quite a few of the horses composing the field for the inaugural running of the event have been nominated again, particularly Mrs. Marie Evans' sturdy stayer, Shot Put, and Hal Price Headley's good filly, Equitable, which finished first and second, separated by a neck, in the race last fall.

STEEPLECHASING

All of the nation's outstanding older jumpers are among the forty candidates for the Grand National Steeplechase Handicap, which with \$15,000 in added money is the richest cross-country event in America. The event, for four-year-olds and older horses, will be staged over Belmont Park's course on October 3.

The Grand National is the final of three stakes on Belmont Park's Autumn program, the others being the Broad Hollow at two miles with \$3,000 in added money and the Brook at two and a half miles for a \$5,000 purse.

Leading candidates for the country's steeplechase crown are nominated for all three of Belmont Park's features for the leapers, among them George H. Bostwick's Cottessmore, last year's

winner of the Grand National. Bostwick, the nation's number one amateur rider, may handle the veteran in his Belmont engagements as he recently was aboard him in an unhappy event at Aqueduct. Bostwick has also entered Sussex and West Haddon, frequent winners through the field.

Invader, victorious in the Saratoga Cup Steeplechase Handicap, tops the trio of good horses entered in the three attractions by Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, the others being London Town and Boojum II.

One of the fastest jumpers developed in recent years and a strong candidate for the Belmont stakes is the Rokeby Stable's Maudingham, winner of his only two starts through the field including the Georgetown Steeplechase Handicap at Delaware Park. Meeting House and Congo Prince are others from this stable aiming for Belmont engagements.

Louis B. Mayer's Ossabaw, a topnotch performer through the field for several years, looms as a stout candidate through his splendid effort in capturing the Beverwyck Steeplechase Handicap at the recent Saratoga meeting. It marked a return to his best form.

COLORADO SPRINGS SALE

With 1,500 persons in attendance, the Colorado Springs Thoroughbred Horse Breeders Association held their first sale at Colorado Springs on the evening of August 9.

Although prices were considered reasonably low, many were of the opinion that the \$800 top, paid for Major Henry Leonard's six-year-old mare Moon Flight, was a good indication that quality Thoroughbreds would bring a fair price in Colorado.

The fifty animals that entered the ring and were sold by Col. Ed Johnston of Missouri were put on the block without reserve, and it goes without saying that some association members watched their consignment being brought into the ring with mixed emotions.

The top ten head averaged \$344.50 while the average for all Thoroughbreds was \$200. On the face of it, and in comparison with other sales, this may appear low. However as this was the first sale held in the state, and inasmuch as Colorado does not have legalized racing creating a local demand for "Colorado-bred horses," most members were well satisfied with the results.

As an experiment, a veterinary

It's New!

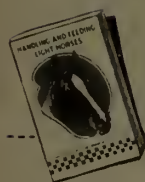
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Colorado's sale. Col. Johnston and
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certificate on each animal was is-
sued, and the membership experi-
enced that rare satisfaction of
having no complaints after the
sale. Before each animal was sold,
the veterinary certificate, pointing
out all blemishes, etc., was read
over the loud-speaker system, giv-

Perhaps the most heartening
feature of the sale was that ani-
mals went to six different states—
California, Texas, Colorado,
New Mexico, Nebraska and a car
load consisting of the purchases
of Capt. John Klein and J. P.
Reeve, being shipped to Chicago.

Having been previously warned
that the horse market was any-
thing but good, that a Thorough-
bred sale in the Mountain States
would attract no outside buyers,
the membership feels extremely
encouraged and plans to carry on
the sale as an annual event in the
hope of eventually building a de-
pendable market for Colorado
bred horses.

OTHER SALES

There have been horse sales in
the East, too, and their results
might be of general interest.

Just prior to the Foxcatcher
meeting, in the paddock at Fair
Hill, Md., on September 6, Miss
Delorah Rood auctioned off her
well known string of excellent
hunters. Seventeen horses were
sold by her and they brought
\$21,905, for an average of \$1,280.



This is the type of horse sold at the Colorado Springs sale: Ding-
Dong, champion Thoroughbred two-year-old, brought \$410

ing the inexperienced buyer (not
familiar with equine unsoundness
or blemishes) an equal chance
with his more competent brother.
This feature proved one of the
most popular of the sale, and will
continue in the future.

Along with Major Leonard's
Moon Flight that was sold to Col.
Petriken of Denver for \$800,
Jack Widmer's two-year-old filly
Pillorette went to Fred Legge of
the Diamond Ranch of Texas for
\$415, while Major Fred Hamil-
ton purchased Widmer's two-year-
old filly Ding-Dong for \$410.

The outstanding horses in the
Rood string were her gray, Dub-
lin Venture, and the eight-year-
old brown mare, Moving Picture.
Both were bought by Charles B.
Swett, who came to the Fox-
catcher meeting with his family
from his Locust Hills Farm, Way-
zata, Minn.

Horace Moffett sold 22 hun-
ters on August 29 for a total of
\$12,730. Top price at his sale was
\$1,275 for a five-year-old bay
gelding named Veer, bought by
the well-known dealer, Sydney
Glass, of West Chester, Pa.



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INTERCIRCUIT POLO

Although only two circuits entered teams in the National Intercircuit and Twelve-Goal Polo Tournaments, these events on the Oak Brook Polo Club fields at Hinsdale, Ill., proved just as exciting as their predecessors.

The Houston Polo Club from Texas, otherwise known as the Huisaches, made history by being the first team ever to win the Intercircuit trophy for the fourth time. The triumph came on the afternoon of Aug. 17, when the Ivory Rangers of Detroit, Mich., Central Circuit champions, wound up on the short end of a 15 to 7 score in the Intercircuit final.

On the following Sunday, Aug. 24, Oak Brook sprung a surprise and an upset by administering a 7 to 6 defeat to the Texans in the final of the National Twelve-Goal tournament.

The Texas side of Robert D. Farish, William Dritt, Robert Nichoalds, and Rudolph Humberson had annexed the Southwestern Circuit title last spring, while the Detroit team of A. J. Stefani, Volney P. Bayley, Alfred House, and Jack Ivory won its way into the Intercircuit tournament by defeating the Oak Brook Whites, 11 to 8, on Aug. 12, in the Central Circuit semifinal, and downing the Oak Brook Greens, 14 to 8, on Aug. 14, in the final.

Partially aided by a two-goal handicap award, Detroit forged into a 5 to 1 lead over the Huisaches by the end of the second chukker of their Intercircuit championship round. The Texans evened the score at 5-all by intermission time, and came through with a flurry of goals to win the cup easily during the second half.

Paul Butler, captain of the Oak Brook Whites, revamped his line-up for the Twelve-Goal meet. He kept himself at No. 2 and Harry O. Owen Jr., at No. 1, but dropped Charles Aaberg from No. 3 to back, and drafted Daniel Peacock for the No. 3 position.

This combination swamped the Oak Brook Greens, 16 to 8, in a Twelve-Goal semi-final on Aug. 19, the latter side riding with William Mayer, David C. Wilhelm, captain of the Yale University team that won the national intercollegiate championship last spring, James A. Hannah, and Hobart D. Reed.

Meanwhile, Detroit defaulted to the Huisaches in the other semi-final on the same day. This action brought the Texans captained by Farish against the Oak Brook Whites in the Twelve-Goal final.

As was the case in the Intercircuit, the Huisaches got off to a slow start, while Oak Brook turned on the power to lead by 6 to 2 at half time. The advantage held Oak Brook in good stead, because the team went scoreless until late in the sixth period when Butler himself came through with a goal to break a 6 to 6 tie into which the Huisaches had climbed by counting

twice in the fourth chukker and twice more in the sixth.

MELVIN J. ADAMS.

COLORADO POLO

Among the heartening reports on polo coming from various parts of the country is one from Colorado Springs, where teams from two cities in Texas and one in Kansas arrived this summer to play against the representatives of Broadmoor. Dallas, San Antonio and Wichita were the cities whose colors were worn.

Broadmoor has, as every polo player knows, wonderful facilities for the game, with two good fields and stables for 200 ponies which were filled! The climate is ideal for summer polo. Nor is that all, for in the section is an absorbing interest in horses generally.

The enthusiasm shown for polo was most encouraging and the game seemed to be in capable hands. If there is any fly in the ointment it is that most of the players were no longer youngsters and players in their twenties were mostly busy at something else.

Five sets of trophies were in competition. Wichita was outstanding, winning two of them and remaining undefeated before breaking up. Dallas did well too, winning the Spencer Penrose Memorial, most important event of the season.

The line-ups were as follows:
WICHITA—Willis Hartman, Fred Koch, Clarence Starks, C. Lambe.

DALLAS—Dr. Reyworth Williams, William Barry, Harold Barry, W. Long.

SAN ANTONIO—H. Fitzsimmons, J. H. Lapham, Roy Barry, Semp Russ.

BROADMOOR—R. L. Lewis, C. R. Harrison, Tom Guy, Reginald Sinclair.

In a special match for the British War Relief two 20-goal teams met for the best polo seen in Colorado in years. Texas (Williams and three Barrys) beat the Freebooters (Hartman, Harrison, Starks, Guy) by 11 to 8.

Next year they hope to have the Intercircuit championships at Broadmoor.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RIDE

The sixth annual 100-Mile Trail Ride of the Green Mountain Horse Association was held at Woodstock, Vermont, August 28, 29 and 30. It brought together the finest group of well-conditioned horses that has ever been assembled for this ride and the task of judging was difficult.

Sixty horses were entered, 56 actually started and 45 finished. Only one horse was withdrawn because of being physically incapacitated, a record for this difficult course.

Morgans, Thoroughbreds and Halfbreds were predominant although there were horses of all breeds, types and sizes. The smallest horse entered was a black mare, 13-2 hands high and weighing 790 pounds; the largest, a black mare, 16-2 hands high and weighing 1,180 pounds. The majority of the horses were around 15-2, weighing 1,050 pounds. This medium-sized, compact horse, with good bone and a good heart girth seems best adapted for rides of this type, although many larger horses came through in good condition.

The horses were divided into light- and heavyweight divisions. The light-weight carried a minimum of 155 lbs. and a maximum of 184 and the heavyweight 185 or more. The classes were very evenly divided with 29 in the lightweight and 27 in the heavy.

The course was a trifle more difficult than in the preceding years with a great variety of country to cover. The first day's ride was quite hilly with a strip of five or six miles of wood-road to be negotiated at a walk. The second day had a little more trotting than the first day's but included a few steep climbs across fields that were a real test for a horse's wind. The third morning a course of twenty miles in three hours had to be covered and this was a good assignment for any



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horse as it was almost entirely up and down hill (Vermont hills).

Following were the winners determined by the judges, Dr. Alan Neal of Bangor, Me., John Williams of Middlebury, Vt., and Frank T. Hopkins of New York.

Heavyweight Division—Won by Dr. C. A. Ravcy, Burlington, Vt., on Stage Idol, Thoroughbred mare, 10, 15.2, by Cudgel—Florance Mills, by Sir John Johnson, carrying 202 lbs. Second, Homer Webber, Sanford, Me., on Mollie, Standard and Saddlebred, mare, 12, 15 hands, carrying 193. Third, Ralph Gillett, Canton, Mass., on Red Ranger, Halfbred, gelding, 15.3 $\frac{1}{4}$, carrying 188.

Lightweight Division—Miss Ruth W. Dickson, Weston, Mass., on Sadwin, Morgan, 14.03 $\frac{1}{4}$, mare, carrying 158 lbs. Second, Miss Jane Hanbrich, Claremont, N. H., on Copper King, Thoroughbred gelding, 12, by Paicines out of English Esther, by Lord Esterling, carrying 160. Third, Miss Janet Boyd, Weston, Mass., on Ping Pong, Morgan, mare, 10, 14.13 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The senior horsemanship trophy went to Alfred Goddin, Richmond, Va. The lady's horsemanship trophy to Miss Hanbrich. The junior trophy to Robert Smith, Windsor, Vt.

The 50-Mile Pleasure Ride, held in conjunction with the 100-Mile Trail Ride, attracted an unusually large number. One hundred and fifteen horses were en-

tered and they included some of the finest saddle horses in the East. Beautiful Saddlebred show horses, a group of Palominos that had just been shipped from California, a couple of top Tennessee Walking Horses and dozens of just good pleasure horses were among the lot.

People of all ages were entered from grown ups in the sixties to little Tommy Harvey of Philadelphia, who was just six. There were 33 children entered in the ride who were competing for horsemanship prizes, emblems and certificates. Capt. Fred Marsman, who now summers in Vermont, was the judge of these classes and he was very strong in his praise of this event.

The Norna Greene horsemanship trophies were awarded to the best boy and girl riders twelve years and under, June Wildes of Cohasset, Mass., and L. Munn Boardman, Jr. of Burlington, Vt.; and to the best boy and girl riders between twelve and eighteen, Helen Davis of Windsor, Vt., and Thomas Hays, Jr., of Burlington, Vt. A cup for the best pony 12.2 and under was awarded to Dickie ridden by Amy Lovell of Noroton, Conn., and the over 12.2 class was won by Princess Dell, owned and ridden by Nancy Morse of Boston. The senior horsemanship trophy was awarded to Dr. Orrin Webber of Rochester, N. Y.

On the last day of the ride, the Morgan Horse Show was held.

THEY RUN IN ALL SHAPES

(Continued from page 34)

he won a race. As a three-year-old, he ran in high-class claiming races as late as August. But as a four-year-old, he showed first-class form and as a five-year-old, was still better.

Indeed, it is difficult to find a strain of Thoroughbred horses which would furnish the ideal test for an extensive experiment in inbreeding. All of them appear to have their faults and breeders fear to accentuate these drawbacks. The more usual course is an effort to correct the faults of one strain through the strengths of another—a process of balance through outcrossing rather than a process of concentration on one strain.

While this process of outcrossing is likely to produce a race horse of high order, it is extremely unlikely to produce an animal giving a uniform inheritance to his progeny. What we want is an animal that is homozygous for the desired character, but it is very difficult to produce this result with an animal having a diversified inheritance. Occasionally this happens, as in the cases of St. Simon and Blandford. They, however, may represent a pattern which will be discussed at greater length later, of an outbred animal having an inbred parent or grandparent.

As the late German writer, Fr.

Becker, never tired of pointing out, horses have two constitutions, the somatic (physical) and gametic (reproductive). Now, there appears to be some connection between these two, but there appears to be a considerable divergence between them as well. That is, physical capacity of race horses is a good guide to their probable reproductive capacity. Indeed, it may be the most reliable guide. Yet the figures given below will show pretty clearly that even the horses of the highest physical capacity are only successful in reproduction in about one case out of three.

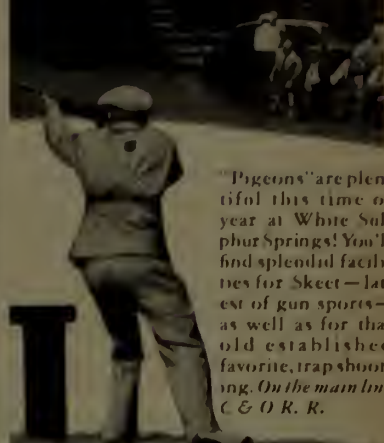
An illustration of this divergence between physical and reproductive make-up was the famous mare Pocahontas, foaled in England in 1837. This mare was unable to win a race outright, though she did finish first in the first heat of one or two races. Yet, as a broodmare she left a record that has never been surpassed.

In successive years she bred Stockwell, Rataplan, and King Tom, and had in all 18 foals. Her last foal, produced at the age of 25 years, provided to be her greatest daughter at the stud. Her son Stockwell was one of the two greatest stallions of the nineteenth century in England and her son King Tom was the ma-

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ternal grandsire of the other one—St. Simon.

Her blood today constitutes about .076 of the total inheritance of almost all Thoroughbreds the world over. This is a very remarkable showing, as her son Stockwell only makes a showing of about .087 and her great-grandson St. Simon about .11. Both these horses, of course, had hundreds of sons and daughters, and Pocahontas had but 18.

The other type of divergence is only too painfully common, where great race horses prove failures at the stud. *De mortuis nihil nisi bonum*. These cases, however, occurred many generations after the breed was established as distinct and "pure."

During the formative period of all breeds whose history is accurately recorded, the fixation of the breed takes place through strong inbreeding to those individuals whose offspring show the most highly prized characteristics. Father-daughter matings, and brother-sister matings are not uncommon.

The Thoroughbred is no exception to this rule.

At the base of all Thoroughbred pedigrees a very remarkable inbreeding is recorded. Spanker was mated to his own dam and the filly resulting from this union was bred to a son of Spanker. This inbreeding occurs in the pedigrees of both Eclipse (1764) and Herod (1758), the two most important stallions of separate lines in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Contrary to general belief, Herod was a far better stallion than Eclipse, and Highflyer, by Herod, was also a more important stallion than Eclipse.

The stud successes of Eclipse and Herod were based very largely on mares carrying strong infusions of the blood of the Godolphin Barb, who died in 1753, supposed to be aged 29. By 1780, when the stud careers of Herod and Eclipse were well known, the great classic races of England were established. Through them it began to be possible to get a fairly accurate line on the merits of the colts and fillies racing each year.

The conditions of these races provided that the animals engaged should all carry the same weight (with sex allowance for fillies), and the distance of the races—1½ miles for the Derby and Oaks and 1¾ miles for the St. Leger—was sufficient to test the soundness, stamina and gameness of the competitors.

As it soon became the general custom to enter and run the best animals each year in these races, the importance attached to them became enormous. Almost as a matter of course, any horse capable of winning such a race became highly prized as a prospective stallion or broodmare. Almost inevitably the colts which had won one or more of these races were, upon their retirement to the

stud, bred to a large number of mares.

Over a normal life span, such a horse produced a very large number of foals. Generally speaking, the most valuable and highly prized mares were bred to horses of this class. As a group therefore, these horses afford a very accurate and convincing test on the subject of breeding, constituting as they do the best group of race horses bred to the best group of mares.

On this subject, the late German scholar, B. von Oettingen, chief of the German government studs, compiled a very interesting table. He analyzed the pedigrees of the colts which won the Derby and St. Leger from 1790 to 1895, and classified them according to the degree of inbreeding shown in each pedigree. He struck out the sire and dam of each colt, as they could not be the same animal. He then counted, on one side of the pedigree, the number of generations up to but not including the animal whose name first appeared also on the other side of the pedigree.

THIS count was then made on the other side of the pedigree. The count on the first side was added to the count on the second side, and the sum of the two was called the number of free generations with which the horse was inbred. For instance, if the count was two on the sire's side of the pedigree, and three on the dam's, the total would be five free generations.

The pedigree of the famous stallion Stockwell is given below, so far as necessary to show the inbreeding, and the manner in which the count is made.

Having classified the Derby and St. Leger winners according to the number of free generations on which they were bred, he then separated each such group into those which were successful at stud and those which were not. The von Oettingen tables ended with 1895. I have brought them up to date, ending with the foals of 1930. The complete table follows:

Free Generations	Number	Successful In Breeding	Percentage Of Success
0	1	0	0
1	5	1	20
2	30	7	23
3	58	18	31
4	58	20	34.3
5	54	18	33.3
6	29	16	55
7	7	4	57

This table covers 140 years' turf experience on the track and at the stud. It shows at a glance how the inbred stallions of comparable racing class have fared in competition with the outbred horses, both being bred to the same class of mares. The answer leaves little room for doubt. Taking the colts inbred with one, two, and three, free generations as the inbred group, we find that the average percentage of success was

23.66%. Taking the colts from the classes of five, six, and seven free generations as the outbred group, we find that the average percentage of success has been 48.33%. These figures are rough, as the number of colts in each group has not been weighted to form the average. It will, however, be about correct.

If the figures for the group comprising the stallions with 0, 1 and 2 free generations are compared with the other extreme, the group comprising the stallions inbred with 6 and 7 free generations, the result is more striking.

In each group there are 36 animals. In the extremely inbred group, there were 8 successes against 20 in the outbred group. On the basis of this comparison an extremely outbred horse has two and a half times as great a chance for success as an extremely inbred horse of the same class.

This result looks conclusive. It can indeed be treated as conclusive, and the matter be left there, or it can open up new lines of study.

Those who object to conjecture and speculation are duly warned not to read what follows, for we are about to embark for the realms of unverified hypothesis.

The history of the Thoroughbred horse follows the familiar pattern of other breeds, proceeding from intense inbreeding at the beginning to more general outcrossing as the breed develops. Charts show graphically that the Derby and St. Leger winners following 1850 were more outbred than those preceding 1850.

It looks therefore, as if success both on the race course and at the stud had favored the outbred over the inbred horse in modern times.

Having a non-uniform inheritance, it would be natural to suppose that these outbred horses would also have a non-uniform reproductive character. While such horses sire much good stock, there is an enormous proportion of worthless animals among their produce. Can this waste be avoided, and if so, how?

Inbreeding is generally believed to be the only sure and rapid way of fixing desired characteristics. Among the characteristics most desired by horse breeders are physical and nervous vigor. Yet these are the characteristics most easily dislodged by intense inbreeding, as the experiments of agricultural stations have repeatedly shown with other animals.

Is it possible, however, that the desired combination of uniformity coupled with a very high degree of nervous and physical energy can be reached by inbreeding first to obtain uniformity of character, and then outcrossing to re-establish physical and nervous vigor? To succeed, the inbred base of the experiment must have become sufficiently dominant to retain its character through a couple of generations of outcrossing. A

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point should be reached where the optimum result is attained, sufficiently far from the inbreeding so that the physical and nervous vigor is restored, but not so far that the dominant character is too far diluted or suppressed.

It is a fact that all of the intensely inbred animals of modern times which have been remarkable performers on the turf and have scored a reasonable success at stud, have been followed by animals at an interval of one or two generations which were superior to the inbred ancestor as stud propositions.

It is a commentary in itself on the hazards of inbreeding that so few superior animals have been produced by that method. The only really first-class animals I can recall in modern times which are closely inbred are included in the following:

ANIMALS INBRED WITH ONE FREE GENERATION:

BALCALDINE, grandsire of PERCH in France and MALTSTEN in Australia. Great grandsire of HERRY ON.

WHITE EAGLE, grandsire of BLANFORD.

FLYING FOX, grandsire of TEDI and FILANTE.

Ksar, sire of TOUCHILLON.

HAYESAC II, grandsire of NEARCO.

BROME, dam of PHALARIS and granddam of PHAROS and FAIRWAY.

LIZZIE G, granddam of DOMINO.

GARRON LASS, granddam of BAHAM and DASTER.

ANIMALS INBRED WITH TWO FREE GENERATIONS:

MARPESSA, dam of POCATIONTAS.

GALOPIN, sire of ST. SIMON.

BAVARDO, sire of GAINSBOROUGH.

BOSTON, sire of LEXINGTON.

ISOLINE, granddam of ISONOMY.

GUENN, granddam of COMMANDO.

MANNIE GREY, dam of DOMINO.

AUDIENCE, dam of WHISK BROOM.

CINNA, dam of BEAU PETE.

The list of animals with inbred ancestors close up includes nearly all the absolutely top-flight stallions of modern times except Bend Or, Cyllene, Polymelus, Fair Play, and Man o' War. Perhaps it is nothing more than coincidence that these animals all carried Bend Or blood.

In fact, the percentage of the really great stallions bred in the pattern of having a close ancestor of very inbred pedigree is so great that a further scrutiny of their breeding pattern is justified. While it is not true in every case, it will be found that a great many of the best horses show an intense inbreeding in a close ancestor such as a parent or grandparent, and that one strain of the ancestor serving as the base of the inbreeding is returned from

the other side of the pedigree. Examples will make the case clearer than generalities.

So far as the inbreedings are concerned there appear to be two general types. The easiest type to recognize, because it is closest up in the pedigree, is the case where a parent is inbred. The most usual degree of inbreeding of a parent in the case of a top horse, is two free generations. The pedigrees of Domino and Gainsborough are examples.

In each case one strain of the animal serving as the base of the inbreeding in the parent is returned by the blood of the other parent. In the case of Domino, the inbred parent is the dam who was inbred to Lexington, and the blood of Lexington is returned by Domino's sire Hinyar. In the case of Gainsborough, the sire is inbred to Galopin, and the dam returns one strain of Galopin.

The other type of inbreeding which occurs with great frequency is the case where the grandparent is inbred. The most usual degree of inbreeding in these cases is one free generation. Again the blood which forms the basis of the inbreeding is usually returned from the other side of the pedigree. The pedigrees of Blandford, Bahram and Nearco are good illustrations of this design of breeding.

In the pedigrees of Bahram and Nearco, the two most brilliant horses to have run in Europe since 1918 with the possible exception of Pharis, and in the opinion of some students of the French turf, Ksar, it will be noted that the same design of inbreeding is present. In each case, a grandparent on the female is inbred with one free generation, and the blood of the animal inbred to is returned from the side of the sire.

Again, in each case a great-grandparent on the sire's side is inbred with one free generation. In the case of Bahram this blood which is inbred to on the sire's side, is returned on the side of the dam, but so far back that it can scarcely count, while in the pedigree of Nearco it is not returned.

In the light of the foregoing, it appears that the higher percentage of success attends outcrossing, both on the turf and at the stud. This method has been followed by the Keenes, August Belmont and the Whitneys. The few attempts in the stud of H. P. Whitney at inbreeding were far from successful.

William Woodward, our foremost breeder today, has founded his success on outcrossing. In some cases, however, he has risked inbreeding to Ajax as closely as two free generations. In this way he bred The Scout, a good race horse but indifferent sire. But on the same pattern he also bred La France, dam already of Johnstown and Jacola.



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ABSORBINE

DAIRY CRISIS, HOLSTEINS, GUERNSEYS, PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

In a recent communication to this department The Holstein-Friesian Association of America expresses its concern over Department of Agriculture sponsorship of vegetable margarines. They say, under the heading "A Dairy Crisis and We Mean Crisis," that:

"Regardless of the breed or kind of cows which a dairyman milks, his blood pressure will rise to a high point when he hears over the family radio the propaganda broadcast by the Consumer Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture acting as effectively as could any paid agency in the promotion of oleomargarine as a substitute for butter.

"All dairymen, handlers of dairy products, and processors of milk should be aroused to a realization that future markets for dairy products are in jeopardy when the 'Consumers' Guide', published by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, says:

'Vegetable margarines can be fortified with vitamins so they are every bit as nutritious as the average butter.'

(Issue of May 1, 1941)

"Since the invention of the Babcock Test for milk fat, commercial 92-score butter has been the standard from which the value of all dairy products has been derived. Butter is the 'gold standard' of the dairy industry. The poor judgment of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, manifest by the broadcasting of 'oleo' propaganda as against dairy butter, should arouse the mightiest protest ever to reach Washington from the men who milk cows or engage in any phase of the dairy industry.

"Modern investigation into the nutritional value of animal and vegetable fats and oils does not justify the statement put out as fact by the Consumers' Division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, which is now using public funds (the dairy farmer's money included) to advertise the product of an unfair competitor as the nutritional equal of dairy butter.

"Combined with the free advertising which is given 'oleo' by the government comes a ruling by the Federal Security Administrator (to be effective September 6) permitting the 'oleo' makers to color, artificially flavor, preserve with benzoate of soda and fortify with synthetic vitamins, the product which they are attempting with the assistance of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to pawn off on the American housewife as a substitute for dairy butter.

"While the American dairyman will cooperate in every fair pro-

gram for national defense or to meet an emergency, he cannot but arrive at the inescapable conclusion that two powerful governmental agencies are attempting to substitute 'oleo' for dairy butter in the diet of the American workman at the same time the American dairy industry is being asked to unbalance the natural production set-up by diverting milk to cheese, dry solids, and evaporated products, and to bear with a Secretary of Agriculture who urges the American housewife to reduce her purchase of cheese.

"The question is whether or not the dairymen will sit passively by while the 'oleo' trusts substitute a nutritionally inferior product for butter. Every dairyman should be interested enough in this fight to express his opinion forcibly to the Secretary of Agriculture, his Congressmen and his Senators."

The Holstein-Friesian people have also sent some general facts about their breed to this department, which should be of interest and importance to dairymen and breeders regardless of their favorite breeds.

They point out that the large size of the modern Holstein cow is not due to chance but to definite, and wise reasons. The dairymen of Holland, the birthplace of the breed, were obliged to get along with a small amount of concentrate feeds and used home-grown roughage for the most

part. It was natural and logical then that they should develop a breed that was large enough and rugged enough to utilize efficiently large quantities of this home-grown feed for the production of milk.

The American dairyman is nearer to supplies of concentrates than this fellow breeder of Holland, but he finds there is still an economic advantage in breeding and milking cattle that can utilize large quantities of roughage and from it produce much of the milk flow. The American breeder has improved the breed which the Hollanders have so ably developed through the years.

They have gone far in perfecting the type of the average animal. Attachment and balance of udders has been improved as well as average production. It is realized that a profitable dairy cow must be able to produce good yields consistently over a period of several years. So, while there is no lessening of yearly production, a successful program has been followed to find and develop those families within the breed which can repeat a high yearly production year after year and still reproduce efficiently.

The breed has demonstrated that it has what it takes in this field. As examples take the case of Carnation Ormsby Butter King, official world champion for milk and butterfat for a 365-day period. This cow recently calved

again at the age of fourteen years. Or we might mention the sixteen-year-old Pennsylvania state champion who has produced over 240,000 lbs. of milk (mostly cow testing association records) in her lifetime and has recently freshened again.

The modern Holstein combines type and production in a practical way. The conformation which is desired is that which tends toward strength, vitality and wearing qualities of the animal. Sturdy legs, large body capacity, well balanced and strongly attached udders and strong backs all contribute toward the ideal modern Holstein.

To give the breeders a uniform "yardstick" for measuring the type of their Holsteins, The Holstein-Friesian Association of America has for several years sponsored a program of herd classification by competent official judges. Of the 8,880 cattle so far classified, 420 were rated "Excellent," 1,973 "Very Good," 2,511 "Good Plus," 3,366 "Good," 566 "Fair," and 44 "Poor." This classification is for type only, and the terms used designate the approach of each individual to the ideal, and do not in any way depend upon competition with other animals.

GUERNSEYS

Who is going to register the millionth Guernsey in this country? This number is about to be recorded with The American Guernsey Cattle Club according to Karl B. Musser, secretary-treasurer, and there is much speculation as to whether it will be a cow or a bull, whether it will be a little calf or an older animal; whether it will be located on the Pacific Coast, in the Southern States, or in the East. There are approximately 50 chances out of 100 that it will be sired by an Advanced Register bull, be out of an Advanced Register cow or one that is on test.

This animal will not be selected. It will actually be the first animal whose application is received after 999,999 certificates have been issued. All letters containing applications will have serial numbers stamped on them as they are received and then will be turned over to the Herd Register division which will issue certificates in the order of the serial numbers.

When more than one application is contained in one letter, certificates will be issued according to age with the oldest animal first. Applications requiring corrections will be returned to the owner and when again received in



Lawrence C. Allen's small son helps his father put one of their fine Partridge Plymouth Rocks in a display cage

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the office will be issued a new serial number. Rush applications will be eliminated from the opportunity of receiving this certificate unless they follow the regular routine of these matters through the office.

Guernsey heifers donated by breeders and sold at various auction sales during the spring brought a total of \$3,245 for the Guernsey Breeders' Milk Fund. This money is being sent through the British Relief Society to help the women and children who fled to England from Guernsey and other Channel Islands in advance of the German invasion and were forced to leave their cattle and most of their worldly possessions behind. Many of them are now destitute in England.

Nine heifers have been sold in auctions so far this year. The top price was paid at the Coventry Sale in Trenton, New Jersey, when Mrs. F. L. Weyenburg, Theinsville, Wis., paid \$700 for the heifer donated by Mrs. Anne P. Emerson, Brooklandwood Farm, Brooklandville, Md.

Two heifers were sold for \$500 at the Eastern Guernsey Sale in Doylestown, Pa., and the Pacific Northwest Sale in Portland, Ore.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Frank Graham Thomson, chairman of the Fund, breeders have responded well and a good selection of heifers has been secured for the fall sales.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

An interesting and enthusiastic letter extolling the virtues of Partridge Plymouth Rocks has just come to this department from Lawrence C. Allen, successful breeder of this type of fowl for many years. He says that his family's first experience with this breed started back in 1914 when his father, the late Hon. Fred J. Allen, an active Maine attorney who never lost interest in farm-

ing took a particular fancy to Partridge Plymouth Rocks. During their early days of chicken raising both he and his father tried out many other varieties but before his father's death in 1917 they singled out this breed as the one most worthy of commanding their interest and attention.

Since then Mr. Allen says that except for years spent away at college and law school, he has actively continued to raise, study and improve the type of his

favorite breed. The results of his efforts speak for themselves as at the last five National Meets of the Partridge Plymouth Rock Club his birds won the best display award, and at the last meet, which was held in Chicago, his birds won all six firsts offered for Partridge Plymouth Rocks.

Regarding the production and appearance of his fowl, Mr. Allen says: "If you will examine the production capacity of these chickens as layers of large, brown-shelled eggs in goodly numbers, and will recollect that their ancestral lineage includes the tasty tang of the Red Indian Game fowl, you will then understand why these beautiful chickens are equally outstanding in egg and meat qualities as in their beauty of form, color, and markings."

As described by Mr. Allen, the plumage of Partridge Plymouth Rock males should be a rich, brilliant red surface color with greenish black center stripes to the feathers. The females should have a deep reddish brown or reddish bay dominant color uniformly marked with crescent-shaped black pencilings alternating uniformly with reddish brown pencilings medium in shade. They should have a slate undercolor, nicely rounded combs with five points, yellow legs and also good body conformation and proper carriage.



Coldspring's Hardwick's Lydia, one of the heifers sold for the Guernsey Breeders Milk fund

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Continued from page 23)

COUNTRY LIFE

average for the country and during the war the farmer has had them. In addition, the farmer has had four full years of work from these remarkable animals.

The late Fort Smith 'potato king' Joe Alexander, farmed thousands of acres of land. No body knows how much land he did control at one time and no body knows how many miles he owned—but he had hundreds of mules and he used to say those mules never cost him a dollar—in fact he made thousands of dollars in cash sales from them. He would buy the mules as three-year-olds or raise them himself and sell them when they were reaching their prime at a handsome profit.

There are today, in round figures, approximately 12,000,000 horses in the United States and 4,000,000 mules.

Slightly more than 2,000,000 or about 40 per cent of all the mules in the country, latest available figures show, are in the eight Southern States, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Florida, with a little more than 500,000 horses or about four

per cent of the nation's total. The two states, Texas and Oklahoma, have more than 1,100,000 mules, or better than 24 per cent, with the same number (or slightly less), 91 per cent of the national total, of horses.

The 12 states, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, South and North Dakota have about 750,000 mules, or 15 per cent, with nearly 6,900,000 horses—58 to 60 per cent. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and other states in the Western group, have less than 150,000 mules or about three per cent, and 1,900,000 horses, or 15 to 16 per cent.

The nine New England states have 75,000 mules, about 1½ per cent and more than 800,000 horses, approximately seven per cent.

Thus, the Southern states, the land of the cotton fields, is beyond a doubt the section where that hybrid animal, the mule is most at home. In the Northeast and the Far West he is least known, while the North Central states' farmer, while using the mule, shows a great preference for horses.

ROMANCE OF THE GUERNSEY

(Continued from page 25)

requirements. This cow's record is but one example of Guernsey high production, reproduction and prepotency.

As for adaptability to severe climates, Guernseys have passed the test with honors. A small herd was taken by Sir Wilfred Grenfell on his mission to northern Labrador to supply milk for the natives and improve their health. Admiral Byrd took Guernseys to Little America on his Second Antarctic Expedition and one of the cows gave birth to a bull calf while in the Antarctic. This calf survived nearly two years of the terrific cold and when brought back to this country was put into service. He now has ten registered daughters and one son.

Only Guernseys were purchased by the government to establish dairy herds for the colonists at the Matanuska Valley in Alaska. More than 300 head are there and doing well for colonists within 300 miles of the Arctic Circle. Guernseys are also doing well in tropical regions. In Puerto Rico and many southern states they are the leading dairy breed.

Along with these other qualities is type, a characteristic of equal economic value to dairymen. A premium is being paid for animals that have beauty with their utility. The best examples of this combination of type and production are the National Dairy Show Grand Champion females. Fourteen of the last fifteen Guernsey cows that were Grand Champions at the National Dairy Show have Advanced Register Records that

average 13,165.2 lbs. of milk and 656.8 lbs. of butter fat. The American Guernsey Cattle Club holds judging schools for Guernsey judges that officiate at major fairs. These men are trained to pick animals with beauty of form that are capable of a long period of profitable production and reproduction.

The quality of milk is a first consideration in selecting a breed. The rich yellow color and fine mellow flavor of Guernsey milk appeal to consumers and command a premium on many markets. A recent article in the American Medical Journal reporting the result of research by the Council on Foods of the American Medical Association stated that on the average Guernsey milk was 25 per cent more prepotent for vitamin A than regular or average market milk.

For the last three years Guernseys have been either first or second in sales in 44 of the 48 states. The average price received for the more than 4,000 animals sold at public auction last year was \$225. This was an increase of more than 28% in the number of cattle sold and 15% in the average price received. Experience shows that sales are a good indication of the future trend. This demand for Guernseys is a record of national acceptance.

Guernseys are commonly known as the "quantity-quality" breed and their past record in all civilized countries is their assurance of a fascinating and profitable future in an ever increasing number of purchased herds.



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20 BRED HEIFERS 10 OPEN HEIFERS

9TH ANNUAL VIRGINIA GUERNSEY
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION SALE
RICHMOND STATE FAIR GROUNDS
RICHMOND, VA.
Tuesday, October 28th
45 HEAD 4 BULLS 18 COWS
12 HEIFERS 11 OPEN HEIFERS

FOR CATALOGUES WRITE

LOUIS MCL. MERRYMAN & SONS
SPARKS MARYLAND

A COUPLE of issues ago it was announced in this department that we were going to give attention to some of the less familiar breeds of dogs, breeds deserving of wider popularity, but still more or less unknown and uncommon in this country. It is felt that by doing this, by presenting some worthwhile kinds of dogs to a public which as yet doesn't know much about them, a service can be done both to the breeds and their advocates and to the dog lovers in general.

In line with this idea, we couldn't do better than start with the Border Collie, an ancient and most valuable breed which is now proving its mettle in this country. For information concerning Border Collies we depend on Mrs. C. Rowlands Lintner of Johnstown, Ohio, who has been an enthusiastic breeder of these dogs for many years.

The Border Collie is said to be the oldest working breed known to man. He gets his name from the rough border country between England and Scotland, where for centuries he has helped the shepherds herd and drive their sheep. Nowadays, however, these dogs are most frequently called "Working Collies" in Great Britain as they have spread from their borderland home to all parts of England, Scotland and Wales. However, the name Border Collie should be used in this country to avoid confusion with other collies.

They are small in comparison with other driving dogs, weighing from 30 to 50 pounds but they are very fleet of foot and have unusual ability to herd on rough ground. They drive entirely by motion, and do not bark except as inexperienced puppies or when old and lacking in speed. High intelligence and the development of the herding instinct has been the goal of breeders for centuries and these little dogs now have this intelligence and instinct developed to a high degree. In many

IN FAVOR OF BORDER COLLIES; NEWS OF THE SHOWS; COMING FIELD TRIALS

cases a dog will carry out a problem in the handling of livestock with greater success if allowed to use his own instinct than if his master tried to direct him.

Because they have been bred entirely for ability, puppies will be uniformly good at their jobs. This same intelligence which makes them excel at handling stock can also be used for many other purposes such as caring for children, carrying messages, packages, etc., thus they are fine for pets and companions.

However, since the Scotch shepherds wanted working dogs

distinguished, and none of the others have, as a breed, the unusual herding instinct and ability to drive by the eye ("staring" other animals into obedience) of the Border Collie. The Old English Sheepdog is an entirely different breed.

If you buy a good Border Collie puppy you can expect him to be capable of driving any kind of livestock or poultry if given an opportunity to develop. They will usually start herding chickens into a corner when from three to five months of age, are ready for sheep at from nine months to a



Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds, Mrs. Alker's Welsh Terrier



Ch. Pillicoc Reverie, black Poodle, owner, Mrs. Milton Erlanger

and not a bench type they did not always eliminate dogs showing off-color from the bloodlines. For this reason, though the preferred colors are black and white, fawn or brown occasionally appears in some matings. Conscientious breeders do not use dogs showing this color for breeding as they are afraid of "burying" the tendency and having it crop out in later generations.

In America, Border Collie fanciers register their dogs with the North American Sheep Dog Society, which is an affiliate of the International Sheep Dog Society of Scotland, the parent body of the breed. American dogs of proper breeding can, of course, be registered with the Scottish Society direct, but since the war this may take a long time. The only way to be sure you are getting a pure Border Collie is to buy dogs with breeding that can be traced to dogs imported directly from the Border country and which can be registered in the International.

The Border Collie should not be confused with other collies and shepherds as they can be easily

year, and cattle when they get a little older and larger. It is not advisable to use them for horses because of the danger of their getting kicked, but they will work on them if given an opportunity.

They are very good alarm dogs, warning you of the arrival of humans or animals, and are excellent at such things as letting you know when stock gets out or when anything goes wrong at the barn. They are not watch dogs as they usually make up with a stranger if he speaks kindly to them, however, with training they can be watch dogs too.

They are not suited for a city apartment, but there is no better pet for a growing boy or girl in the country or small town, or even in the city if a large yard is available.

The following is Mrs. Lintner's brief summary of the advantages of Border Collies:

(1) The many generations bred for the sole purpose of herding and driving livestock means that the puppies are uniformly high in quality, and a purchaser can be assured of securing a puppy.



P. T. JONES PHOTO

Ch. Relgaf Ribbon Raider won best at Somerset Hills Show

from a reliable breeder, which will be a driver when it reaches the proper age.

- (2) They have medium short hair which does not become matted in rugs if the dogs are allowed indoors and does not require clipping in hot weather. Easy housebreaking is assured as they are very tractable, soon learning what to do and not to do.
- (3) The small size also means that they can easily be kept in the house, if desired, and makes for low food cost.
- (4) The beautiful black and white color is an assurance that the new owner will be proud of his dog.

BENCH SHOWS

Among recent items of importance in the bench show world are the win of Ch. Flornell Glamorous over 1,020 dogs at the recent and record breaking Westchester Kennel Club Show. This is the eighth, or is it the ninth? time Percy Roberts has piloted Mrs. George Anderson's dainty, near-perfect Whippet bitch to the top in bench show competition. Lowmont Kennel's standard Poodle Ch. Blakeen Cyrano was best American bred at the same show. Glamorous, by the way was also best at the Mohawk Valley and Framingham shows shortly before.

Also most worthy of note is the snappy, stylish Welsh Terrier Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds owned by Mrs. Edward P. Alker and handled by John Goudie in two best in shows in one week—Lenox, Mass., and Tuxedo . . . Ch. Blakeen Cyrano was also best American bred at Tuxedo . . . Rare-Bit is the son of another show-winning Welshman much in the public eye these days—Ch. Hotpot Harriboy of Halcyon.

Other big time winners which must be mentioned are Mrs. Helen M. Lewis's excellent Old English Sheepdog Ch. Merriedip Master Pantaloons, a contender which has been knocking at the door for some time and delighted spectators by going best at the Saratoga show. Ch. Pillicoc Reverie,



Border Collie puppies grow into good herd dogs and good pets

The Young Sportsman

THESE young artists this month have done some really good work. Here is a good person who has the imagination, the willingness to work hard and the skill that make for success.

Seven-year-old David Bolton's drawing is good in composition and design. Mary Smith's pencil sketch has real quality. Alice Harris possesses a most interesting sense of design. Everett Ford's sleeping cat is both alive and asleep, and I like it. Marie Brannmell's small hunting scene is charming.

For next month send in drawings, stories and photographs on football, hunting, skiing and skating. Remember all contestants must be under 18 years of age and all contributions must bear your name, age, address and signature of parent or guardian, that it is your own original work, neither copied nor traced.

MY HOBBY

I have wanted a horse ever since I was little. But as my father once said, "it isn't the cost of the horse when you buy him, it's the cost of keeping him." So realizing that a real horse would be out of the question for quite a few years I made my own stable and six horses. This is my "recipe" for making the horses.

I bought a pound of plaster of Paris which incidentally is very cheap and went to work.

The base is a piece of cardboard in the shape of a horse. The plaster is then mixed with water to the desired consistency and spread on one side of the cardboard to the desired thickness. To do this I used an old knife. When this dried I repeated the process on the other side using ordinary lead pencils for the legs sticking them in before the plaster dried. My next problem was manes and tails. Our cat dog furnished these. He had beautiful long sable and white hair until I cut off some of the white and glued it on my first horse, a black with white mane

IS BILLY BONEHEAD'S HOOF PICKING TECHNIQUE YOURS?



Answer will be found on page 55

and tail. The next horse I thought only fair to name after our obliging dog, "Captain."

My favorite color for a horse is black, but it was a year before I encountered a black dog so that I could make one, but the hair was ideal so it was worth waiting so long. He is the horse standing with the girl in the picture.

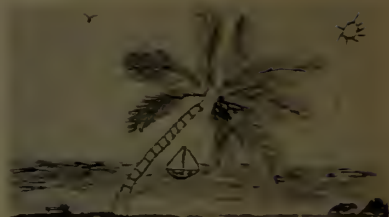
But what about riders? Someone gave me the idea of making them out of pipe cleaners. I followed the suggestion and dressed them in riding clothes. They make excellent riders because their legs and arms can bend in any direction.

It seemed as if I had forgotten something. Oh yes! Saddles and bridles and most important, a stable. The saddles and bridles

are made of belts from the five and ten. The stable took longest of all to make, about a month. It is red trimmed with white outside, and all white inside with a dark gray floor. There are eight box stalls, a bunk room, and tack room, feed boxes and straw on the floor of each stall and at the end of the stable a water trough made from an old soda tin. (See the accompanying photographs.)

I think my stable has brought me about as much pleasure as a real one could, while I was making it and while I play with it and besides it has helped me financially. A friend saw it and liked it so well, she ordered one for her little girl for Christmas.

BARBARA NEEDS, aged 13,
Shaker Heights, O.

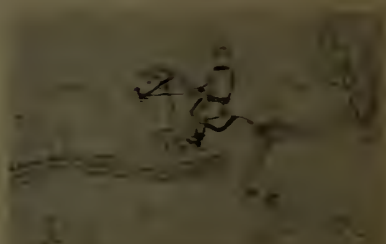


Drawn by David Bolton, Jamaica, B. W. I.; aged 7

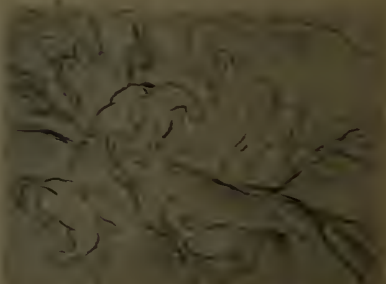
Drawn by Everett Ford, Alhambra, N. C.; aged 15



Drawn by Mary Smith, Littleton, Col.; aged 12



Drawn by Marie Brannmell, Mansfield, Mass.; aged 12



Drawn by Alice Harris, San Diego, Calif.; aged 15



Dear Mom:



Well, here it is another week-end and I'm not a General yet. But give me time.

Matter of fact, I have too much time on my hands--on evenings and weekends.

The nearest village is 5 miles away. All you find there is a general store, a garage and a canning factory--nowhere to go for any good clean fun, unless you drop in at a smoke-filled juke joint on the way.

Well, Mom, there's a big favor you can do me. The U. S. O. is trying to raise \$10,765,000 to run clubs for us, outside of camp. Places with lounge rooms, dance floors, games, writing rooms. Places you can get a bite to eat without paying a king's ransom.

I know you don't have an idle million lying around, but if you could get the family interested and some of the neighbors, and if that happened all over the country, the U. S. O. could raise \$10,765,000 overnight.

I'd appreciate it a lot, Mom, and so would every other mother's son in the U. S. Army and Navy.

Love,
Bill

They're doing their bit for you. Will you do your bit for them? Send your contribution to your local U. S. O. Committee or to U. S. O., Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.

*PANK
GODWIN*

UNITED SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS

These organizations have joined forces to form the U. S. O.: the Y. M. C. A., National Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army, Y. W. C. A., Jewish Welfare Board, Nat'l Travelers Aid Assn

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